Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1840. Number 176.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent on by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the best Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders will receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave! by the name of the Rev. L. Reynolds of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and once known to the citizens of Monroe county as the deceived Impostor! This unedifice villain, who was banished from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon the church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of their Peerless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his diabolical character, gave him agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money. He then addressed another letter, which was sent him about one week since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design in applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of it to him, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Revd Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands a worthless and base counterfeit Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this vile Counterfeit Sanative. The fact is this:—No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave with any person to sell on commission. Again, every Agent of the Peerless Sanative is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost everybody does buy it,) remember the above facts, and may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent in the Matchless Sanative, earnestly desired to given a immediate alarm, by sending this article inserted one month in all the papers of their towns. And that the General Agent may obtain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent. Depository

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 198 Washington st

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them as low as can be obtained elsewhere for cash or exchange for such articles as he purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s—9d.—5s.—6d. and 5s. Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 12d.—Molasses, 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. and 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13d. and 15d. Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand at a few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all are indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as all the money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

May 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

Once More.

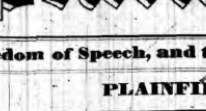
THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has purchased with a Farmers dollar, that he can, and will as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. It is thought it worth while to mention the prices of goods, so that when the customers and the public generally do call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. M. A. CORY.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

POETICAL



Oh Never Mort.

Oh never more the flowers will stoop
Beneath her fairy feet;
The myrtle with its bloom may droop,
But not above her seat!
And no more will that fountain glass
The image of Gulnare—
How softly would that shadow pass
When moon was shining there!

How well the echoes used to know
The music of her lute!
How wind amid the leaves may blow,
But those sweet tones are mute.
The place is now an altered place,
And not what it has been;—
It was the beauty of her face
Gave beauty to the scene.

Why did her eye in pity dwell
Upon that English knight,
The prisoner of that buried cell
Where day forgot its light?
It is a weary thing to lie
With weak and fettered hand,
While youth's brave time is passing by,
And rust creeps o'er the brand.

'Twas in the still night's silent hours,
The captive dreaming lay
Of his own old ancestral towers,
His mother far away.
He heard a step—a low, hushed breath—
A sweet brow o'er him shone,
As even by the bed of death
Might shine an angel one.

She bound his wounds, she gave him food,
With odors and red wine;
And from a dreary solitude
That cell became a shrine.
She came there once—she came there twice—
The third time he was free;
She listened not her heart's advice,
Though weak that heart might be;

But to the lover's gentle prayer
He pale lip still replied,
"I may not for a stranger's care,
Forsake my father's side."
Her hair hung down below her knee,
Though looped with orient pearl;
He prayed her of her courtesy
To give him one dark curl.

Mid friend and foe, mid weal and woe,
This soft braid I'll retain;
And lady's favor, for thy sake,
I'll never wear again."
She would not let him see her tears—
A time would come to weep;
Alas for young and wasted years
That one remembrance keep!

Ah! soon grief wears away the rose
From any youthful cheek,
And soon the weary eyes will close
Which hope not what they seek;
When dreams bring that loved face by night
We never see by day,
Then the heart sickens at the light,
And the look turns away.

There are some roses droop and die,
While others bloom so fair—
Gone with their first and sweetest sigh;
So was it with Gulnare.
Alas! the earth hides many flowers
Within her silent breast;
But could she not have spared us ours—
Our dearest and our best?

Within the City of the Dead
The maiden hath her home;
There are the dews of evening shed,
And there the night winds come.
Oh, Cypress! whose dark column waves,
Nursed by the mourner's tear,
Thy shadow falls on many graves,
But not on one so dear.

VARIETY.

A Speech in Senate, by a Sucker.

The following is given—by the Quincy (Illinois) Whig, of the 1st inst.—as a correct report of a speech of an honorable member of the Senate of that State, on a bill for "taking the back track," and repealing the act for the encouragement of internal improvements:

Mr. Speaker, I rise, sir, not to make much of a speech—speech making is not my trade—but to tell the friends of repeal, that I am fornent them, although I hate rail roads as bad as any man on this yearth, perhaps, and I have good reason to hate them, yet I shall vote against repealing them, bekase all my constituents on this side of the river bobashiously are for them, and a good many on the other side of the river too. It are a fact, Mr. Speaker. I know very little about rail-roads, but I guess I know as much as some other folks do. We have had a rail road in Carlise, and over Crooked Creek bottom there at Marion, and of all infernal roads in creation, for toughness, they bangs the beater—but it's no joke, my constituents have lost, in the single item of breakage of eggs, sir, a handsome fortune. Scott, who keeps tavern in Carlisle, and a rale tavern too, not one of your Springfield greaseyes but a right jam up chicken fixen tavern, told me that no mortal man could tell the eggs that had been broken in bringing them to market across the infernal rail road, and Tully told me the same thing exactly about Crooked Creek rail road,—same smashing of eggs. You should have hern Hucy curse, the time his carriage was jolted up, into eternal smash, crossing that same railroad. (Here the speaker, unable any longer to control his risible faculties, laughingly observed, "the gentleman must confine himself to the question, and to the rules of the Senate.") Well, sir, as I was saying, he cust and he swore, and he fairly snorted again, but still, he's for railroads. These are my notions, Mr. Speaker, and I could not sit here belching it out. (Here the orator turned his head, and in an audible voice addressed a senator to his right, "Uncle Peter; what's the name of your wolf bill?" but received no answer, he then straightened himself up, again addressed the Speaker.) As I am now up, Mr. Speaker, I will give you my notions on Uncle Peter's wolf bill. (Here the Speaker interrupted him again by reminding him that the wolf bill was not before the senate, and therefore its merits could not be discussed.) You'r mistaken in your man, Mr. Speaker; I'm not a cussing character, and if I was, I should be very lur from cussing Uncle Peter's wolf bill. No sir; I want you and all this here Senate to understand that I am no Jupiter Iscariot in this or any other matter. I'm for that bill head and ears, no mistake in shaw tail, I go it, sir, on the loud. One more thing, Mr. Speaker, and I'm done—the gentleman from Rock county, I don't think that's the same exactly either, but the two headed gentleman there said the other day, (Here the Speaker assuming as much gravity as possible, called the gentleman to order, and requested him to take his seat.)

After looking the Speaker steadfastly in the eye for at least twenty seconds, with a wince of askance, he said: Are you in rale yearnest, Mr. Speaker? if so be you are, your's into me about a foot I spose you think; but sir, look out! I warn you, sir, to keep a skin'd eye for terripin traps and moccasin tracks. I have tights, sir, as the two-headed gentleman over there, (pointing to the gentleman from Hancock) said the other day, that shall not be trodden on, nor treated with discorn. I'm done sir.

Redeem Time for Study.—The busiest workman can spare some moments. If you mean to get wisdom you must lengthen out your moments. Great attainments have been made in these little snatches. Whether you work or play, do it in earnest; but never be unemployed an instant. Unstable and indolent people lose much of their life in thinking what they shall do next. Always have a book within reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes. It is incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired in these broken scraps of time. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day; and it is but a single sentence. The man who pursues this method will infallibly become learned. Take a little time for reading from each end of your nights rest. If you can gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the close of the year. I have thought that the mind acts with double vigor when forced into the brief periods of application. By degrees you will learn to save moments from work. And in the long winter evenings, you will certainly be inexcusable, if you do not devote an hour or two to your books.

Politeness.—Politeness does not consist in laying down your knife and fork in a particular manner, nor yet in scalding your mouth by drinking out of a cup to avoid the inconvenience of cooling your tea and coffee in a saucer. There is an anecdote of George the Fourth which conveys a better idea of politeness than all that Chesterfield has written. While his majesty was yet Prince of Wales, he honored a tea table with his presence, when there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into their saucer to cool; a titter ran around the table among the polite guests, but the prince observing it, and the occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into his saucer. This is what may be called real politeness.

A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading; it communicates all the important events which are passing in the busy world; it is a never failing source of a better idea of politeness than all that Chesterfield has written. While his majesty was yet Prince of Wales, he honored a tea table with his presence, when there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into their saucer to cool; a titter ran around the table among the polite guests, but the prince observing it, and the occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into his saucer. This is what may be called real politeness.

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Economy in a Family.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the arrangements of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in the bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is continual leakage in the parlor, it runs away, he knows not how, and that demen, Waste, cries more, like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house and and it is the duty of the wife to see nothing goes wrongly out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself; for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens a door for ruin to stalk in. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and assist him in his journey through life. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no farther than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be a sole aim, and the theatre of exploits in the bosom of her family, where she can do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can do in the counting-room or work-shop. It is not money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposite of the fruits of his labor with his best friend—and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he does not place confidence in the friend of his bosom, where is he to place it. A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of him she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, more company, than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils in its train.

The Treacherous Friend.—A young lady making me a visit, we happened to speak of a pretty girl with whom I had observed that she passed a great deal of time, and whom she called her intimate friend. I began as follows; 'Is Miss—— at school this afternoon?' 'Oh, no; she does not go to school.' 'She has a governess at home, I suppose?'—'No; she is considered enough to study by herself. They call it study, but I don't know how much she really does study. Nobody hears her lessons but her brother, and Fancy Miss is as ignorant in herself as they are none of them great geniuses.'—'The singular to let her go on so, at her age.'—'Oh, the reason for keeping her at home is, lest confinement should hurt her; you know her spine is diseased.'—'No I did not.' 'What when she is so crooked! have you never observed how crooked she is? I thought everybody had observed that.'—'I never have; it would be a pity for her form to be spoiled, she is such a pretty girl.' 'Yes, most people call her pretty but I think her features are too small, and I have often heard it remarked, that she has absolutely no expression at all. My mother says she will not be pretty when she is grown up; she has so little mind; and her color is quite coarse, when you come near enough to examine it.' Ah, poor intimate friend! thought I. The speaker was reported to be a very amiable girl, for she said all these bitter things in a soft tone and with a sweet smile. A discriminating listener would discover the black spot in her heart in spite of her voice and smile; and when youth in spite of her voice and smile; and when youth and beauty, it will no longer escape anybody's notice and she will be known for what she really is. You can always judge better of a person's character by her manner of talking with others, than what she addresses directly to you, and by what she says of others, than by what she says to them. A conversation like the above ought to put you on your guard against any intimacy with a girl capable of it.—*Mrs. Farrar.*

Never do evil that good may come thereby; that would be serving the devil that God may serve thee.

Juvenile Philosophy.—Walking the other day in the streets, we saw a little fellow fall on his face on the pavement, on which he roared out most lustily. Running to pick him up, we wisely applied ourselves to cheer him with the comfortable consideration that he would be well tomorrow. "Poh, poh, my little man, don't cry, you'll not mind a pin to-morrow." Upon which the young sufferer, quite unconscious of the sense and wit of his reply, said, with the tear in his eye, and the cry of pain hardly for a moment repressed—"Then I won't cry to morrow." A discourse of an hour long could not better elucidate the subject.

The subjoined toast was given at a late celebration in Connecticut:

The *nutmeg* State; Where shall we find a *grater?*

An Irish Compliment.—A lovely girl was bonding her head over a rose-tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket woman. The woman looking kindly at the young beauty said, "I axes yer pardon, young lady, but if it's pleasing to ye, I'd thank ye to keep your cheek away from that rose, ye'll put the lady out of consate with the color of her flower."

Buckwheat.—Buckwheat should never be sown before the latter part of June in our latitude; and if our correspondent's land is nearly destitute of vegetation, he will gain by sowing something early to be ploughed in to enrich the soil. Rye will do best on his light soil, for neither clover nor turnips would grow fast enough for his purpose.

We hope he will sow rye also in June with his buckwheat, that he may have another green crop in June of next year to turn in. When we can have an annual harvest of buckwheat at the small expense of ploughing once, and throwing on one bushel of rye to the acre, and continue to enrich our land at the same time, it is much better than to let our lands lie, as thousands of acres now do, without bearing enough to pay for fencing.

We repeat, that buckwheat is worth quite as much as corn for fattening swine, and we can raise it more cheaply on suitable soils than we can raise corn. But we can raise this without manure, and on lands that will not produce corn.

This will not exhaust the land, but by ploughing a little deeper each year we make the land better. It is noticed that Indian corn does not flourish after buckwheat, but but buckwheat will; and it forms one of the exceptions to the doctrine of the rotation of crops. We give no reason for this at present; it is sufficient for our purpose that this is a fact.

Onions yield much better when sown for many years successively on the same ground. We know not the reason of this. But potatoes will not yield so well when the same place is planted many years in succession. The tops are much more liable to rust.

If our correspondent's land had any considerable vegetation on it, we should have advised him to let it remain until the time of sowing his buckwheat, in the latter part of June. Some sow as late as the 4th of July.—*Cultivator.*

Hens may be kept in villages as well as in the country. In the spring they should be yarded by a fence with pointed laths nailed perpendicularly from the top. They will not fly over such a fence. After the crops of the garden or field, are considerably advanced, say, by the latter part of June, they may be let out, and will occasion little harm, whilst they will do much good, by destroying insects. &c.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Sabbath Breaking on the Water.—It would seem as if the sacred day was fraught with avenging anger against its violaters. Fourscore persons were drowned from one boat Sabbath before last. On Sunday of July a young woman was found in the harbor, on Monday of this week, and is supposed to have been one of the number.—*Evang.*

Again, the Warning Voice.—Michael Fredback, a Pole, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing at the foot of 17th street.—*Ib.*

A Northumberland Farmer's Wedding, ninety Years ago.—On the 7th of June, 1750, was married at Rothbury, Mr. William Swain, a considerable farmer, of Tosson, of the county of Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotton, an agreeable young gentlewoman, of the same place. The entertainments on this occasion were very grand, there being provided no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 40 quarters of veal, 26 quarters of mutton, a large quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, which was concluded with eight half-ankers of brandy, made into punch, 12 dozens of cider, and a great many gallons of wine. The company consisted of 350 ladies and gentlemen, who were diverted with the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers; and the evening was spent with the utmost order and unanimity.

John G. Whittier.—A travelling correspondent of the N. Y. American pays the following just tribute to Mr. Whittier:

How gracefully does the village of 'Pentucket' recline back on the sunny side of the hill, bathing its feet in the 'tranquil Merrimack.' Every body knows, or ought to know, that Mr. Whittier was born here. 'Do you know John Greenleaf Whittier?' said I to the Coachman. 'Yes, sir; he was born in that farm house yonder—a clever feller.'

Who first loved the beautiful, the chaste, the inspiring, has not read with delight the productions of 'the Quaker poet?' Born in humble life, and bred to the plough, he has by the unaided force of his genius, placed himself in the front rank of American writers.—Whittier's poetry gushes warm from the heart. His flowers are always fresh and wild, though he is sometimes careless in their selection. He delights in the sublime and awful.—Yet is he suscept ble of the tenderest emotions, the most exquisite pathos as his verses abundantly show. But, strange incongruity, he is a cordial hater of music! His classical allusions are apposite; and, though not unfrequent, his poetry is eminently American—referring happily to the early history of our country, and especially to that of his native Essex. As a prose writer, Whittier is natural, rich and forcible. A golden thread of poetry runs through his sentences. With a keen relish for the ludicrous, he tells a story to the life. His anonymous sketches have been widely copied and universally read.

"A slip of the foot you may soon recover,
But a slip of the tongue you may never get over."

A good word is as soon said as a bad one.

The Tornado at Natchez.

Further Details.

The *Free Trader* of the 11th contains further particulars of this heart-rending calamity. The estimate of a little more than a million and a quarter of dollars as the amount of damage, has proved far too low. It merely covers the loss sustained by the city proper;—but the loss of merchandize, provisions, goods of various kinds, and furniture destroyed, it is valued as at least four millions—making the entire loss of property more than five millions of dollars. The Free Trader adds:

"This estimate we believe to be strictly within the bounds of moderation. The immense quantity of pork, bacon, butter, lard, and vegetables, lost at the landing—swept into the deep oblivious river—would astonish any one not acquainted with the nature of our trade. Many of our large warehouses and furnishing stores have lately been crippled and restricted in their operations, the most of the supplies for city, country and the adjacent counties, have been derived from the Natchez Landing. These now, with a very few exceptions, are whelmed in the ruins or lost in the waters.

There are numerous dwellings in the lower as well as upper city, where every item of furniture and clothing, and ornament was given to the gyrations of the whirlwind, and lost irrevocably. Many ladies lost elegant and valuable wardrobes, and were dependent on friendship for the initial vestments with which they covered themselves, after they had been reduced to a state of almost entire nudity by a tornado which writhing "in the sweat of its agony," and leaping from tower to tower "with delirious bound."

The beautiful and splendid villa of Andrew Brown esqr. at which place the most gorgeous and splendid fete ever given in this city to the city guests from Vicksburg last year, is totally ruined. The cost of its erection was sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The mansion of Peter Little esq. and Mrs. Linton, on the bluff, fronting each other at about a mile distant, out rode the storm, being built of very massive materials, and escaped with the loss of chimneys and the dismantling of some of the friezes and architectural ornaments.

The Natchez theatre is a pile of shapeless ruins, beyond recovery. The entire square, surrounded by the walls, and partly covered by the pile of Railroad depot, late one of the largest and noblest edifices, of the kind in any city in the Union, is covered with the wreck of tower, walls, and roofs. From this immense mass of rubbish several wounded persons and dead bodies have been dug, and the work for removing the huge pile of timber and brick has been just commenced.

From the immense ruins of Parker's Southern Exchange, Messrs. Parish & Beamis were dug out alive after a confinement of an hour or two, and the dead body of Moses a most valuable servant, it is possible that there may be one or two more bodies still in these ruins.

The Planters' Hotel formerly called "Our House," situated on the brow of the bluff was blown down the precipice. Many men were known to have been in the house at the time; and it has become painfully evident to the senses that the rapid decomposition of flesh is going on under the timbers of the house.

Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, which have all been removed by the gangs of slaves of Colonel Surget, Mr. Crossgrove and others, generously *sent in by those wealthy planters.*'

The exact number of sufferers has not yet been ascertained. The subject is in the hands of a committee of three gentlemen, who are to report as soon as accurate information can be obtained.

A Noble Proceeding.—The two Deputy Marshalls of that part of the Southern district of Mississippi, including Adams and some adjoining counties, Anselm Lynch and P. L. Claiborne, Esqrs. have resolved to suspend process under the executions emanating from the District court of the United States until further orders.

Sheriff Izod has also announced his intention of doing the same as regards the executions which have emanated from the Circuit Court.

There was preaching yesterday in the Presbyterian and Christian Churches, and also in the *City Hall.* The burthen of all the sermons was about storm, tempest, rain and desolation. Eloquently and feelingly did the Divines discourse and sensibly did their hearers feel.

Should a rain and a wind come upon us in a few days, every building still standing on our *streets will sink to the earth, and all the city will* be no better than a heap of ruins.

People are leaving Natchez every hour, and by mid-summer, if the present spirit prevails, we shall have little else than a ruined, deserted city.

Steamers.—The French scheme for a line of packets for the United States, has been abondoned. It was found that the Government would be compelled to appropriate 6,000,000 francs—a sum impossible to be obtained at the hands of the Chamber, during this year, at all events.—*Exc. Star.*

The National Intelligencer says—Mr. Postmaster General Niles has arrived in this city and entered upon the duties of his office.

Roaring Creek Anthracite Furnace.

CATAWISSA, May 19, 1840.

This furnace for the smelting of Iron with Anthracite coal, was put in blast yesterday morning, and at 5 A. M. the day made a cast of excellent metal, and the furnace appears to work very well.

The proprietors of the works are Burd Patterson & Co. The works have all been erected within the last eighteen months, under the general superintendance of Edward Y. Parquhar. The furnace stock is 31 feet high; width across the boshes 9 feet.—furnace hearth is 7 feet long by 3½ feet in the square, and 5 ft. high. The blowing cylinders are 46 inches in diameter, and 5 feet stroke, and are capable of throwing out 4300 feet of blast per minute, which is sufficient to blow two anthracite furnaces. The power used here, is water, and it is considered one of the best water powers in the State. The stream, Roaring Creek is a never failing one, and has a face (on the property attached to the furnace) of 54 feet. The furnace is situated near the mouth of the creek, and the ore, coal &c. can be brought to within a few hundred yards of the works. The arrangement of the hot blast is said to be superior to any now in use; the plan consists of four heating chambers each containing 12 pipes, and the cold air is passed from one chamber to another until it passes through the four. The heat obtained is about 800 degrees, nearly 200 degrees more than is used at the Crane works in Wales.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Improvement in preparing Iron.—M. J. G. Woodin, an intelligent mechanic of this city, has left at the Chronicle office a specimen of sheet Iron, on which he has made some improvements in polishing its surface, so as to adapt it to the purposes for which Russia sheet Iron is so extensively used. The made in which Russia sheet iron, so beautiful in its polish and smoothness, is prepared, is a secret which has heretotore eluded detection. Many have attempted to discover it and failed.

Mr. Woodin's improvement is effected by the application of a solution, and afterwards subjecting the iron to a heavy pressure by rolling.

We think he has produced about as smooth a surface as the Russian specimen, though he has not yet attained its brilliant polish. The demand for Russia sheet iron polished, for the fronts of fire grates, for funnels where a fine article is desired, and fancy work, is very great, and for the past season has in this city exceeded the supply. The market price for Russia sheet iron is 18 cents, while an American article, equally as malleable and as good, excepting the smoothness and polish, sells for only 8½ cts. per lb. We hope Mr. Woodin will continue his experiments and trust that his success will equal his expectations.—*Cincinnatti Chron.*

Runaway Rail Road Car.—On Saturday afternoon as one of the freight cars of the Long Island Rail Road with two hogsheads of molasses and several barrels of flour on board, was as usual drawn up from the wharf at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to the depot on the hill, with horses, in order to attach the locomotive to it, to conduct it on its journey eastward—the horses being loosed from it before it had crossed the ridge sufficient to remain stationary—and before the locomotive could be made fast the car started off backwards down the hill, which is descended with very great velocity for three or four hundred yards, and ran off the wharf into the river, into the deep bosom of which it instantly sunk. Here it yet remained with the molasses yesterday morning, without as we believe any effort having been made to grapple it out.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Ex. Governor *Hill*, of New Hampshire, one of the most zealous friends of the present National Administration, betows, in a late number of his Farmer's Visitor, the following well merited compliments upon two of his political opponents:

"Mr. Webster, in the speech this day delivered, discovers not only the talent but the true tact of the great man. Henry Brougham of England, who said that the most valuable part of the acquisitions of his whole life would be taken away by obliterating the first three years of his existence, we think the foundation of Daniel Webster's eminence was better laid in personal toil and information gained on his father's farm in early life, than in all his subsequent classical studies and literary industry.

"The genius of Henry Clay is native; and when it bursts spontaneously from the fetters thrown around it by prejudice, it forces itself into the channel of right and justice. We have personally observed this on several occasions; but never have we been more gratified in the exhibition than on the occasion of a late debate in the Senate of the United States growing out of a report of Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the committee on Foreign relations, on the Disputed North Eastern Boundary between this country and Great Britain. We admire the tone of feeling exhibited on this occasion by the veteran Senator—a feeling which does equal credit to the heart which prompted it, to the country, and to the administration to which he is opposed."

The American Church is Ex-Communicated!—The following resolutions were adopted by the Abolition Petticoat Convention lately held in N. York. They were moved (says the Journal of Commerce,) by William Lloyd Garrison;

Whereas the American church, with the exception of *some of its smaller branches*, has given its undisguised sanction and support to the system of American Slavery, in the following among other ways, viz:

1. By profound silence on the sin of slaveholding.

2. By tolerating slave breeding, slave-trading and slave-holding, in its ministers and members.

3. By receiving the avails of the traffic in 'slaves and the souls of men' into the treasuries of its different benevolent institutions; and

4. By its indifference and opposition to the Anti-Slavery enterprise;—Therefore

Resolved, That the church ought not to be regarded and treated as the church of Christ, but as the foe of freedom, humanity and pure religion, so long as it occupies the present position.

Dr. Hale used to say that—"Laziness grows on people—it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. I have experienced (he observed!) that the more business a man has the more he is able to accomplish; he learns to economise his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account."

High Lodgings.—A downeaster recently came to New York, and took lodgings for the night at one of what might be called the *high* houses. Telling the waiter that he wished to be called in the morning, for the boat, both of them proceeded "on their winding way," upwards, till having arrived at the top of the eighth flight of stairs, when Jonathan caught the arm of his guide, and accosted him:—"Look here, stranger I if you intend to call me at six o'clock in the mornin', you might as well do it now; as it will be that time afore I can get down again."

For the Plaindeald Union.

St. Louis, Mo. May 14th, 1840.

Mr. Editor:

This city has very properly been styled the New York of the West, owing to the enterprise of its *merchants* and its business facilities. St. Louis is the oldest city west of the Mississippi and much older than many of the eastern cities—but until within a few years it has only been known as the depot of fur-traders. In 1831, the population of the city was 8,000, whereas now, it is nearly 20,000. It was originally settled by the French, in 1764, and named in honor of Louis XV. the reigning monarch of France, who claimed all that vast territory then known as Louisiana. Its water privileges are not surpassed by those of any city on the globe, and it would grow to be a mighty city even among passive beings. The three great rivers which make up "el Padre de las aquas," the father of waters, and the central location of the city give it peculiar advantages over any of its western rivals, as steamboats are daily arriving from and departing to every cardinal point of the compass.—When the streams of the West shall dry up—when the Heavens shall cease to moisten the earth with the early and latter rain—when the earth shall refuse to yield its rich minerals,—then, and not till then, will St. Louis be retarded in her march onward to greatness.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the south and west have in a limited measure subsided and if the fashions and extravagances could be considered correct chronicles of the times, one would *suppose that the western and southern people* had not as yet felt the pressure that we grumble about at the east. Now, Mr. Editor, I am going to digress, but you must attribute it to the 'force of habit,' as I have digressed through life, and consider myself incurable now.'

Perhaps you recollect in 1836, how every body was getting rich, how bogmires and ditches were surveyed, cities laid out, maps procured to show their innumerable advantages, and lots thrown into market, sold to the highest bidder, &c. &c. Chartered institutions sprung up like hydras in every corner, and every old lady churned her eggs and poultry to market, to obtain means for investments in the various banks, rail-roads, canals, turnpike and gas-light companies, et cetera, et cetera. Then was the great "Muskrat Slow and Easy Stock Jobbing Co." duly authorized to commence their operations under the sanction of the broad seal. Then was the "Walkintoyourpocket rail road and internal improvement company," making more promises than they ever redeemed. And many other similar institutions springing up over the country like mushrooms in a night, and disappearing as soon. It was then considered the height of imprudence to present a bill as every body was presumed rich, and education was winked at as being beneath the consideration of gentlemen, and *industry deemed vulgar in the extreme.*

The beardless stripling swung his gold chain, flourished his cane, smoked his segar, and the ladies acknowledged him charming, exquisitely charming. The miss sang well, danced gracefully, *criticised dress severely*, and ready at a moment's notice to blush or faint as the circumstances of the case required, and she was considered accomplished. Parents looked upon these qualifications as essential, and while the son aped, and the daughter affected, they were delighted, and declared what a blessing such children were.

But I think these days are passing away, they are even now spoken of as days that were—as days that rose upon a storm and passed away with the wind,—and wrecked fortunes are the only relics remaining as monuments of the folly of that age.

The cry now is *reform*; reform, and every good citizen should respond to the call. But where? oh! where shall we commence? At the executive of the nation? replies the merchant. At your own house and family, replies the farmer and economist. The latter advises judiciously, as every one must acknowledge that men have brought these hard times upon themselves, and in extenuation of their folly they load Uncle Sam with the blame. Fathers should commence the reformation of their sons, and instil in their minds the *principles of virtue* which alone points the way to true eminence. Mothers should continue to teach their daughters "the art of pleasing," but it should be to please their Maker. They should still be taught to 'win' (not the *smiles of a coxcomb,*) but that meed of merit that adorns a virtuous woman. Merit should constitute consequence, and every one should be esteemed for what he is and not for what he has.

Let every man work more, and talk politics less,—Let the ladies be more industrious, and complain less of the scantiness of their wardrobe and I will warrant we shall soon have better times. Then will economy beckon us back to affluence, and happiness be a concomitant of our progress through life.

I sent you a paper containing an account of the great whig meeting at this place, on the 5th inst. There was a great "gathering of the people," and the hard cider suffered. The whigs *seem very confident of success next fall.*

Yours, &c. V. N.

Robbery.—Between Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning of last week, the stores of Wm. J. Hedges and S. H. Rowen, of this village were entered by some villain, for the purpose of robbery. From the former $270 in money was taken—from the latter nothing as money appeared to be the sole aim of the thief, and none being left in the store. The clerk of Mr. Hedges usually slept in the store, and upon that account the money was not removed; but on this evening, he had gone away with another young man who was also the clerk of Mr. Rowen, and during their absence the theft was consumated. No positive clue towards the detection of the rogue has yet been discovered. About $2000, was in the desk, in Mr. Hedges' store, which, fortunately, was not discovered.—*Somerset Messenger.*

Steamboat Explosion.—We learn from the N. Orleans Bee that the steam towboat Grampus Capt. J. Martin, blew up on the 13th inst. at 6 o'clock A. M., with a tremendous explosion, when rounding to for the purpose of taking the *schooner Victoria in tow*, about *25 miles inside* of the bar, at the Balize. The boilers parted and fell on the guards, injuring the hull in such a manner as to sink her in half an hour.

John Sprigg, 2d engineer, died in 2 hours after the explosion, from being scalded.

Wm. Walker, missing, supposed to have blown overboard.

Wm. T. Knight, mate slightly scalded,

The cook was much bruised and slightly scalded.

Capt. Kenyon, of the Victoria, sent his boat to *the wreck and had the wounded brought on* board, and every attention paid them. The Engineer was buried at the Balize.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that at a Naval General court Martial, convened *at the Navy Yard Brooklyn, N. Y. on* the 5th May, of which Commodore J. Renshaw was President, Lieut. Fitz Allan Deas was tried on charges of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer, found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of *the Navy—the reprimand to be read on board* of all the ships in commission, and at the naval stations of the United States.

Important sign in Missouri.—We learn by the Missouri papers that Gen. Clark, the Whig candidate for Governor of Missouri, has resigned the office of Clerk of the court for Howard county, and will take the stump for a spirited campaign through the State. The office is worth about $1500 per annum, and as Gen Clark has already been over a large portion of the State we take it that this is a strong evidence of his being satisfied with the prospect of his election.

The Cincinnatti Chronicle of the 20th says the stockholders of the bank of Kentucky in general meeting, have with general consent, admitted the liability of the bank for all its false issues in the hands of innocent holders. This is just, and we never saw how there could be any other result to the business.

They have appointed an agent to ascertain, as far as possible, these issues, and settle the affair with the Schuylkill Bank.

Exports of Wheat.—The Monongahela cleared last week from Phila., for Liverpool, with a cargo of 18,095 bushels of wheat. The Susquehanna is loading for Liverpool, chiefly with wheat; the Erin with 16,000 bushels, and the Shenandoah with 20,000 bushels.

Three families we e broken up and most of their members murdered, near Apalachicola, on the night of the 9th by the Indians.

Loss of the Ship Poland.—The fine packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, which left N. Y. on the 15th for Havre, was struck by lightning on the 16th and burnt, there were 24 cabin and 11 steerage passengers, and a crew of 28 men, all of whom were picked up from the burning vessel after floating on the broad Atlantic 48 hours, by the ship Clifton, Capt. Ingersoll, from Liverpool, which vessel arrived at N. York yesterday with all hands safe. The Poland belonged to W. Whitlock, jr and was insured for $32,000. The cargo consisted of $70,000 in specie 2,700 bbls flour with sundries &c. The total loss is $132,000, and the insurance about $100,000. The passengers and captain of the Poland have published a warm note of thanks to Capt. Ingersoll. We annex the statement of Capt. Anthony:

The ship was struck by lightning on Saturday the 16th inst., in lat 41 35, long. 58 30, at 3 P. M. during a severe shower of rain, wind about South west. The lightning struck the fore top gallant yard on the larboard side, and ran down the ties to the foreyard, thence along the foreyard to the head of the foremast, when it knocked off a piece of the fid of the topmast. It then ran down to the mast into the lower hold, where it is supposed it set fire to the cotton which was stowed near the mast.

After an ineffectual attempt to get at the fire to extinguish it, the men being driven from their work by the smoke, the hatches were closed about eight o'clock, and the boats were cleared and got out, and about ten P. M. the females and children, with as many men as was thought proper were put into the long boat, and moored astern, where they remained all that night, and the next day and night, until Monday morning—the ship being hove to, in order to be easy, and in hopes of being discovered by some passing vessel.

On Monday morning the wind having very much increased, with a rising sea, and the fire not appearing to increase much, the boats were hoisted in again and sail made to the N. E. About one o'clock P. M. a sail was discovered, and the ship was put before the wind to speak her.

At 3 P. M. we spoke the ship Clifton, and Capt. Ingersoll immediately complied with our request to be taken off, and assisted in saving all hands with his boat.'

The ship was abandoned about 10 o'clock A. M. at which time the fire was very fast increasing, and the decks were growing hotter every minute. The passengers and crew saved but little except the clothes they had on, each a few light articles of little value.

The Hon. Jabez W. Huntington has been chosen by the Connecticut Legislature, for the *office of United States Senator*, in place of Wm. Betts, deceased.

" Inalienable Rights."—The Legislature of Maryland have passed a law prohibiting free negroes from coming into that state, whether for the purpose of residence or otherwise, under penalty heavy penalties.

Mississippi State Credit is in worse repute than that of any other in the Union, nor is it likely to be much better until Congress shall pass a national bankrupt law, which they can take advantage of. The Natchez Free Trader says that there is not a dollar of par funds in the State Treasury. Even the State printer, we learn, has refused to publish an official document unless good money could be had in return, and the deprecintion of that paid for taxes, and that now in the Treasury, is such as to compel a sacrifice of 80 per cent.

Dueling.—The Court of Assize of Versailles in France, sentenced, on the 21st, to three years imprisonment, an individual named Dubas, for killing his adversary in a duel, although it was proved that he had been challenged, and thrice interrupted the combat and proposed a reconciliation. His second was condemned to two years imprisonment, and the friend of the deceased acquitted.

Profitable Farming.—The farm connected with the House of Industry, at South Boston contains thirty acres. The produce of the farm for the last year amounted to $5,237 91, being equal to $176 the acre.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	4 81 @	5 00
Rye Flour,	3 25 to	3 50
Indian Meal,	3 75 @	3 81
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 [illegible]
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		[illegible]
Corn, yellow, northern,	52 @	53
Do. white & L. I. & Jersey,	— @	—
Do. southern,	52 @	—
Barley	61 @	62
Oats,	30 @	31
Peas, white dry,	75 @	1 00
White Beans,	1 00 @	1 [illegible]
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 @	29
Havana, Matanzas,	26 @	28
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 @	13 00
Do. prime,	8 50 @	9 [illegible]
Butter, dairy	14 @	16
Do. shipping	14 @	15
Hog's Lard,	6 @	7
Pork, mess, brl.	14 00 @	—
Do. prime,	10 00 @	12 00
Cheese, American,	8 @	9
Hams,	10 @	—
Rice, 100 lbs.	2 00 @	3 50
Candles.—Mould,	10 @	11
Dipped,	13 @	—
Sperm,	40 @	45
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 @	—
Java,	12 @	—
Cotton.—New Orleans,	11 @	—
Upland,	10 @	—
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	3 50 @	4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	16 @	—
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 00 @	12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 @	10 00
Mackerel, No. 3	6 @	7 00
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		—
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 @	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 @	—
New-Orleans	6 @	—
Lump,	14 @	—
Loaf,	16 @	—
Tallow.—American	11 @	—
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42 @	1 [illegible]
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 @	—

Bank Note List.

Banks.	
	MAINE.
All the good banks,	1
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
All the good banks,	1
Woolborough,	1
	VERMONT.
Manchester,	1
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	1
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	1
Essex, and Windsor, do	1
The remaining banks	1
	MASSACHUSETTS.
All the good banks	1
	RHODE ISLAND.
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	1
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	1
Eagle bank of Newport	1
Pawtucket, Providence and	1
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	1
All the others	1
	CONNECTICUT.
All except	1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	1
do Exchange Association	1
Commercial bank Tolland	1
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	1
	NEW-YORK CITY
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c.	1
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex.	
(J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber	
Man. Co.—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mer-	
chants' Exchange—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—	
N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Ware-	
housing and Banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all	
broke, stopt or no sale.	
	NEW YORK STATE.
Safety Fund, near the city and river	1
in the West	1½
Red Bank	1
Commercial bank, Albany,	1
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1
Bank of Utica,	1
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	1½
	NEW JERSEY
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere	1
merce at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Ma	1
Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county	1
bank Peterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union	1
at Dover. all	1
The remainder of the good banks	1
	PENNSYLVANIA.
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1
Except Schuylkill,	1½
Country banks,	1
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn.	1
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	1

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, May 25, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Census.—This day, being the 1st of June, is the day on which the Assistant Marshals commence taking the Sixth Census of the United States. The Assistant will present himself at every house, with his books and papers, and proceed with his enquiries, which any person over 16 years of age is obliged by law to answer, under the penalty of $20. Provision has been made by Congress to have more careful and extensive statistical information on many important subjects gathered at the present census than heretofore, and of course the questions will be numerous. The enumeration must be completed before the 1st of November next, and the returns all made to the Secretary of State before the meeting of Congress, on the 1st of December next. It is supposed that the population of the Union will exceed 16,000,000.

By the last accounts from Natchez, it appears to be the general opinion of the committees that about 300 lives were lost in the late terrible tornado.

Congress.

Friday, May 22, 1840.—The Senate was chiefly occupied with the discussion of the bankrupt bill, Mr. Tallmadge having spoken in full.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. Atherton, of N. H. to suspend the rules, for the purpose of submitting a resolution that the Sub-Treasury bill be made the special order of the day for every day after 12 o'clock. Lost, 88 against the suspension, and 86 in its favor. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of private bills—Mr. Briggs of Mass. in the chair.

Saturday, May 23.—The House took up the private orders, without any attempt to prevent it —and some bills were acted on.

The whigs say that after Monday they will suffer the friends of the Sub-Treasury Bill to make that subject the standing dish until it is disposed of.

Monday, May 25.—After some debate on the bankrupt bill, the Senate proceeded to consider a bill making certain appropriations for the Patent Office. The money is to be devoted to the purchase and distribution of seeds, and the general improvement of agriculture thereby. The bill was supported by Messrs. Strange, Linn and Lumpkin, and opposed by Messrs. Crittenden and Calhoun. The sum of $1000 was inserted by a vote of 20 to 14, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Vice President communicated to the Senate a message of the President, covering all the correspondence in relation to the present of horses, pearls, and other articles of value, received from the *Imaum of Muscat.*

The House was mostly engaged in the reception of petitions.

Tuesday, May 26th.—The bankrupt bill was before the Senate.

In the House, the presemption bill came up as the special order of the day. Mr. Lincoln, the Chairman of the committee on public lands, spoke at length in opposition to it.

On Wednesday, the House went into committee of the whole, on the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Results of the Revival in Albany.—A letter in the Evangelist, gives the number of additions to the Churches in that city, making in all 1158, of whom 370 had united with the two Baptist Churches. The revival still continues.

Going back to First Principles.—A western editor says that the rivers are now higher than they have been at any time since the *adoption of the Federal Constitution.*

☞ A company of Santa Fe Traders lately arrived at Independence, Missouri, on a return trip, with 40 wagons, and a quantity of gold and silver.

One James Butler who killed James Bridwell, at a barbecue near Bladensburg, Md. fifteen years ago, was on Saturday last, brought back to Bladensburg, having been found in the Philadelphia Alms House. At the time of his escape, immediately after the murder, the Governor of Maryland offered a reward of $500 for his apprehension.

Havana.—The Governor General of Cuba has issued an order, directing the police officers to arrest all beggars and other vagrants found in the streets of Havana, and to convey them to the House of refuge, where they are to be fed and clothed, and taught some useful branch of industry.

The steamboat Prairie which was destroyed by the Tornado at Natchez, had on board 850,000 in specie belonging to one of the St. Louis banks and $4,000 belonging to an individual.

Coal.—The coal trade is represented to be very full this season. The quantity shipped from the mines in Schuylkill mines, up to the 23d of May inst. is 48,337 tons.

Messrs. Wilson & Southam, of Perch Lake Farm, Jefferson county, have imported in the packet ship Philadelphia, from London, 12 head of Hertford cattle and 30 Cotswell sheep. They are represented to be the best ever imported into the United States.—*Jour. of Com.*

Enterprise of Poughkeepsie.—The whale ship Elbe, Capt. Waterman, of Poughkeepsie, arrived at this place on Wednesday last with a cargo of 1850 barrels whale, 850 do. sperm oil, and 19,000 lbs. whalebone. This is the second ship belonging to the Dutchess County Whaling Company that has arrived this spring.—*N. Y. Times.*

Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper, has instituted a suit against Mr. Weed, editor of the Albany Evening Journal for an alleged libel, published three years ago.

It appears by the arrival at New York of the brig Robert, 34 days from the river Gambia, that some difficulties had occurred between the colonists and the natives. The latter were obliged to send to Sierra Leone for troops to quell the insurrection. Two of the chiefs were killed. McCarty's Island had been strongly fortified, as the colonists expected hourly an attack from the natives.

It is stated in the Courier & Enquirer of Monday last, that the National Theatre is to be rebuilt complete, on the old site, within the next 60 days.

Avalanche.—As two men were fishing on the banks of the Soucook, last Tuesday, at the base of a steep hill, they were alarmed by a roaring noise like the rushing of a herd of cattle or a raging fire, on the hill above them, and considering that discretion was the better part of valor, dropped their fishing tackle and took to their heels. They had scarcely left the spot before the ground on which they stood slid into the river, and the place was supplied with the earth which before was many rods above them, and covered with trees which remained upright.—*New Hampshire Pat.*

A Fair Hit.—In the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, sitting in Philadelphia, on Thursday, a discussion arose on the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Assembly regard the disposal which was made of the subject of Slavery by the last Assembly as wise, and that all further action on this subject, by the General Assembly, is at present inexpedient.

Mr. Wells, from Oneida county made a flaming abolition speech, and was followed by Rev. Joel Parker, of the Tabernacle, of New York.

Mr. Parker said that he had been a spectator of this controversy for the last seven years. That his silence had been often construed into an unwillingness to stand up boldly for the truth; that he and his friends had been charged with being pro-slavery men. He said that the question whether slavery be a sin might come before the Assembly for the expression of opinions, but with equal propriety the question might be put whether anti-slavery be a sin. Anti-slavery does not mean opposition to slavery. The etimology of the word is one thing, the meaning by usage is another. He went on to oppose anti-slavery because it means

1. Denunciation against ministers.

2. Abby Kellyism, an unlovely and unteachable spirit among the young of our flocks, and the injury of the spirit of our colored members.

3. Systematic attempts to ruin men's characters; and spoke at some length on the lawfulness of passing resolutions against anti-slavery action as equally as against slavery.

The Young Angel and his Guide.

A FABLE.

A young angel being sent down to this world on some business for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him as a guide; they arrived over the sea of Martinico, in the middle of a long and obstinate fight between the fleet of Rodney and de Grasse. When through the smoke he saw the fire of the guns—the decks covered with mangled limbs, dead bodies or dying—the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air—and the quantity of pain, misery, or destruction, the crews who were yet alive were with so much eagerness dealing around to one another, he turned angrily to his guide, and said; 'You undertook to conduct me to the earth and you have brought me into hell!' 'No, sir,' said the guide, 'I have made no mistake; this is really the earth and these are the men; devil never treat one another in this manner; they have more sense, and more of what men call humanity."—*Franklin.*

Mathematical Department.

For the Plainfield Union.

The statement of the question, prossed last week was ambiguous. The author left us to *guess* whether the trench should be cut around the *inside* or *outside* of the garden. If he intended the former, the required depth is 17.397 feet, if the latter, 19.185 ft. JUNIUS.

X makes the two answers to be 17,3023 and 19,186,ft. The author makes it 17.397.—ED.

We have just received an answer to the question proposed in our 172d No. from Y, he having been absent. He makes it 113.6724 sq. ch.

For the Plainfield Union.

Given

$x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}}+(x-y)^{\frac{1}{2}}=a$, and $(x^{\frac{1}{2}}+y^{\frac{1}{2}})+(x-y)^{\frac{1}{2}}=b$, to find the value of x and y by simple equations. JUNIUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

There is a plane triangle, whose sides are three consecutive terms in the natural series of integer numbers, and, whose largest angle is just double its smallest. Required the sides of the triangle. Z.

What four integral square numbers are in harmonical proportion? X.

We do not intend hereafter to give room for the Mathematical Department oftener than every two weeks.—ED.

The following is a copy,—word for word, letter for letter—of a bill sent by a *Great Western Steamer*, to one of his customers.

Mr. —— to doctur —— deTTus	
to a steaming yewer wif	50 sense
givin Huldy a Doas of No. 1	25 sense.

We would rather be killed by an educated physician than cured by such an illiterate ass.—*Boston Transcript.*

We cannot agree with our neighbor—this matter of being killed by "an educated physician" is not what it is cracked up to be.—*Bost. Post.*

Arms and Munitions of War.—The following statement exhibits the present resources of the United States in arms and munitions of war. There are now in the arsenals, 600,000 muskets ready for use, besides 400,000 that have been distributed by the General Government to the respective States; 3000 pieces of heavy cannon, an abundant supply of ball and all kinds of projectiles. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 5000 pistols and swords per month, the amount of gunpowder on hand is stated at 12,000 barrels with materials for 4000 more.

"Mother," said an urchin one day in May, "How long is it before the 4th of July?" "Six weeks from to-morrow," was the reply. "I'll be darn'd if I'll wait," says Bob, "give me my crackers and I'll fire 'em now."

Contentis natural wealth.—*Socrates.*

When a man swaggers and talks loud in the street, it is a symptom that he stands higher in his own estimation, than he does in the estimation of others.

Plainfield Lyceum.

The Members of the Plainfield Lyceum will meet on Tuesday, the 4th inst. in the usual place. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Association.

JEAN O. MAURIAC,
1w Secretary.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Co.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the said Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, on Monday, the 8th of June inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

Plainfield, June 1st, 1840.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Randolph Dunham, $9,00; Wm. Davison, 6,49; Wm. Dunn, 5,75; Rev. L. Crandall, 2,00 P. R. Lowerie, 2,00; Isaac Tiltsworth, 1,50; L. Cole, Esq. 1,42; J. L. Compton, 65.

Vendue.

THE Subscriber will sell on Wednesday, the 3d day of June inst. the Movable Property of Joel Foulks, Consisting of 1 Horse, 1 one Horse Wagon,—Single and Double Harness finished and unfinished—Collars, Bridles, and such other articles as are used by the injury of the spirit of our colored members.

3. Systematic attempts to ruin men's characters; and spoke at some length on the lawfulness of passing resolutions against anti-slavery action as equally as against slavery.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, June 1st, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

William Aitken vs. Thomas J. Barr,—Fi. Fa. de Bonis et Terris.

Essex Common Pleas—Samuel K. Stevenson vs. Thomas J. Barr,—Fi Fa de Bonis et Terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writs of execution to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of the defendant at Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, all the following described property of the defendant, viz.

All that certain lot of Land and the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and known as Poole's House, containing about 2 acres and 4 square rods.

2d. Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parsee, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Ryno, deceased and the road.

3d. Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Woodruff and wife to said defendant and William Acken. One lot adjoins land of Jethro Vermeule, N. Woodruff and others; the other lot adjoins land of Noah Parsee, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Fraser; each lot containing one quarter of an acre.

4th. Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off his farm to the said defendant, said to be about 60 feet front and 120 deep. All the above described property is situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 29, 1840. 1lds

The above sale stands adjourned to April 30, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to May 30th, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 2d, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to November 15th, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to Feb. 8th, 1840, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to May 18th, 1840, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to June 5th, 1840, at 2 o'clock, P. M. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction. Spelier and Dêbner—Blake's Astronomy, Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany. Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE E. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tAI

To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of August, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office. They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1 P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All woolled at Berry, Dunham & Co.'s, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,

Byron's Works, complete,

Paradise Lost and Regained,—Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testamentis, all kinds and prices,

Pilgrims of the Rhine, by Bulwer,

Year of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,

Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—3s.

Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.

Dawning Book Clock,—Jack Halliard

500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Printing Office. May 25.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Bilks, Mousselin de laines Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Castings, Shares, Landsides, Belts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents. D. LENOX.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Teas, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton, or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144. 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have found for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family is used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the lowest prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. R. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lowest rates.

VESTS

Also, a large and Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boots, for Sale by

April 4. D LENOX.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, L. formerly occupied by Wm. Stillman, is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. FOUND.

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 5w

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. R. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. R. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having just demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's such as Long Buggs, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early short Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

☞ The article published below, had concerning the new and popular doctrine introduced by the illustrious Goethe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest through out our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
The Greatest of known Benefactors
to
Citizens of North and South America!

To Louis Offon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, Europe, belongs the unspeakable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the sciences of Medicine —a doctrine which, though violently opposed by the faculty of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) by a few years to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of the afflicted, and which has already been proven by its opponents to refute, viz: *Can suppion is a disease always occasioned by a disorderes state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of its human body* L. O. often secretly to him as the *secret for years before the* whole world of the Lungs—and which may be *certainly, though not supidly, cured, as a common cold is a simple headache.* An invaluable proof to the *apparently hopeless* consumptive sufferer, is the fact that five insidious foes to health are removed from the system in the space of *last stages.*—a medicine which has thoroughly tested its virtues in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it to be the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been so lavishly portrayed even by those of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of heart into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia or even the united treasures of our Globe.—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a myriad of curative influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which he claims to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the insatiate grave.

DOSE.—For adults, one tea-spoonful in half a wine-glass, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking, a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

Price.—Three and one-third *six dollars*" ($2,50) per half ounce.

☞ A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of it's MEDICAL PROFESSION, of Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, do avow that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are unqualifiedly worthy of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of our doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, which we have proven to be Sanative too valuable to be lost to the world, that we deem his Sanative too valuable to be withheld from our ears by the mere belief that our ears behold and our ears have heard.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing not openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor, for the love of mankind, but, fearing as women and about the Sanhedrin, for, against and for it, we were silent, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of the reputed virtues upon a number of our humble patients; and we were astonished beyond our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in saving not only consumption, but in curing many diseases which we had before deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the wonderful results of its use, and in the acquaintance of him, we pelled reside to the world. that we believe him a benefactor to the world. that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The introduction of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not such testimony, for wherever it is used, it speaks for itself.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
AVALTER VAN GNUEP, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been for a long time an inhabitant of this town, has informed me that by the use of my work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Noyes was formerly given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption—was confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own chopping.—M. POWELL, P. M.

To Louis J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir,—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of your Sanative, and from the improvement in the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw wather by the team.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON L. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers for sale a VERY *SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 9th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled German, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 8s.

D. LENOX.

New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEWYORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry; Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the merits and productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the sacred Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable incidents, &c. &c. covering the improvements in Sciences, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly is the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth: the firstbeing a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by the celebrated Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country, which are a very proper system of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given to avoid the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is theoldest, and, unquestionably, the most prosperous periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, itterating, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and forms, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano forte, guitar, harp, etc. A library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. Athome we have a list of nearly two hundred writers, of the highest rank of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

In announcing the above, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall endeavor to merit a new volume of the same good will and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and every alternate things on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Virginia Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mail to every part of the sinking out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is equested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township On the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 33 tf.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Possession will be made any day, the equal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 16tf.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 22 ly

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Mrch 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

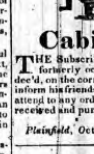
THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 73 tf



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 22 ly

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Journal of the American
SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact he now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for the reel, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in mores multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars. It has also been proved that the cultivation of mulberry in a farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the last amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk into the farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the Journal of the American Silk Society will be published; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by procuring his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas, at 4s, 5s, 6s.
Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6c. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.
Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.
Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by
Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.
Dec. 30, 1839. 54 2m pd.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Marce 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their extraordinary virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the clyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they purify, and thus effect a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their components which is the cause of such a novel and powerful effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the clyle without forming the blood itself as that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar virtue the proprietor would foster in the Pill. Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters likewise other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, when the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that the Pills now being sold in this city and known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan, 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129-Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN W. BENNETT.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.
For Sale at this Office,
May, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Blue.

BIBLES; all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Memorandum Books, and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, best quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 3 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Pin tion Matches.—Pocket Combs.—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red; &c, &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book.
Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books.
School Testaments, and Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Cæsar's Commentaries, in English, with plates.
Mills' Reetorie.—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick,
Village Hymns, for Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoirs of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Dwyer's Holy War.—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Allene's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tennant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England.
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Hewey's Travels in West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanack for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—Philip's Book on the soul.
Moore's Little Reading.—Cooper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe.—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple.—Letters for Ladies,
Burton's Comic Songster.—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa —Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Lundy's Travels in Texas,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Haiti
Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Almanac.—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates.—Right and Left
Weekly Volume Against Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade.
Jay's View.
Press and Optical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Pamphlets, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Mother's Book.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonnycastle's Algebra, or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Speech from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 14 cts.
MAGIC, OR LITTLE CARDS. 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUSPENDS,
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BOOT CHEERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.

GEORGE R. POUND,
MARLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 64 2w

SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.
Davie's Surveying.—Davy's Chemistry.
McVicker's Political Economy.—Slates.
Dabell's Arithmetic—Webster's Spelling.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1840. Number 177.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY MILTON F. CUSHING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. (OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months of the year, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning. If short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (10 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick' of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, desiring to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency to sell the Sanative, or to keep the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his leaving Boston, he wrote to several, that Dever and Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing as mailing pillars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this—If No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell or commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

If Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

If It is,—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent mayeb instantly informed the public are upon the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. REYNOLAND,
General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s—5—6. 6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 12d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d

Lard, 5s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 12c. and 15c.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a lit the money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and shortseleements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

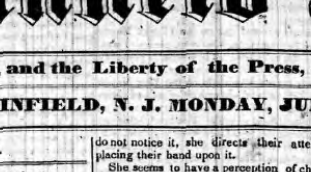
Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and factors himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thanking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. H. A. CORY.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

POETICAL



The Way to be Happy.

Some think it a hardship to work for their bread,
Although for our good it was meant;
But those who don't work have no right to be fed,
And the idle are never content.

An honest employment is pleasure and gain,
And makes us our troubles forget;
For those who work hard have no time to complain,
And 'tis better to labor than fret.

And if we had riches, they could not procure
A happy and peaceable mind;
Rich people have trouble as well as the poor,
Although of a different kind.

It signifies not what our stations have been,
Nor whether we're little or great;
For happiness lies the temper within,
And not in the outward estate.

We only need labor, as hard as we can,
For all that our bodies may need;
Still doing our duty to God and to man,
And we shall be happy indeed.

VARIETY.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Remarkable Human Phenomenon.—The last Report of the Boston Asylum for the Blind, gives a large variety of further intelligence concerning the progress of Laura Brigham, the little girl of whom our readers have heard something. Bereft as being deaf, and dumb, and blind, she is also deprived of the sense of smell, and enjoys taste but imperfectly—the touch alone being the medium of communication between her and the other world. It is gratifying to know that careful observations continue to be made with a view of ascertaining the order of developements and the peculiar character of her intellectual faculties. We quote the following interesting statements;

The intellectual improvement of this interesting being, and the progress she has made in expressing her ideas, is truly gratifying.

She uses the manual alphabet of the deaf and dumb mutes with great facility and great rapidity; she has increased her vocabulary so as to comprehend the names of all common objects. She can count to high numbers; she can add and subtract small numbers. But the most gratifying acquirement which she has made, and the one which has given her the most delight, is the power of writing a legible hand, and expressing her thoughts upon paper. She writes with a pencil in a grooved line, and makes her, letters clear and distinct.

She was sadly puzzled at first to know the meaning of the process to which she was subject; but when the idea dawned upon her mind, that by means of it she could convey the intelligence to her mother, in which she conveyed information of her being well, and of her coming home in ten weeks.

She has improved very much in personal appearance, as well as in intellect; her countenance beams with intelligence; she is always active at study, work or play: she never repines and most of the time is gay and frolicsome. She is now very expert with her needle: she knits very easily, and can make twine bags and various fancy articles, very prettily. She is very docile, has a quick sense of propriety—dresses herself with great neatness, and is always correct in her deportment. In short it would be difficult to find a child in the possession of all her senses, and in the enjoyment of the advantages that parental love can bestow, who is more contented and cheerful, or to whom existence seems a greater blessing than it does to this bereaved creature, for whom the sun has no light, the air no sound, and the flowers no color or smell.

No definite course of instruction can be marked out, for her inquisitiveness is so great that she is very much disconcerted if any question which occurred is deferred until the lesson is over It is deemed best to gratify her if her enquiry has any bearing on the lesson; and often she leads her teacher far away from the objects he commenced with.

In her eagerness to advance her knowledge of words and to communicate her ideas, she coins words, and is always guided by analogy. Sometimes her process of word making, is very interesting: for instance, after some time spent in giving her an idea of alone, she seemed to obtain it, and understanding tha: being by one's self was to be alone, or al-one, she was told to go to her chamber, or school, or elsewhere, and return alone, she did so; but soon after, wishing to go with one of the little girls, she strove to express her meaning thus—Laura go al-two.

She has the same fondness for a dress, for ribbons and for finery, as other girls of her age; and as a proof that it arises from the same amiable desire of pleasing others, it may be remarked that whenever she has a new bonnet, or any new articles of dress, she is particularly desirous to go to meeting or to go out with it. If people do not notice it, she directs their attention by placing their hand upon it.

She seems to have a perception of character, and to have no esteem for those who have little intellect. The following anecdote is significant of her perception of character, and shews that from her friends she requires something more than good natured indulgence.

A new scholar entered school—a little girl about Laera's age. She was very helpless, and Laura took great pride and great pains in showing her the way about the house, assisting her to dress and undress, and doing for her many things which she could not do herself.

In a few weeks it began to be apparent even to Laura, that the child was not only helpless, but naturally very stupid, being almost an idiot. Then Laura gave her up in despair and avoided her, and has ever since had an aversion to being with her, passing her by as if in contempt. By a natural association of ideas, she attributes to this child all those countless deeds which Mr. Nobody does in every house. If a chair is broken, or any thing mislaced and no one knows who did it, Laura attributes it at once to this child. * * * * *

With regard to the sense of touch it is very acute even for a blind person. It is shown remarkably in the readiness with which she distinguishes persons. There are forty inmates in the family wing, with all of whom Laura is acquainted; whenever she is walking through the passage ways, she perceives by the jar of the floor, or the agitation of the air, that some one is near her, and it is exceedingly difficult to pass her without being recognized. Her little arms are stretched out, and the instant she grasps a hand, a sleeve, or even part of the dress, she knows the person and lets them pass on with some sign of recognition.

The innate desire for knowledge, and the instinctive efforts which the human faculties make to exercise their functions, is shown most remarkably in Laura. Her tiny fingers are to her as eyes, ears, and nose, and most deftly and incessantly does she keep them in motion: like feelers of some insects which are constantly agitated, and touch every grain of sand in the path, so Laura's hands and arms are continually in play: and when she is walking with a person she not only recognizes every thing she passes within touching distance, but by continually touching her companion's hands, she ascertains what he is doing. A person walking across the room while she has hold of his left arm, would find it hard to take a pencil out of his waistcoat pocket with his right hand without her perceiving it.

Her judgement of distances and relations of place are very accurate; she will rise from her seat, go straight to the door, put out her hand just at the right time, and grasp the handle with precision.

The constant and tireless exercise of her feelers gives her a very accurate knowledge of every thing about house; so that if a new article, a bundle, a handbox, or even a new book, is laid any where in the apartments which she frequents, it would be but a short time before in her ceaseless rounds, she would find it, and from something about it, she would generally discover to whom it belonged.

At table, if told to be still, she sits and conducts herself with propriety; handles her cup, spoon, and fork like other children: so that a stranger would take her to be a pretty child with a green ribbon over her eyes. But when at liberty to do as she chooses, she is continually feeling of things, and ascertaining their size, shape, destiny, and use—asking their names and their purposes, going on with insatiable curiosity, step by step, towards knowledge.

Thus doth her active mind, though all silent and darkling within, commune by means of her one sense with things external, and gratify its innate craving for knowledge by close and ceaseless attention. Qualities and appearances, unappreciable or unheeded by others, are to her of great significance and value; and by means of these her knowledge of external nature and physical relations will in time become extensive.'

From "the School Boy," by J. S. C. Abbott, just published.

The Boy and Man.

A few years ago there was, in the city of Boston, a portrait painter whose name was Mr. Copley. He did not succeed very well in his business, and concluded to go to England and try his fortunes there. He had a little son, whom he took with him, whose name was John Singleton Copley.

John was a very studious boy, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that his father sent him to college. There he applied himself so closely to books, and became so distinguished a scholar, that his instructors predicted that he would make a very eminent man.

After he graduated, he studied law. And when he entered upon the practice of his profession, his mind was so richly stored with information, and so highly disciplined by his previous diligence, that he almost immediatly obtained celebrity. One or two causes of very great importance being intrusted to him, he managed them with so much wisdom and skill, as to attract the admiration of the whole British nation.

The king and his cabinet, seeing what a learned a man he was, and how much influence he had acquired, felt it to be important to secure his service to the government. They therefore raised him from one post of honor to another, till he was created Lord High Chancellor of England—the very highest post of honor to which any subject can attain; so that John Singleton Copley is now Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England. Almost 60 years ago; he was a little boy in Boston. His father was a poor portrait painter, hardly able to get his daily bread. Now, John is at the head of the nobility of England: one of the most distinguished men in talent and power in the House of Lords, and regarded with reverence and respect by the whole civilized world. This is the reward of industry. The studious boy becomes the useful and respected man.

Had John S. Copley spent his school-boy days in idleness, he would probably have passed his manhood in poverty and shame. But he studied in school when other boys were idle; he studied in college, when other young men wasting their time; he ever adopted for his motto. "Press Onward," and how rich has been his reward.

You, my young friends, who open this book, are now laying the foundation for your future life. Are you every day, at school, deciding the question, whether you will be useful and respected in life, or whether your manhood shall be past in mourning over the follies of misspent boyhood.

Revised for the Youth's Cabinet.

A Student of the Valley.

Being a yankee, we guess this article was written by Theodore D. Weld, about the Rev. Gideon Blackburn. It shows what self-denying industry can accomplish. ED. CAB.

It has recently been my privilege to spend a short time with Rev. Dr. B——, in one of the states west of the Mountains. He furnished a fund of facts relating to the early settlement of this great Valley, which were to me new and truly valuable. None however, so deeply interested me, as one concerning himself.

In 1782, when a lad ten years old, the Doctor crossed the mountains with a step-father, and settled in East Tennessee. In a short time the father re crossed the mountains on business, and left the son in school. While absent, the father died and the fatherless son in the West was cheated out of $20,000 which it was known the father had given him by will. When the Doctor ascertained that he was thus left without pecuniary resources, and found himself already in debt for tuition and board, he resolved to leave the school. But his teacher, being unwilling he should relinquish the idea of completing his education, promised there should be no charge for tuition, and encouraged him to hope for some opening by which he would be able to earn his board.

Soon after a gentleman in the vicinity offered him the use of his saw mill from dark to daylight, and seventeen cents for every hundred feet he would saw. On his way home the doctor usually crossed a hill abounding with pitch pine knots. From these he always took a back load and carried to the mill, as he went for his supper. Immediately after supper, he returned to the mill and kindled a fire with the knots, which furnished him sufficient warmth and light. When he had rolled on a log, and put the saw in motion, he took his book and studied till the saw stopped, and then he would drop the book move the log or roll on another, start the saw, and return to his studies.

Thus he studied and worked alternately, till he became too sleepy to use the book, and then instead of studying, he took a half-reclining and half-sitting position, with the cold wind warded off by blankets, and slept with his foot on a stick, that sprung when the saw stopped. Being thus awakened, he would put the saw in motion again and sleep till roused by the springing of the stick. In this manner, through the winter and spring, he sawed all night six times a week, and earned on an average one dollar a night. The Doctor says he never advanced more rapidly in his studies than during that season, and that he then formed the habit which he still maintains, of satisfying nature with a much smaller amount of sleep than is generally taken.

With the money thus raised, he was able to pay up his old debts and struggle forward until he was ready to enter college. To meet his expenses in college he labored four months as surveyor in an entirely unsettled section of the valley. During the whole period, he never slept in a house and rarely ever met a white man. He frequently went to sleep in the canebrake to avoid the Indians, and with nothing but a blanket to defend himself from the moist earth and damp air. Sometimes he would awake in the night and find the rain descending in torrents and the water almost ready to run over his body. To prevent this, he laid down several logs some distance from each other, so that the water could run between them, and then rolled himself up in his blanket and laid down on the logs and slept through the night.

For this laborious and dangerous service he received fourteen horses, in that section of country worth about $40 a piece. On the reception of this drove he formed the plan of taking it to the eastern shore, a distance of seven hundred miles, where he rightly supposed his horses would bring him more than double what they could be sold for on the spot.

Before this he received a letter from an uncle in Maryland, inviting him to come and see him. The uncle had been made acquainted with the fraud by which he had been deprived of his father's property, and with the fact that he was anxious to complete his education, and in his letter he offered any assistance in his power to secure this object.

Before commencing this journey the doctor purchased an Indian hunting dress, backskin breeches, beads, and the whole suit complete. On his arrival in Maryland, he found his uncle ready to render him any assistance in making a profitable sale of his horses. Soon after his arrival he produced his Indian dress, and informed his uncle that he had purchased it to wear into the large towns to attract attention and secure a speedy sale of his drove. His plan was highly approved and its efficiency tested the very next day. The Doctor accoutred in his Indian suit, with two of his cousins, took four of his horses and rode about four miles to a general muster. He had hardly been on the ground fifteen minutes before the whole multitude was at his heels, and his horses soon taken off his hands for $150 a piece. His cousins were soon sent back for more horses, which were as speedily sold. In about one week, the whole drove was sold for over $1,500 over and above the expenses of the journey. With this sum, Dr. B. paid up his debts and went through Carlisle College.

I have written the above to show that the essence of the system of manual labor schools is no new thing; that it was long since, by experiment, ascertained to be practicable for a young man to earn his own support and at the same time obtain a thorough complete education. For no man west of the Mountains has done more by organizing and nourishing churches, and preparing young men for the Ministry, than this same Doctor B——. *Useful Miscellany.*

From the Maine Farmer.

A Homespun Jacket a Cure for Hard Times.

Among the thousand and one causes which are mentioned by wise men—and knowey men—and political men; and others who undertake to divine the cause of the present exceedingly "hard times," we apprehend the excessive importation of goods from Europe, and the countries beyond the sea, is none of the smallest.

We took occasion not long since to indite a chapter upon this subject. Since then, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been published, and on examination we see that Uncle Sam has bought from his far off cousins over THIRTY MINE MILLIONS of dollars worth of Sundries more than he sold—that is, the imports are greater than the exports. Now any body with half an eye can see, that if an individual should buy more than he could earn—he would get in debt accordingly and be pushed for the wherewithal to pay. As it is with individuals so it is with communities or nations. So long as the immense balance of trade is against us, so long must there be a continual drain of our cash funds to pay the balance.—If our cotton and our lumber, our tobacco and other manufactured articles that we can truck off do not pay for what we have bought, why we must pay over what little gold and silver we may chance to have on hand. Now our specie can't be in two places at once, and if we ship it off we are left minus at home, and if we dont ship it off our credit suffers abroad, our paper is dishonored, and trade is deranged and destroyed.

One cause of excessive importation—indeed the main cause is Pride. A foolish yearning for that which is 'dear bought and far fetched,' the remedy therefore must be to do away with such folly, and look about us and see if we have not something at home which we can take pride in. Revive the good old custom of wearing articles of domestic manufacture.—Set the wheel and distaff buzzing once more in the Farmer's domicil—go back to the good old times when the merry shuttle danced lively and the web grew firm and strong under the skill and industry of the Farmer's wife or daughter's hand. Or, if you are afraid of having a garment too warm and durable, carry your wool to some one of the woolen manufactories this side of the Atlantic and be sure that you are not indebted to any other than American industry for the clothes to shield an American body from the effects of an American climate. This plan if adopted and strictly adhered to by the farmers of the United States—only the farmers themselves will make an enormous difference in the balance of trade. If pride must be indulged let it be indulged in this way and it will do some good. We can make our own silks, what necessity then of plunging ourselves into debt merely to gratify a senseless vanity—mere personal display—the silly pride of strutting in a 'smarter coat' than our neighbor.

The battles of the revolution were fought by soldiers clad with clothes made by the hands of the patriotic and industrious women—women, did we say.—Ladies of that eventful period.—Were there ever in contest more fruitful of glorious results? The statesmen of that day were proud to wear the productions of their wives and sisters. And did they ever assemble in a more or more patriotic class of men since the world began? Were the deliberations of any body of sages characterized with more disinterested zeal or crowned with such signal benefits in the world than theirs? And yet forsooth, hardly half a century has passed over, when the very children of these immortal men are seen spurning the produce of their own country; and extravagantly decking themselves out with clothes of foreign fabric. How many of our representatives in Congress, think you, are clad in garments of domestic manufacture? We venture to say but very few of them. And yet they all talk loudly of patriotism, and will give you learned lectures upon political economy, show you how this party are to blame, and the only

Trade with France—Silk and Tobacco.

The proposal to lay an increased duty on silks which was made by Mr. Clay in the senate of the United States last January, and which again suggested by Mr. Buchanan, has caused some sensation among the journalists of Paris. They seem to regard such a measure as one threatening a great grievance to France, while at the same time an adherence to her restrictions on American tobacco is pertinaciously insisted on. One journal, however, *La Presse*, which the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer pronounces to be one of the ablest of the French Journals, takes a more respectable view of the subject, and admits that if the United States should impose restrictive duties on silks, such a measure would be the natural result of the exclusive system practised by the French government in reference to its monopoly of tobacco. General Cass, our minister at Paris, some time ago submitted a remonstrance to the French Cabinet, against the continuance of their present restrictive policy, and urged a more liberal modification of the laws regulating the tobacco trade. *La Presse* alludes to the statements of our minister—*trecia anxova*,' as they are termed —and says,

'*The reclamations have not been minded in France at all*; the law for the continuance, purely and simply, of our government tobacco monopoly has passed the chamber of deputies without debate; and that law destroys, for the United States, *all hope of modification of the system* by which they pretend to be aggrieved. Consequently we must not be surprised at a revival of hostilities against us at Washington. They assert there a right of reprisals; and we are at this juncture seriously menaced with a dishersion of the Lyons manufactories for English gain, of the lucrative traffic which they have enjoyed with North America. This would be a very deplorable effect of our own prohibitory regime. The politicians and others who are delighted with the marvellous results of our legislation on tobacco, and its annual product of sixty millions of francs for the Treasury, have not, assuredly, contemplated the question under the other point of view which, nevertheless, merits the full attention of the government and the chambers.'

If the bare proposition to lay duties on French silks has awakened so lively an interest among politicians in Paris, we may conclude that the actual imposition of a twenty per cent. duty would go a great way towards convincing them of the impolicy of their restrictions on American tobacco. There seems to be no reason why we should solicit and beg commercial favor from France, when by the prompt exercise of retaliatory measures that nation might be brought to reason very speedily. The correspondent of the Intelligencer on this subject says;—

'In fact, there is no mutual indispensableness in the trade between France and the U. States. We can do without the luxuries and gewgaws which we take from her to so great an excess. She cannot dispense with our cotton and tobacco whatever Le Temps may assert. She stands incalculably more in need of our products and consumption, than vice versa. So it is with Great Britain; and I may add, with the continental powers north of France. If the U. States retained enough of primeval virtue, or could deem it expedient on the whole to enact and execute a non-*importation of six or twelve months' duration*, they would bring all the nations—France, Great Britain, the German league —to terms equitable, satisfactory, and, in the end, beneficial for all.'

We see no reason for going to the extent of a non-importation measure to effect the desirable end; moderate duties in the way of retaliation, sufficient to show our own power as well as independence, would be likely to accomplish all that need be required.

The question of a duty on silks has been before congress as one of finance only. The treasury is in want of additional revenues beyond the supplies coming in from existing sources. The issue of Treasury notes is a poor resort and one which cannot be depended on much longer. For in a financial point of view, such issues are worse than direct loans. For purposes of revenue, then an increased tariff on articles of luxury will be necessary. As a measure of protection we believe it to be no less important. It is the great evil of our system of imposts, that it is not adapted, nor allowed to be modified, according to the regulations and restrictions of other countries France and England take such articles of American production as they cannot do without, and shut their ports against our other commodities according as their own ideas of policy or prejudice may dictate. We on the other hand receive their manufactures almost indiscriminately, and if we wish them to take payment in such products as we can most easily spare, we are compelled to ask it as a matter of favor, and in most cases to experience the mortification of a refusal. It is humiliating to find ourselves standing on such a basis—especially when there is no necessity for it.—*Balt. Amer. April* 23.

Nativity of the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Of the two hundred and thirty five members of the House of Representatives, the following states gave birth to the number set opposite each in the table subjoined;

Pennsylvania,	37
Virginia,	34
Massachusetts,	25
New-York,	21
Connecticut,	18
North Carolina,	17
South Carolina,	12
Kentucky,	12
Maryland,	11
Tennessee,	11
Georgia,	7
Maine,	5
New-Hampshire,	5
Vermont,	5
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	3
Louisiana,	3
Rhode Island,	1
Ireland,	1
England,	1
New-Jersey	1

being the only Representative she has in Congress.

Eight of the United States have not yet had the honor of giving birth to a member of Congress.—*Madisonian.*

The following interesting correspondence formed a part of the President's communication to Congress on Monday, asking for some provision by law in cases of presents to the Executive by Foreign powers:

NEW YORK, May 2, 1840.

Sir: We have the honor to inform you that as consignees of the ship Sultanee, and cargo belonging to his highness, Seyd Seyd, Imaun of Muscat, just arrived at this port from Zinzebar, we have been charged by the commander of said ship, Ahmet Ben Haman, to receive and hold Subject to your Excellency certain presents from his highness to the President of the United States.

Those presents are:

Two Arabian Horses,
One case Otto Roses,
Five demijohns Rose Water,
One package Cashmere Shawls,
One bale Persian Rug,
One box Pearls,
One box—Sword.

We beg to be favored by your Excellency's instructions, as to the disposition and delivery of those articles.

We have the honor to be sir,
BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.
His Excellency the President of the U. S.

—

To His Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN, *President of the United States of North America, Washington.*

SIR: Hope the Almighty God will protect you, and keep you in good health. From this part of the world having no news to communicate them to your excellency; and whenever opportunity offers for this place we shall feel happy to hear from your excellency. With any thing that we can do for you, little or plenty shall feel happy.

Written by order of his Highness,
SEYD SEYD BIN SULTAN BIN AHMED,
Imaum of Muscat.

SEYD BIN, Calman.
Dated Muscat 25th December 1839.

—

To his Highness SEYD BIN SULTAN, *Imaum of Muscat*, MARTIN VAN BUREN, *President of the United States of America—Greeting;*

Great and Good Friend: By the hands of Ben Haman, commanding your highness's ship Sultanee, I had the satisfaction of receiving your Highness's letter of the 19th of the Moon of Shawal, and 1,255 of the Hegira. It has been a source of lively satisfaction to me, in my desire that frequent and beneficial intercourse should be *established between our respective countries*, to behold a vessel bearing your Highness's flag enter a port of the United States, to testify, I hope, that such relations will be reciprocal and lasting.

I am informed that Ahmet Ben Hamau had in charge from your Highness, to offer for my acceptance, in your name, a munificent present. I look upon this friendly proceeding on your part as a new proof of your Highness's desire to cultivate with us amicable relations; but a fundamental law of the Republic, which forbids its servants from accepting presents from Foreign Princes or Princes, precludes me from receiving those your Highness intended for me, I beg your Highness to be assured that, in thus declining your valuable gift, I do but perform a paramount duty to my country, and that my sense of the kindness which prompted the offer is not thereby in any degree abated.

Wishing health and prosperity to your highness, power and stability to your Government, and to your people tranquility and happiness, I pray that you may have your great and good friend, in His holy keeping.

By the President; M. VAN BUREN.
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.
Washington, May 8, 1840.

The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Increase of Trade with Africa.—We learn that the brig Ivanhoe, which sailed from New York last month for Africa, had on board a large quantity of Tobacco and other merchandize, intended for a trading voyage with the natives of that coast. At this moment the ship Ganzas, of four hundred and fifty tons, is also loading at Richmond Va., with three hundred and fifty hogsheads of Tobacco, and six hundred puncheons of New England rum, destined for the same voyage. It may be worth our notice to observe that this latter cargo was purchased and shipped by one of the partners of a Liverpool house, who came passenger in the British Queen, and having completed his business, returns by her to day, a singular instance of despatch, which shows that our brethren on the other side are quite alive to the importance of this trade. The gentleman alluded to travelled over five hundred miles inland, and calculating the usual run to England, he will not have been absent more than forty two days.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Temperance of the ancient Philosophers and early Christians.—Most of the ancient philosophers might be named as patterns of health, temperance, and long life. Pythagoras in particular, restricted himself to vegetable food altogether, his dinner being bread, honey, and water, and he lived upwards of eighty years. His followers adopted the same diet, and with result equally striking. It is well known, also, that the early Christians were remarkable for temperance, and for longevity, too, when not removed by persecution. Matthew, for example, according to Clement, lived upon vegetable diet. The Eastern Christians retired from persecution into the deserts of Egypt and Arabia, allowed themselves but twelve ounces of bread per day, as their only solid food, and water alone for drink: yet they lived long and happy. St. Anthony lived 105 years; James the Hermit, 104; St. Jerome, 100; Simon Stylites, 109; Epaphanius, 115; and Romualdus and Arsenius, each 120.—*Cheyne's Essay on Health and Long Life.*

Important from Liberia.

Interesting news has been received this morning *by the arrival of the colonization ship Saluda*, Capt Parsons, at N. York, in 38 days from Liberia. She left at that port the U. S. brig of War Dolphin.

The Saluda arrived out on the 17th of March with her 120 emigrants, who were cordially welcomed by the colonists. They would probably settle at Bexley, on St. John's river, in Florida.

A bloody attack was made on the 15th March by about 300 natives, under a chief named Gezerah, *upon the Methodist Missionary station at* Heddington, (King Tom's Town.) After an hour's fighting the assailants were repulsed, with the loss of their leader and 30 or 40 men, which achievement was effected chiefly by 2 Methodist missionaries, and 2 native converts. The village contains 52 houses.

The Luminary of the 17th announced that tranquility was restored, and that hopes were entertained that the people would be enabled to *pursue their lawful callings without being so frequently* obliged to leave their occupations to take the field.

Gov. Buchanan at the time of this battle was on a visit to Bassa, but Capt. Bell, of the Dolphin, went after him. Reflecting on what had occurred at King Tom's Town, he determined to attack King Gotoambashe Town, who, it appears, had sent Prince Goterah to the attack of the former, and thus carry the war into the *heart of the enemy's country*. For this purpose a force of 285 men was collected, including about 50 friendly natives under Ballahwella, and commenced its march on the 27th of March. The next day they had to pass through a thick forest, on each side on a narrow path, which made them apprehensive of an ambuscade. About 1 P. M. the advance guard, under Capt. Shuster, received a volley of musketry, and Capt. S. fell. Not a native could be seen, and the army hurried to get out of the narrow defile, constantly receiving fire from the thicket. Governor B. being conspicuous by his military dress, the shot fell around him like hail, in the centre of the main body. Lieut. Richardson had an arm shattered and one or two others were wounded. Proceeding 8 miles further they reached the hill overlooking the town, when a tremendous firing commenced, both from musketry, and two small swivels which the Africans had mounted on the top of the barricade. The account says:

This said barricade, though rudely made was yet impregnable to the musket balls. The balls from their swivels fell at the feet of the army at the bottom of the hill, and before they fired again the army was at the barricade, about to surround it, so that the second fire of the swivels went over their heads. At the moment, however, for surrounding the barricade, storming the main gate which was in the centre, it opened forcibly, (which could have been done before the enemy had opportunity to retreat, the whole African corps would have been cut off,) the fire of the enemy did most execution. Capt. Charles Johnson received several wounds and fell. A native youth, Lewis Tulliver, who has been for years in the colony, was raised by a colonist, and was shot down.

The whole native force now fled for life, pouring out of the gates in multitudes before the assailants could get round to intercept them, and in ten minutes the *Liberians* had sole possession of the barricade. Remaining over the Sabbath, ministering to the wounded, on Monday they burnt and destroyed the town, and returned by another way, reaching Monrovia Tuesday night at 10 o'clock. Capt. Shuster died of his wounds in peace of mind on Wednesday, and was buried with military honors. Seven natives were killed.

A number of kings and head men of the tribes *adjoining, have been in Monrovia* (says the Luminary) and spent several days with Gov. Buchanan. They are all desirous to convince him that neither of them had any hand in the late outrage. A treaty was in consideration for the purchase of a large tract of country north of the St. Pauls.

The accounts from the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas are very cheering. Natives and settlers are all busily engaged at their farms. *Crops abundant.*

The weather at Liberia in the beginning of February, was the coldest ever known there. The mercury was down to 65. A small, decaying Methodist meeting house at Monrovia was burnt on the 15th. The labors of the Methodist missionaries were eminently successful.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

Ethan Allen in England.—Col. Ethan Allen was a man destined *to strike the world* as something uncommon, and in a high degree interesting. He was but partially educated, and obscurely brought up; yet no man was ever more at ease in the polished ranks than he. Not that he at all conformed to their artificial rules and titled etiquette; but he observed the dictates of natural good sense and good humor. His bearing was in total defiance of fashion; and he looked and acted as if he thought it would be condescension thus to trammel himself. It is well known that in early life, in his own country, he acquired an influence over his fellow men, and led them on to some of the most daring achievements. He seemed to have possessed all the elements of a hero—a devoted patriotism, a resolute and daring mind, and an excellent judgment.

His conduct as a partisan officer is well known in this country, and was of great service to the cause of liberty during our revolutionary struggle. He was taken prisoner and carried to England, where his excellent sense, his manners and his wit, introduced him into the court region. A friend of our earlier life who was well acquainted with this part of the history of this singular man, used to take great delight in telling us some anecdotes of Colonel Allen, while a prisoner in London. We have before mentioned the firmness with which he resisted the attempts to bribe him from the cause of his country, and the caustic satire with which he replied to a nobleman, who was commissioned by the ministry to make him formal offers to join the British cause in America. The incident is a striking one, and it will bear a repetition.

The commissioner, amongst the tempting largesses, proposed that if he would expose the cause of the king, he might have a fee simple in half the state of Vermont. 'I am a plain man,' said Col. Allen in reply, 'and have read but few books, but I have seen in print somewhere, a circumstance that forcibly reminds me of the proposal of your lordship; it is of a certain character that took a certain other character into an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, and told him that if he would fall down and worship him this would all be his; *and the rascal didn't own a foot of them!*'

This was once sconringly asked Col. Allen in a large assembly, at what time fashionable ladies in America *preferred* taking the air. He perceived her drift, and bluntly answered, 'whenever it was necessary to feed the geese and turkies!' 'What!' inquired the lady, do the fine ladies in your country descend to such menial employments?' Allen was always aroused at any attempt to depreciate the fair ones of his own country, and with a great deal of warmth in his voice the American laid at his feet a part of turning over amusements to account. Many of these could take up the subject of your Grace's family history, and tell you of the feats of valor and bursts of eloquence to which your ladyship is indebted for your distinguished name, most of which it is like, y, would be as new to you as the art of rais ng poultry.' The sarcasm produced a deep blush in the face of the fair scoffer, but it produced for the captive and his countrymen an indemnity against court ridicule for the future.

Another tale of Horror.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Times. The fate of the doomed cities of old seems to await that distant part of our country, for its succession of sins.

Fatal Recontre.—Two gentlemen on the 17th ult., both strangers in the West, had some dispute about the occupation of the back seat in a *coach which runs between Peru and Chicago.* Each drew a pistol at the same instant—each fired, and both fell to rise no more—the contents of the loaded pistols had the effect they were intended to have: the contents of one entering the body just below the heart, those of the other passing through the head of the opponent. The driver, in haste, stayed the onward progress of his foaming steeds, to as certain the cause of the reports of pistols, and, on unclosing the coach doors, what a horrible scene did his eyes behold! Two men who but a few hours before left the hotel at Peru in social mirth and glee, now weltering in their blood! They were the only passengers, and both died before any aid could be called, the distance from any house being some miles. The names of the unfortunate individuals are supposed to be, from papers found about them, R. L. Winn, who had in his possession about $900, and Jos. D. Brown, who *had $450 mostly in northern funds.*

John Q. Adams.—Singular as it may appear, this worthy and venerable old statesman, ranks at the head of the hard working men at Washington. He grapples with more labor, endures more fatigue, is in attendance in the house more hours, than any other member of Congress. The evening sessions are often tedious and protracted. They often continue during the whole night and the morning finds the flag upon the capitol still thrown to the breeze. The day having been spent in idle declamation and frivolous disputes, the business which happens to be urgent, is pressed upon the attention of the Representative after nightfall. The scene when the members become weary and exhausted, is novel enough. The splendid hall with its magnificent marble pillars, supporting a dome of surpassing beauty and loftiness, illuminated with a glare of artificial light, *is a spectacle of more than ordinary* richness and splendor. The members are exhausted with labor, or overcome with sleep. But few are occupying their desks. Many have retired to their homes. Others are in the refectories below. Some are stretched upon the sofa's back of the member's seat, in perfect unconsciousness, while others hang their heads over the backs of the contiguous chairs, in forgetfulness and repose. In the meantime some member is speaking against time, and nobody seems to listen or regard his windy utterance. Where are the members of the House?—They are not there, the young, the vigorous, the healthy; but Mr. Adams is in his seat, unremitting in his attendance upon his legislative duties. Although the Ex-President lives a mile from the capitol, he is the earliest at his post and the last to depart. Always watchful, yet apparently indifferent. Ever upon his guard, yet never seeming to be vigilant—he is the most unwearied and diligent man to be found in our National legislature. Mr. Adams is small rather diminutive in stature. His face indicates little else than an inquiring, meek expression, when in repose, but it is full of fire and vehemence when excited. His costume is plain and rather peculiar, always wearing a white neck cloth, blue frock coats, and shoes and pumps without straps. He is both feared and respected at Washington, and no voice can still the troubled elements, like the voice of JOHN Q. ADAMS.—*Troy Daily Mail.*

Power of Parental faith.—A clergyman some time since concluding a sermon to youth, took occasion to press upon parents duty of parental faith, and illustrated its power in the following manner:

'About two-and-twenty years ago, a little circle were met around the apparently dying couch of a male infant; the man of God who led their devotions seemed to forget the sickness of the child in his prayer for his future usefulness. He prayed for the child, who had been consecrated to God, at his birth, as a man, a Christian, and a minister of the word. The parents laid hold of the horns of the alter, and prayed with him. The child recovered, grew towards manhood, ran far in the ways of folly and sin. One after another of that little circle ascended to heaven; but two at least, and one of them the mother, lived to hear him proclaim the everlasting gospel. It is,' said the preacher, 'no fiction; that child, that prodigal youth, that preacher, *is he who now addresses you.*"—*N. Y. Evan.* 1833.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		4 37	to	4 50
Rye Flour,		2 25	to	2 30
Indian Meal,		2 75	to	2 80
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				1 85
Rye, no-thern, 56 lb.				56
Corn, yellow, northern,		55	to	57
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		—	to	57
Do. southern,		59	to	60
Barley		61	to	69
Oats,		30	to	35
Peas, white dry,			1 50	to 1 60
White Beans,		1 50	to	1 75
Molasses.—New Orleans			27	to 29
Havana, Matanzas,			33	to 34
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		12	00	to 12 50
Do. prime,		8	50	to 9 75
Butter, dairy			14	to 20
Do. shipping			12	to 13
Hog's Lard,			6	to 11
Pork, mess, bri.		14	00	to
Do. prime,		10	00	to 12 00
Cheese, American,			9	to 9
Hams,			10	to
Rice, 100 lbs.		3	00	to 3 37
Candles.—Mould,		$0	15	to $ 16
Dipped,			13	to 14
Sperm,			41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,			10	to 12
Java,			12	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,			13	to 14
Upland,			10	to 13
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,				3 00
Pickled Cod, brl		3	50	to 4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.			18	to 00
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		11	50	to 12 11
Mackerel No. 2,		9	49	to 10 25
Mackerel, No. 3		6	25	to 7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,				00
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1	75	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix			8	to 10
New Orleans			6	to 8
Lump,			14	to 15
Loaf,			17	to 18
Tallow.—American.			11	to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gun powder,			42	to 1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,			37	to 85

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. dis.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	5 a 10
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	good
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	1
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	broke
do Exchange Association	do
Commercial bank Tolland	do
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk.	
G. Baker's—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lombard association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanic Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all four broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
in the West	par 1
Red Back	1-4
Commercial bank, Albany,	1
Lansingburg bank,	par
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1-2
Bank of Utica,	1-2
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—Trenton bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and United bank of Dorris, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	4
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	5 1-2 to 6
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	5 to 6
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Pennsylvania	6
do do at Lambertville, N. J.	6

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, June 8, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Appointment by the Governor.

Dr. Allen Wilson, Master and Examiner in Chancery.

Latt from Europe.

The first steam ship, the Unicorn, on the new line between Liverpool and Boston by way of Halifax, arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, 17 days from Liverpool, bringing 15 days later intelligence.

A disastrous fire broke out in London May 14 in Mary-le-bone street, and two lives were lost. There have been no fewer than 4,500 emigrants for America during the last six weeks, from Dreghedea. It is supposed that each person on an average takes with him 20 sovereigns.

Murder of Lord Wm. Russel.—On the 6th he was discovered by a servant dead in his bed, with his throat cut, and his pillow saturated with blood. The unfortunate nobleman was brother to the late and uncle to the present Duke of Bedford—uncle to Lord John Russel, the present Secretary for the colonies. The desks were found broken open. London was thrown into great excitement.

In the London money market some confusion was created by the report of the Exchequer—it appearing that the expenses for the year will exceed the revenue near £3,000,000. It is proposed to increase the duties and assessed taxes to make up the deficiency.

The Maine Boundary Question was brought in the House on the 1st. Lord John Russell said that the report of the two British Commissioners recently returned from a survey of the line was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under consideration, and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition of the United States

In the French Chamber of deputies on the 12th M. Thiers demanded $200.000 for the removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France. Had the rules of the house admitted it, the money would have been voted on the instant with acclamations.

Important from China.—Chinese papers to the 20th of January state that the Emperor had issued an edict declaring the English to be outlawed, ordering the trade with England to be entirely stopped, and threatening the severest punishment to any other people who conveyed or disposed of English goods. This edict was issued *in consequence of her majesty's ships Hyacinth* and Volage having commenced as it is said the horrors of war.

☞ Accidents on the N. J. Rail Road seem to occur with alarming frequency. An account of the accident which follows, we have had from a witness, who states that the car with quite a number of passengers turned bottom side up. It was quite remarkable that no lives were lost.

Also, on Wednesday evening last, a man was run over and instantly killed, about two miles from Rahway. From papers in his possession it appears that he was a Polander, had been a Lieutenant in the Polish army, and recently a soldier in the Florida war.

Rail Road Accident.—A casualty occurred on the track between Newark and Jersey City, about 11 o'clock on the night of the 25th ult. which had well nigh proved of seriously fatal consequences. As the Philadelphia Train was coming in, it is stated by the J. C. Advertiser, a cow sleeping on the track was encountered and run over about four miles from this city, just across the Hackensack river. The engine passed over her without being injured, but one of the passenger cars was thrown entirely from the road, and overset down the embankment. Providentially the accident occurred at a spot where the embankment is but four or five feet high, and the only injury that resulted was the infliction of some slight bruises on the persons of two passengers.—*N. B. Times.*

Congress.

Friday, May 29.—The committee on foreign affairs, through Mr Buchanan, their chairman, reported a resolution authorising the President to receive the lion and lioness, and the Arabian horses sent out by the Emperor of Morocco and the Imaun of Muscat, which resolution was adopted.

The amendment to the bankrupt bill, to exclude banks from its penalties and privileges, passed, 21 to 18—Benton, Calhoun, Tallmadge, and Webster voting in the affirmative, and Buchanan and Wright in the negative.

Private business occupied the House the greater part of the day.

Monday, June 1.—The House in their proceedings to-day, presented scenes of violence and disorder, such as were seldom witnessed in that body before.

Mr. Atherton, acting as chairman of the committee of Ways and means, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Jones, gave notice, on Saturday, of his intention to offer a resolution this day, to change a rule of the house, so as to permit the house to go into committee of the whole at any time, by a vote of a majority. Under the present rule, Mondays are set apart for petitions and resolutions, and Fridays and Saturdays for private bills. The House could not go into committee therefore, on the Sub-Treasury bill on any days except Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, without a vote of two-thirds, which could not be obtained.

The committee of Ways and Means, and the majority of the house were desirous of devoting the whole time to the Sub-Treasury until it should be disposed of. It so happened that this was resolution day, in course, and any resolution could be offered; whereon, on any other day, it would require common consent or a vote of two-thirds to enable a member to offer one.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, offered the resolution, and after violent opposition, it was adopted, 91 to 85.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the House was engaged with the Sub-Treasury.

Freshet.—From the great rains which fell in the latter part of May, the Savannah River, between South Carolina and Georgia, rose to an immense height, and overflowed all the adjoining lands. Augusta, Ga. and Hamburg, S. C. nearly opposite each other, have been entirely submerged. In Augusta, on Wednesday, the 27th ult. boats passed through nearly every street in the city, the water in them being from 4 to 12 ft. deep. In Hamburg, half a million of property was destroyed, and some lives lost.

We are happy to hear from New Orleans that the river is subsiding, and all fears of an inundation had passed away.

A destructive fire occurred at Ithaca, N. Y. on the 28th ult. destroying a number of the best buildings of that flourishing village. Loss upwards of $60,000, less than half of which was insured.

It appears by a new work from Mr. Buxton, of the British Parliament, that the colonization of Africa, that the Government has resolved to lend its efficient aid to the enterprise in connection with the suppression of the Slave trade. The naval force on the coast is to be increased and Fernando Po prepared as a naval station. The valuable work is now in the press in New York. The Journal of Commerce gives this summary of the new enterprise:

Three steam vessels of iron, are now building at an expense of £50,000, to explore the great streams of Central Africa. Conventions and negotiations are to be formed with the chiefs and nations of Africa, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the substitution of an innocent and far more profitable commerce. Tracts of country are to be obtained and put under cultivation; teachers to be sent out to enlighten the natives with a knowledge of the useful arts; and all means used to elevate the African mind, give him the securities of law, and inducements and rewards of industry, and above all the blessings and hopes of our holy religion. All this is but carrying out the principles of the American Colonization Society. It is a scheme of vast beneficence.

Hail.—A violent storm lately visited some parts of Kentucky. In Herring county it was so severe that it stripped the trees of their leaves and young fruit, beat down grain, corn and grass—window glass was broken, and birds, fowls, lambs and even calves and colts were killed. The present year will be a memorable one for storms.

It is asserted that the late violent rains and inundation of the Arkansas river, have destroyed nearly the whole cotton crop. The same facts are stated in reference to the crops on the Red River.

There were cleared at Cleaveland Ohio, for ports in N. York and Canada on the 23d inst. 24,196 bushels of wheat, 6,566 barrels of flour, and 458 barrels of pork.

During the last week 6, 025 tons of coal were shipped from Mauch Chunk and vicinity, in 112 boats. The total shipments this season amount to 25,643 tons.

It was stated in the Old School General Assembly, at Phila. the other day, that the Bible had been translated into 150 different languages.

The Presbyterian Church.—According to a statement made in one of the General assemblies at Philadelphia, there are attached to the Presbyterian church of the United States, from 160, 000 to 180,000 communicants.

Rapid Travelling.—Passengers who left Mobile on the evening of the 16th, arrived in New York on the night of the 24th inst. stopping one night in Montgomery, Ala. and one day from day light to 3 P. M. in Norfolk. They travelled two days in stages, the rest of the distance, 1673 miles, being performed by rail roads and steamboats. During twenty years of the present century, a trip was considered quick in 20 days; in 1823 it was accomplished in twenty days, and from that it gradually shortened to 12. It is now performed in 7 days.

The Louisville Journal says—"The last class of the Medical Institute brought into this city eighty or a hundred thousand dollars, and this may be considered the annual income from a class of 200 students."

The annual report of Yale College was read in the Connecticut Legislature on Tuesday. It shows the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1839, to have been $6,317,67—disbursements for the same period $29,830 45.

Business enough for one day.—Over 700 people dined—and sumptuously too—at the U. S. Hotel, Boston, on the 27th ult. at four tables, sat at 1, 1½, 2 and 5 o'clock; and all accomplished without bustle or confusion.

At Pittsfield, Mass. a few days since, 2 children who were at play in a chamber of a house in which two families resided, set fire to the house and perished in the flames.

$2,052,056, in Treasury Notes are now out.

Fire at Rochester.—On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, as we learn from the Rochester Democrat Democrat, a fire broke out in the kitchen part of the Rensselaer County House, kept by Wm. Wheeler, which swept the whole premises, consisting of the kitchen on Mumford street, a large wood building on the corner, and a three story wood building on State street.

Harrison Almanacs.—There is a "wonderful desire for the truth," and these Almanacs disappear from our case rapidly. We shall order a new supply and hope our friends will aid us in placing them in the hands of all who are not afraid of, nor offended with the truth.—*Somerset Whig.*

Sir Moses Montefiore, Ex-Sheriff of London, has returned from Egypt, after establishing a bank with a capital of one million of dollars, and obtaining from the Government of Egypt, their consent to rebuild the Synagoge and School at Jerusalem, towards which he contributed $25,000, and $10,000 for the support of the school.

The Exports from Philadelphia during the week ending May 26th, were 3,741 barrels of flour, 2,620 bushels of wheat, 3,600 bushels of corn, 76 hhds. 1,264 barrels of corn meal, 1,120 bbls. of rye meal, 45 casks of rice, 402 bbls. 218 kegs of ship bread, 11 hhds. of tobacco: amounting in value to $39,279.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Co.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the said Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, on Monday, the 8th of June inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

Plainfield, June 1st, 1840.

MARRIED.

On the 28th, Clement Grinstad to Catharine B. Tucker, at Elizabethtown.

At Brooklyn, on the 26th ult. Mr. Augustus Dunham, of Plainfield, to Elizabeth Rogers of Brooklyn.

On the 31st ult. Richard Cosco to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ward, both of Rahway.

In New Brunswick, on the 31st ult. Francis Moore to Margaret Bogart, both of Bergen co. N. J.

On the 28th ult. John Sparks, of Lyons Farms to Sophia F. daughter of Jonathan Woodruff, of Elizabethtown.

DIED

At Albany, on the 1st inst. Barent Blocker Esq. one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that city, and President of the Bank of Albany.

At New Providence on the 18th ult. Ann M. C. daughter of George Ayres, of Metuchin, aged 17 months,

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

William Acken vs. Thomas J. Barr,—Fi. Fa. de Bonis et Terris.

Essex Common Pleas—Samuel K. Stevenson vs. Thomas J. Barr,—Fi Fa de Bonis et Terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writs of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of the defendant at Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, all the following described property of the defendant, viz.

All that certain lot of Land and the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and keeps a Public House, containing about 2 acres and 4 square rods.

2d, Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parsee, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Ryno, deceased and the rand.

3d, Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Wooden and wife to said defendant and William Acken. One lot adjoining land of Esther Wermouth, N. Wooden and others & the other lot adjoins land of Noah Parsee, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Frazee; each lot containing one quarter of an acre.

4th. Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off his farm to the said defendant, said to be about 60 feet front and 120 deep. All of the above described property is situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 20, 1839. 11ds

The above sale stands adjourned to April 25, 1839, *same place and hour.* *J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.*

The above sale stands adjourned to May 30th, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 2d, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to November 18th, 1839, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to Feb. 8th, 1840, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to May 18th, 1840, same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to June 5th, 1840, at 2 o'clock, P. M. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction. Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy, Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany. Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tAl

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX;

May 18th, 1840. 17 4 2m

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

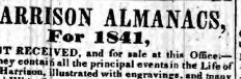
May 11th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—run two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

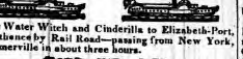
For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 17 0 5w

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Bags, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Byron's Works, complete,
Pardiner's Lardner and Reginead.—Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Pilgrims of the Rhine, by Bulwer,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 24 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Dowaing Bible Book, each Richard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.
For Sale at the Printing Office. May 25.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Bl'ds, Mouselin de laines—Calicoes of the most fashionable style: Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear: also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop, and barn can be had with it if desired. Also—a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All woollen at Beery, Dunham & Co's. or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840 17 2 6m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we would invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear; Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale if very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 17 2 1y

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. K. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatters' Articles, Shoe Findings, Woollens and Carpeting.

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 30, 1840. J. K. DUNN.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect one of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious and Intermittent, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS* in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th. 18 9.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, *and my family has used them, and can recommend them* to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lower rates.

VESTINGS.—Just received a Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D. LENOX

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for cash.

Also An Assortment of Castings, Shares, coulters, bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patterns. D. LENOX.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.

☞ The article spoken below, both concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goethe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America :

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unenviable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which boldly challenges the opposite to refute, viz: *that no poison in the diseased stomach ever occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of its human body ever lay dormant or lurking in the system for years before the latter secretly lurking in the Lungs—at which time it may be certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invulnerably precious doctrine it is! imparts an important lesson to the *opposing* faculty of Medicine, in teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that the *great secret lies the first in preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unqualified gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and which *is a blessing to all the Congress of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed in the persons of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, and weariness into health, and sadness of friends into rapturous

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a VITREAL AGENCY POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which beginneth to be valued by Physicians, who daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third DOLLARS" ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

☞ A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall relinquish from our practice all of our quack nostrums, and the soundness of unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must testify.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a regularly educated physician and practitioner of medicine, we held reverence for a new doctrine in medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, and, in fact, before we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues, we, against the wishes of the Doctor, and we upon a number of our most hopeless patients, did we now declare to the world, (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore pronounced incurable. Our conscious belief in the discoverer of this medicine was as once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as needs of our duty, we do freely and fearlessly confess that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is sufficient guaranty that it performs all promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERM. STEMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAUET, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany; December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to labor, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Reasor was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption—very low, confined to the room and mostly to the bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, M. D.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 4th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased it he was very feeble—he was able to ride to mow a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole *Agent* for Plainfield, N. J.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS*,
at the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offers for sale, *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839. DAVID LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, of Heavy Kid, Kid, Super Milled Gerrian, Fleeced, Cotton and Silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEWYORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader—Original Poetry, Tales and Narratives, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Dramatic and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions, fine arts that are presented to the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood ! And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

TERMS.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings that are executed in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the firstbeing a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving, and the second the "Landing of the Pilgrims in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are the first that are ever issued, fully as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letres, embracing every subject worthy the attention of the lover of the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment of those who may desire the supplementary to the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America, as, besides the constant supply of useful, interating, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—which is indeed at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. Athome we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the literary men of the country, and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the young of either sex, if possible, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that we shall receive, merely, the aid of our friends in procuring us subscribers, and, from the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay street, corner of Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super-royal engravings, and a number of fine cuts on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc.

For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious table of contents. There are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid, and addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain five dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by PLAINFIELD UNION.

June 15th, 1839.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office, March 19. 13 tf.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen. Also, a lot of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

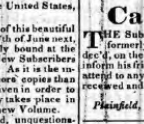
THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1838. 72 tf



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years publication, comprising the first volume, containing a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole annual profit will be no small clear gain, say from 200 to 400 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable the farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hot pressed paper, with a printed colored cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two parts.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas, at 4s. 6s. 8s.
Sugar, at 4s. 6s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.
One taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase of the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hats &c. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.
Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by
Nov. 14. D. LENOX.

Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.
Dec. 30, 1839. 54 3m pd.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to provide teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—theother on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 per year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only as a purgative, but also on the blood, and from whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, on having these Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but to their surprise, they could not succeed, from the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, such characteristic of great learning and genius, he has permitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has this decided superiority, that the latter can only operate on the chyle, is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a symbathy which exists between the main ingredient in the pills and the recipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle."

And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure matter can get into the blood, but what will be detected together with the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their agreeableness, rapidity of size, and the moderate price of which combined effect them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patent machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pillas day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course prejudiced against, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish to purchase, I introduced some of them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a substitute for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

May, 1840.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 6s 6d, or 5s per quire; Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tracing paper, assorted Colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

GOLD QUILLS, first quality at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Lead pencil cases, Pencil holders, 36 cts per hund.—Ignition Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments,
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historie Sacree, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States.
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 30 shillings,
Mechanic's Friend, Mechanics, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems, with Pollok's Course of Time,
Hannah More's private Devotion—Allenne's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrime' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Book of Common Prayer, Extra
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's Female Biography—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs
Bibles, with and without clasps,
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—King Leadore—Sharp's Fables
Peter's Lectures on Chemistry, with plates.
Volume Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—For Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Burton's Gentleman,
Alonzo and Melissa—Daddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates
Thome and Kimball's Emancipation, with a map and an Appendix bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alvin Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Dr. Beecher's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery,
Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love,
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Horton on the Slave Trade,
Slave's Friend, 3 numbers bound
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 2 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear,
American Principles and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocaester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to be sold at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.
Tracts in the Set, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte, translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Universal RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONVEYANCES SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.
GEORGE R. POUND.
MAHLON POUND.
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 2d, 1840. 64 3w

SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney,
Town's Spelling Book—Davy's Chemistry,
Mc Vicker's Political Economy.—Slates.
Dabell's Arithmetic—Websters Spelleug.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
And all the books heretofore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 20th, 1840.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at the Store. March 5, 1840.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1840. Number 178.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months ; paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines i a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar ; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisement.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes; of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their liberal encouragement, and assures them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTE.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Foswick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imp ster.' This shallow villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of Mr Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered a other lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicions to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his clown face, he made a partial remittance of the sales of in last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with an astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless mixture, and with obvious intention, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will hear one fact in mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled villain. The fact is this :—

☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for he Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper containing the notice, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent. Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherwise be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned—Sugar, 4c.—5c.—6c. 7c. and 8c.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 12d.—Molasses, 25-6d &3s. 6d

Lard, 1s.—Butter, 8s. 3d.—Candles, 13s. and 15d.

Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement ; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

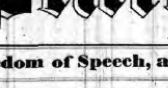
Once More.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which he has just purchased, and flatters himself that he can, and will sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. Not thinking it worth while to mention the prices of articles, he wishes his customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange. E. A. CORY.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

POETICAL



For the Plainfield Union.

Oh, Give me the Country.

O, give me the country, the wild and the free !
Whose flowers are decking the emerald lea,
Where all unrestrained the light footstep may roam,
Then give me my rural and sweet cottage home.

I love from my window at morn to look forth,
When bright dewy gems are adorning the earth ;
Where beneath honey-suckles their blossoms entwine,
And send up their breath with the sweet-brier vine.

I love at the noon-day, the green forest-shade—
To drink the pure draughts of the mountain cascade ;
Or to stand on the hill-top at sun-set, and view
Bright scenes long familiar, and yet ever new.

I seek not the city, as once I have sought,
Its empty enjoyments too dearly are bought ;
The lover of nature, in secret there sighs,
With the bird there encaged, for his own native skies.

There men boast of freedom, yet go to their graves,
Of Fashion and Avarice the willing-bound slaves;
There Ponce never broods with her pinions of love,
But shuns the gay crowd, like the heaven-born dove.

Let those seek the city, whose home is the rout ;
Or those love its bounds, who ne'er venture without,
Or such as to Mammon are bending the knee ;
But give me the country, the wild and the free !

Cedar Brook, June, 1840. E. C. S.

VARIETY.

The Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown and Bill Walker, sat late one evening drinking at a village tavern, until being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one on returning home should do the first thing his wife told him, in default of which he should next morning pay the bill. They then separated for the night engaging to meet again the next morning, and give an honest account of their proceedings at home, so far as they related to the payment of the bill.

The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their posts ; but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first ; "You see when I entered the house the candle was out, and as the fire gave but a glimmering light, I came near walking accidentally into a pot of batter that the pancakes were to be made of this morning. My wife who was dreadfully out of humor at sitting up so long, said to me sarcastically, "Do put your foot into the batter ?" 'Just as you say, Maggy," said I, and without the least hesitation I set my foot in the batter, and then went to bed."

Next Joe Brown told his story : "My wife had already retired to rest in our usual ale ping apartment, which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar. Not being able to navigate perfectly well, you know, I made a dreadful clattering among the household furniture, and my wife in no pleasant tone, bawled out, 'Do break the porridge pot, Joe !' Not sooner said than done. I siezed hold of the bail of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jam, broke it in an hundred pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture all night for my pains."

It was now Tom Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face, as follows: "My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world, for as I was blundering up stairs in the dark, she cried, 'Do break your rotten neck, do Tom !' 'I'll be cursed if I do, Kate,' said I, as I gathered myself up, 'I'll sooner pay the bill.' And so I paid it.

British India.—The following extract from a sermon delivered by the Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, on Fast day, 2d April, gives a melancholy picture of the famine and distress experienced, during the past few years, by the Inhabitants of British India :

"The sanguinary wars by which she (Great Britain) has subjected the hundred millions of India, and the stern despotism with which she rules and starves them, that her merchant princes may roll in splendor and lap themselves in voluptuousness, have a voice which the whole thickness of the globe cannot keep out of our ears. 'A more beautiful country,' says a brother clergyman, recently of this city, 'than that from Cuddalore to Tanjore, [in Madras,] cannot possibly be imagined. The dense population and rich soil give their energies to each other, and produce a scene of surpassing loveliness. But the taxes and other causes keep down the laborers to a state below that of Southern slaves. 'Turn your eyes backward." says a speaker of their own, no longer ago than last September, 'turn your eyes backward upon the scenes of the past year. Go with me to the north-western provinces of the Bengal presidency, and I will show you the bleaching skelefons of five hundred thousand human beings who perished of hunger in the space of a few short months. Yes—died of hunger, in what has justly been called the granary of the world. The air for miles was poisoned with effluvia emitted from the putrifying bodies of the dead. The rivers were choked with corpses thrown into their channels. Mothers cast their little ones beneath the rolling waves because they would not see them draw their last gasp and feel them stiffen in their arms." "Jackals and vultures approached and fattened upon the bodies of men, women and children, before life was extinct. Madness disease, despair, stalked abroad, and no human power present to arrest their progress. And this occurred in British India, in the reign of Victoria the first. Nor was the event extraordinary or unforseen. Far from it. Eighteen hundred and thirty five witnessed a famine in the northern provinces. Eighteen hundred and thirty three beheld one in the eastern. Eighteen hundred and twenty two saw one in the Deccan. They have continued to increase in frequency and extent under our sway, for more than half a century. Under the administration of Lord Clive, a famine in the Bengal provinces swept off three millions ; and, at that time, the British speculators in India had their granaries filled to repletion with corn.—Horrid monopoly of the necessaries of life ! Three millions died, while there was food enough and to spare locked up in the store-houses of the rich. To add to the horror with which we are now called upon to regard the last dreadful carnage, [that of the last year,] we are made acquainted by the returns of the custom house, with the fact that as much grain was exported from the lower parts of Bengal as would have fed the half million who perished from the whole year. Yet this awful oppression, and these desolating famines must go on, that England may extort a hundred millions of dollars every year from her hundred millions of Hindoos; and poppies must grow instead of wheat that at her cannon's mouth she may force opium upon the three hundred millions of the Chinese."

From the New York Evangelist.

God seen in His Works.

A Tale from the German.

In that part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which, as you travel on the western banks of the river, you may see lifting its ancient towers on the opposite side, above the grove of trees us old as itself. About forty years ago, there lived a noble baron. He had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's land.

It happened, on a certain occasion, that this young man being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came into the castle, he began to talk of his Heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood ; on which the Baron reproved him, saying, " Are you not afraid of offending God who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner ?"

The gentleman said that he knew nothing about God, for he had never seen Him.

The baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle and grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung in the hall.

The gentleman admired the picture very much, and said, " Whoever drew this picture, knows very well how to use his pencil."

" My son drew that picture," said the baron.

" Then your son is a very clever man," said the gentleman.

The baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and plantations of forest trees.

" Who has the ordering of this garden ?" asked the gentlemoh.

" My son," replied the baron ; " he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall."

" Indeed," said the gentleman, " I shall think highly of him soon."

The baron then took him into the village, and showed him a neat little cottage, where his son had established a school, and where he caused all young children who had lost their parents, to be received and nourished at his own expense.

The children in the house looked so innocent and so happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the baron, " what a happy man you are to have so good a son."

" How do you know I have so good a son ?"

" Because I have seen his works, and I know that he must be both good and clever if he has done all you have shewn me."

" But you have not yet seen him."

" No, but I know him very well, because I judge him by his works."

" You do ! and now please to draw near this window, and tell me what you observe."

" Why I see the sun travelling through the sky, and shedding its glories over one of the finest countries in the world ; and I behold a mighty river at my feet, and a vast range of woods. I see pasture grounds and orchards, and cattle and sheep feeding in green fields ; and many thatched cottages scattered here and there."

" And do you see any thing to be admired in all this ? Is there any thing pleasant or lovely or cheerful in all that is spread before you ?"

" Do you think I want common sense ? or that I have lost the use of my eyes, my friend ?"—said the gentleman, somewhat angrily, " that I should not be able to relish the charms of such scenes as these ?"

" Well, then," said the baron, " if you are able to judge of my son's good character by seeing his good works, which are poor and imperfect, how does it happen that you form no judgment of the goodness of God, by witnessing such wonders of his handy works as are now before you ? Let me never hear you, my good friend, again say that you know not God, unless you would have me suppose that you have lost the use of your senses."

Profits of Farming.

How very simply profitable to keep farm accounts after the manner of those given below. It surely could not fail to be attended with pleasure and profit, for every man to know what was the exact annual reward of his labor.

Against Extravagance in Building and living in the Country.—In order to show the contrast which exists in the products of farms, under the new and old systems of husbandry, we quote two cases of products under the new system. In neither of these cases were the lands of great natural fertility. The first farm is situated on a sandy pine plain, which until lately, was considered of little value for husbandry. Forty years ago these lands sold for three dollars an acre. They now sell at 50 to 100 dollars an acre. The other farm lies in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and if we are correct in our recollections, a part of it was in old field or commons in 1801—2. Samuel T. Vary's farm lies on the the Kinderhook plains. There were 145 acres under cultivation. It was worked in 1835 by Mr. Vary and his sons. His total expenditure, that is, money laid out for his family and farm, amounted to 385 75. After speaking of the depredation of the wireworm, early and late frosts, and other drawbacks with which farmers are ever afflicted, Mr. Vary proceeds to give the following statement of the

Products and Sales of the Farm in 1835.

12 calves,	$37,26
195 lbs butter, at 20c.	39,20
1949 lbs cheese, at 8c.	123,86
30 lambs, at 15s.	56,25
850 bushels of oats, at 52c.	442,00
375 bushels of potatoes, at 25c.	93,75
20 tons of hay, at $15 per ton,	300,00
72 bushels onions, at 50c.	36,00
500 do corn at 84c.	400,20
220 do wheat, at $1,40c.	330,00
4 cows, beef,	60,00
2 oxen and 2 steers,	110,00
7 shoats,	17,00
1440 lbs pork at 7c.	100,80
22 wethers, at $4	88,00
Total value,	$2,283,24
Deduct money paid out.	385,75
Leaving a balance of	$1,897,50

The other case is that of Mr. Davis Harris on 143 acres. He gives the following as the proceeds of his farm in 1835.

190 bushels wheat, at $1,25,	237,00
209 do rye at 94c.	156,60
209 do corn at 78c.	163,02
700 do oats, at 50c	350,00
7 live hogs,	40,00
3 calves,	9,50
75 tons of hay,	1,762,50
Advance on 26 sheep,	63,00
Reduced for pasture and feed, exclusive of my own stock,	60,00
	$2,730,12
Expense for labor &c. on the farm,	275,00
Nett profit,	$2,455,12

Thus Mr. Vary's farm afforded him a nett annual profit of about $13,98 per acre, over and above the amount paid out for his family, and for farm labor, &c. ; and Mr. Harris's gave him a nett profit of about $17,16 per acre, over and above his farm expenses.

Silk Culture.

We have now become entirely satisfied that the production of silk must advance and become a great interest of the country. In this matter we have ceased to trust to hearsay or mere report : but we have come to the knowledge of various experiments made in different places, and made with perfect fairness and the greatest care and exactness, which demonstrates that even with the high prices of labor current among us, raw silk can be produced at an expense not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents a pound. The silk likewise produced in New England is in point of strength, weight and lustre, not inferior to any grown in the country. We know very well that many persons pronounce it very much superior to that grown in warmer climates ; but this may be so, or may be otherwise. This opinion may result mainly from the habitual self-conceit, which we must confess is a somewhat strongly marked feature in the organization of a Yankee. It is enough for us however, to say, that the silk produced among us is as good as any that is to be found any where ; and this circumstance is in itself a great encouragement to the cultivation.

We have given the last three weeks almost exclusively to the investigation of this particular subject, and at the fountain head. The inhabitants of Manchester in Connecticut, have been in the habit of producing silk for nearly seventy years. They have found it a source of considerable profit even upon the limited scale upon which it has been pursued among them. The work has been principally performed by females, and it not unfrequently happened when a mulberry plantation has been taken, as it is termed to the ladies, the young woman taking it gets thirty to fifty dollars and her board for her six or eight weeks labor. In this case the owner of the land furnishes eggs, trees, and room to work in, beside boarding the woman while the operation is going on. The woman tends the worms, picks the leaves and reels the silk ; the produce is then divided equally.

The tree hitherto used in Manafield has been the white mulberry. In 1835 two-thirds of all the trees in the town were killed by the severity of the cold. They have not as yet been replaced ; but they soon will be either by some of the same kind, or by the imported and improved varieties. In other places experiments have been made with the foreign kinds—the multicaulis, the Canton and the Alpiac, and these experiments have been perfectly successful ; the foliage has proved abundant ; the silk made from them of fine quality ; and the worms have proved healthy under this food. This is a great result ; and it is in the power of any one so disposed to ascertain the practicability and the profits of the silk culture. The question is soon settled : and the determination of it requires a small expense of money or time.

The prosecution of the silk culture will have some prejudices to encounter from persons who are habitually distrustful of every new project, and the extravagant calculations and most exaggerated estimates of profits to be expected from it, which are constantly made and put forth by the ignorant or designing, must operate much to its hindrance and disadvantage. The public mind will presently be disabused in all these matters ; and results, resting upon the most careful and decisive experiments, and such an accumulation of facts as leave no room for doubt, will set every thing right. The culture of silk will go on and prove a source of profit to industry and good management sufficient to satisfy every reasonable desire, and to compensate most amply the labour bestowed upon it. We forbear further statements on this subject at this time, as we shall make it matter of full examination and discussion in our next report to the government. *New York Express.* C. H.

Of Riches.—I cannot call riches better than the "baggage" of virtue; the Roman word is better, "impedimenta." For as the baggage is to an army, so are riches to virtue. It cannot be spared or left behind, but it hinderedh the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit. So saith Solomon, "Where much is, there many to consume it ; and what hath the owner but the gist of it with his eyes ?" The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches ; there is a custody of them; or a power of dole and donative of them; or a frame of them; but no solid use to the owner. Do you not see what feigned price are set upon little stones and rarities ? And what works of ostentation are undertaken, because there might seem to be some use of great riches ? But then you will say they may be of use to buy men out of dangers and troubles. As Solomon saith, "Riches are as a strong hold in the imagination of the rich man." But this is excellently expressed, that it is in imagination, and not always in fact. For certainly great riches have sold more men than they have bought out.—*Lord Bacon.*

Sayings of the Rev. John Newton.—If two angels were sent down from heaven to execute the divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street, they would feel no inclination to change employments.

I should have thought mowers very idle people ; but they work while they whet their scythes. So do coldness to God, whether it mows, or whets the scythe, it still goes on with the work.

A Christian should never plead spirituality for being an idler, or a sloven. If he be but a shoeblack, he should be the best in the parish.

My principle method for defeating error and heresy, is by establishing the truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares—now if I can fill it first with wheat, I may defy his attempts.

A sage American, on being asked by his son, when he thought America would be a great people ? replied, when they are virtuous. And when, continued the son, do you think they will become a rich people ? when they become an honest people. And when shall America be respected by the nations of Europe ?—when, replied the sage, they pay more attention to trifles. However simple the above answers may appear, they are truths in which the interest of America is greatly concerned.

Death of a Christian.—Brother Henry, speaking of the death of his wife, calls it a most joyfully *delightful* scene.

Safety of Steamboat Travelling.—The memorial of the steamboat owners of New York and other cities, asking Congress, to repeal certain portions of the Steamboat law, is accompanied by a statement from the pen of W. C. Redfield, Esq., which shows with what safety we can travel in steamboats, and how few among the many millions transported in this way are ever injured. It will be seen that during the last five years, the number of lives lost to the whole number of passengers, was one to nearly two millions.

It appears from Mr. Redfield's schedule, that the number of miles navigated by steam vessels connected with the port of New York in five years ending 31st December, 1824, was about 3,837,750, with an aggregate of 4,798,000 passengers of whom thirty eight, or one in 126,- 211 lost their lives.—Twelve accidents occurred.

During the five years ending at the close of 1833, the estimated number of miles run was 4,- 216,200, with an aggregate of 9,419,700 passengers. Number of accidents five—lives lost 62 ; or one to 151,918.

During the five years ending the 31st Dec. 1838, the estimated number of miles run was 5,- 467,650; aggregate number of passengers 15,- 886,300 ; number of accidents two ; lives lost 8 or one in 1,885,793.

The average number of miles to each explosion in the first of the above periods, was 235,- 656 ; in the second, 843,220 ; and in the third, 2,783,725.

Honesty in Humble Life.—A correspondent in Kilsyth has sent us a communication, of which the following is the substance, which he describes as powerfully illustrating, in the case of a very poor man, the strength of pure Christian principles ; A weaver in that town lately sent the remains of his web to the warehouse [a most respectable house in Glasgow ;] and earnestly desired that another web should be sent him. To his great regret, however, he received a letter, stating that a web could not be given for ten or twelve days. There was a balance due him of one shilling, but, to his surprise, in place of a shilling, he received one pound. He perceived at once the mistake, and resolved upon having it corrected. To this purpose he walked to Glasgow, a distance of twelve miles, took the foreman of the warehouse privately aside, lest the circumstance should, in any degree, deprive him of the confidence of his employers, and gave up to him the 19s. This poor weaver had been previously asked, if he had no temptation to conceal the mistake, when he frankly admitted that he had;—he was in great poverty—the payment of his rent a short time before had drained him of his last shilling—the cares of his family pressed hard upon him—they were in fact almost entirely without bread and equally destitute of fuel—*and he had a perfect web of work for* ten or twelve days—yet, under these circumstances he put his trust in that God who had relieved the wants of the poor widow, who lodged the prophet Elijah, and who had fed the prophet by a miraculous agency in the wilderness ; he put his faith in the promises of the Scripture and guided and supported by those, was enabled to overcome every temptation, which might have induced him to retain what was not his own, and preserve inviolate that test of all states—a good conscience.—*Scotch Paper.*

A Chinese map of the World.—It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China ! In the left hand corner at the top, is a sea, three inches square, in which are delineated as small islands, Europe, England France, Holland, Portugal, and Africa. Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not so big as the end of one's little finger ! The northern frontier is Russia very large. The left corner at the bottom, is occupied by "the western ocean" as it was called, containing the Malay peninsula, pretty well defined. Along the bottom are Camboja, Cochin China, &c., represented as moderate sized islands ; and on the right is Formosa, larger than all the rest put together. Various other countries are shown as small islands. I should have given an engraving of this curious map, but that the true reduction to the size of a page would have left out most of these countries altogether. The surrounding ocean is represented in huge waves with smooth passages, or highways, branching off to the different countries, or islands as they represent them. They suppose that ships and boats keep along these highways, so safely ; but if they, through ignorance or stress of weather, diverge, they soon get among these awful billows and are lost !—*Malcolm's Travels.*

A regiment of laborers are now engaged in taking down the old Sugar House in Liberty-st. New York, being the prison used by the British during the revolution. It was in this dreary structure that the prisoners taken by the British in the battle of Long Island were thrust, in almost suffocating numbers, and which, with the other prisons, and the prison ships at the Wallabout, became so many charnel houses. The workmen say they find it so firmly and strongly built, that they find it very difficult to break it down.

A Lie.—It should console all who imagine themselves to have been persecuted by the slanders of their contemporaries, that falsehoods are necessarily shortlived. "A great lie," says the poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land, it may fret and fling and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep still, and it will die of itself."

The sons of the poor die rich, while the sons of the rich die poor. What an encouragement to toil through life for the means to ruin our children !

If your mechanic disappoints you once in, indge him—if twice, quit him.

A recent Grand Jury at New Orleans protested in the strongest terms against lotteries, as full of evil tendencies for the community. Have they just found it out ?

Meanness.—for a man to advertise his wife, or borrow his neighbor's newspaper.

The recent discovery by means of which Iron may be made with anthracite coal and the hot blast, promises the most important benefits to our country. The experiment at the Roaring Creek Furnace in Pennsylvania, proves abundantly successful. The furnace is not yet in full blast, but it produce s six tons a day in the most satisfactory manner. A letter in the U. S. Gazette states that *the whole number of men employed* is four for each relay, making 8 in the whole, and their wages are $90 per week ; so that even forty tons a week, the cost of conversion is but one dollar and fifty cents per ton. Coal and ore are found in larger masses in our coal regions than in England, and they can be produced at much less cost ; and as the conversion into iron costs so little, it must be obvious that the time is not remote when that important commodity will be produced cheaper here than in any part of the world.

Railroad Accidents.—The Line from New York, did not arrive in this city until between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, owing to two accidents which occurred on the road, by which the train of cars were twice delayed. The first accident occurred somewhere in the vicinity of New Brunswick, at about dusk. A man was run over by the locomotive and train, and killed. The other, which caused a greater delay of the train, but fortunately unattended with the same melancholy consequences, occurred on the road between this city and Trenton. This track needs repairing.

One end of one of the bars of iron forming the track had drawn its bolts, and became loosened *from the timber to which it was* attached, and rolled up so high that when the wheel of the locomotive struck under it, it stripped it off from the wood, and threw the locomotive and tender off the track, ploughed up the ground, and tipped the former over.

One of the cars was broken in at both ends, but it is performed that not an individual, even the engineer who was thrown over into the sand bank, was materially hurt. The agents procured another engine with as little delay as possible, and brought the train into this city.—*Philad. Ledger.*

Remarkable Presence of Mind.—Some days ago, when the afternoon train of cars from Camden was approaching the three locks, near Lamberton, the engineer discovered a boy lying between the rails, a short distance before the engine, *fast asleep.* He saw at once that he could *not* stop the train entirely before reaching the place where the boy was lying, and that if the boy was wakened, he would probably jump up, just in time to throw himself in the way of the train. He therefore, put the engine at the top of its speed, and dashed over the boy as quickly as possible. He then stopped the train and *returned to see whether any injury had* been done to him. He could not be seen at first, but was soon discovered among the bushes on the side of the road running off as fast as he could. On being called back it was found, that he had escaped almost all injury. One of his feet happening to lie near the rail, the flange of the wheel had cut off a part of the flesh o the heel, but had not touched the bone.

The conception of such a plan by the engineer, and the execution of it indicate a strong judgment, and great resolution.—*Trenton Gaz.*

General Washington's Opinion of Profane Swearing.

Dedicated to all Officers, Military or Civil.

Extract from the orderly book of the army under the command of Washington, dated at head quarters, in the city of New York, August 8, 1776.

"*The general is sorry to be informed*, that the foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American army, is growing into fashion ; he hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavour to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect, that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult it by impiety and folly ; added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."

A Strong Cement for Glass, Wood, &c.—Steep isinglass 24 hours in common white brandy, then gently heat and simmer until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain through a clean linen cloth into a vessel to be closely stopped. A gentle heat will dissolve this glue *into a colourless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass or* earthen, if united with this cement, will break elsewhere rather than separate in the old break. In applying the cement rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together, and hold them until the union is done. This is very easily done, and incomparably better than any thing else for the purpose.

Another Veteran Gone.—The Arkansas Telegraph comes to us in mourning for the death of Wm. Cheatham. He was with Gen. Marion in his skirmishes with the tories of the South, afterwards was with Gen. Washington during the greater part of his command. He was with him at the Trenton, Delaware and Brandy wine, and after the American forces were divided and assigned different stations in the country, he was under the command of Gen. Lafayette until the surrender of the British at Yorktown, at which place he fought and had the proud satisfaction of seeing Lord Corawallis deliver his sword to the illustrious commander of himself and fellow countrymen.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The extensive flour and saw mills, of Mr. Alexander Boston, in Hampshire county, Va. were destroyed by fire on the 20th ult.

Spurious Bills.—The public are cautioned against receiving bills purporting to be of the Globe Bank, New York—no such bank being in existence.

A batch of about $2,000 of such bills, signed *S. D. Day*, Cashier, *N. Bishop*, President, were received on Saturday by a Banking house in Wall-street, from a Bank in Ohio.—*Jour. of Com.*

Steam by Anthracite.—The new Steamer North America burns anthracite coal with a cold blast for the generating of steam, and succeeds perfectly. The expense of fuel is about one third of the expense of wood. So that says the Journal of Commerce, in every trip to Albany, $125 is saved on this item. The saving in expense is destined to work another revolution in favor of the useful arts.

A mad dog was killed on Mill Hill (Trenton) on the 2d inst. after he had bitten several other dogs.

A New Bridge has been finished over the Alleghany, connecting *Pitt-burgh with Alleghany* town. It is 1027 feet long and 42 wide. The cost was $70,000. It is the fourth bridge over the Alleghany within the distance of a mile.

Powerful Fire Engine.—A new and power ful machine, for the extinguishment of fires, made by order of the Common Council of N. Y., by James Smith, of Chapel st. was yesterday taken down to South William st. to have its power properly tested. The Sun says the test was as satisfactory as could be wished, as the machine which has 1¼ inch pipe, threw a strong stream of water full 40 feet over the top of Delmonico's Hotel, and the building adjacent and subsequently threw at the same time a stream from each pipe far over the tops of the tall buildings on both sides the streets.

A Chance for the Loco Focos.—The last Fultonville *Whig* contains *the following advertisement :*

A Bargain !—The subscriber will sell his family two-horse carriage and plated set of double harness, costing 346 dollars, for the sum of 250 dollars.

Terms.—One half cash in hand, and the other half when *Gen. Harrison is elected President of the United States, (and not before,) without interest.* Possession given when the first payment is made. PETER YATES.

Fonda, June 2, 1840.

Something of a Fish.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says, a *Bass* was caught in our river yesterday, at the point of the island above the city, which weighed *fifty-one pounds !*

Genuine Charity.—The Vicksburg Whig says that an Irish servant girl of that place, in the employment of Wm. W. Hurst, Esq. having heard of the calamity at Natchez, and that a subscription was on foot for the relief of the people, generously placed in the hands of her mistress $20 to be transmitted to the committee.

There is a paper published in Arkansas, called *the "Van Buren Sentinel," which goes it* strong for Old Tip.

A Buffalo paper says that several gentlemen of Genessee and Lapeer counties have subscribed and sent to their neighbors of Pontiac, Michigan, 100,000 feet of pine lumber, and 50,000 shingles, to assist in building their town, which was nearly burnt down some weeks since.

Hail Storm.—Charleston, June 5th.—We were visited yesterday evening by one of the most destructive hail storms that has occurred here within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. For the t me it lasted, it was of the most violent character, breaking large quantities of window glass, and destroying the fruit in our gardens to a considerable extent. Some of the hail-stones were as large as fowl's eggs, of all shapes, and lay in large quantities in the streets and yards, coming down with a rattling noise like the discharge of small arms. The hail was accompanied with torrents of rain and thunder and lightning of the severest description.

We a e informed that it was experienced with great severity in St. Andrew's Parish, having injured to a considerable extent, the cotton, and in some degree the corn, but was not felt over at James Island, the direction of the storm appearing to be from S. W. to N. E. and a vein of about a mile in width. We shall hear, no doubt, of material injury to the cotton crop on Edisto and John's Islands.

This unprecedented storm of hail did not extend *North beyond four miles from the city*, and it appears that the hail increased in size with the progress of the storm in this direction.—*Patriot.*

Hail Storm.—A destructive hail storm visited Oxford, Adams co. Pa. and its vicinity, on Saturday, the 30th ult. Some of the hail after lying *half* an hour on the ground, were found to measure three inches in circumference. It is supposed to have been very injurious to the growing crops of small grain, and perhaps even more so to the fruit. The storm is said to have been the most destructive, which has been experienced in that neighborhood for 20 years.

The Petersburg Star of Thursday states that the Roanoke River has been swoten to an almost unprecedented height and that the crops on the lower grounds will be greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed, in consequence. The Appomattox is also unusually high and rising.

The Athens, Geo. Manufacturing Company suffered a loss of about $25,000 by the late flood. One end of their principal building was undermined and fell in, with all the machinery in that part of the structure. Their saw mill was carried away entirely.

The exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports from the 29th of May to the 25th of June, were 5,011 brls flour, 18,872 bushels of wheat, 2,007 bushels corn, 510 hhds and 1,483 bbls. of corn meal, 320 bbls of rye meal, 21 tierces of *rice, 155 brls and* 975 kegs of ship bread and crackers, 164 hhds of quercitron bark, 101 hhds of tobacco, and 556 bales of cotton; the value of which amounted to $108,075.

A Chance for Bachelors.—The Lowell Courier publishes the census of that city, as lately taken under the law of that State. It exhibits a population of 20,981, of whom 7,341 are males, and 13,640 are females.

67 The value of practical good sense is happily enforced in the following remarks from the pen of Major Noah of the N. Y. Star, in noticing the withdrawal of Mr. Kendall and the appointment of Mr. Niles, to the head of the Post Office department. We agree only in the general scope of the remarks.—*Ed.*

We are not among those who believe that new brooms always sweep clean ; but we go think that new appointments some times bring with them special means of reform, which are likely to succeed. We by no means believe that John M. Niles, the new Postmaster General, will in all compare with Amos Kendall in point of talent but we do believe him to possess more common *sense, & consequently likely to make a better of*ficer. Very little of Kendall's eminent talent could be made available in any public station. He was an able political editor ; held a ready for tle pen ; and was fully indoctrinated in the politics of the day. He could assail an opponent with skill, and reason well, even in a doubtful cause ; but when he attempted to design, instead of executing he failed. All his recommendations to the Kentucky Legislature, when adopted, proved ruinous to the state. His talents, as an editor, won him an influence, which failed when he exercised that influence. So it operated on Gen. eral Jackson. Every measure adopted by General Jackson, upon the pressing solicitation and urgent advice of Amos Kendall, proved ruinous to the country—not intentionally so: advice not given with a design to prove injurious, but the mere result of a want of judgement and good common sense, superseded be it was, by pinpracticable doctrines, visionary projects, and dangerous experiments. As a public officer, he was exceedingly industrious : but it was an industry to derange and overturn existing rules and government, which had worked well. If, indeed, Mr. Van Buren, with a greater share of good common sense than ordinary talents and acquirements, *should not have succeeded, the answer is* that he placed himself in a position to carry out the measures of others,—not his own measures, and hence his present embarrassments. No man of higher acquirements, eminent talents, indomitable industry and application, and great experience than John Quincy Adams, ever reached the presidential chair. Yet he could not sustain himself for want of good common sense. No man had less talent than James Monroe ; yet his knowledge of human nature, and the practical men that advised him, carried him through his double term triumphantly and unanimously. When men in power are influenced, advised and controlled, by persons who pride themselves upon their birth, family, rank and education, and high professions ; who claim all the talent, and all the respectability, such men fail in satisfying the great mass of the people, who are not attracted by the tinsel of such effeminate professions, but are ever good judges of sound practical common sense measures. We have always attributed the failure of what were called eminent men in public life, to the engrafting of a sound education on a tarren mind. We have known and do know editors who can write an elegant article on any given subject, and yet would embarrass and break down any party *giving them* influential control. The reason why the old Democratic party always succeed in its measures under every opposition, arose partly from the soundness of its principles, but principally from the good, practical, available common sense which controlled the movements of that party. When therefore, we hear of the appointment of a sensible, industrious man, we have more confidence in the successful issue of his labors than we should have on hearing that an eminently great and wonderfully beparlied and bepraised personage has been elevated to office.

The Exploring Expedition.—The following is from the Herald, of Dec. 30, published at Sidney, in New South Wales, a British Colony in New Holland :

The Americans.—The American squadron took leave of us on the 26th inst, at a very early hour in the morning. In their passage outward they were not merely beautiful but grand—the noble forms of the vessels—the 'swelling bosom' of the sails ; and as it is not only the vision but the mind which grasps the idea of greatness, so he who might have seen the 'exit' of our American relatives (are they not relatives ? are they not blood relatives ?) could not refrain to think and say to himself—These are of British stock. They have proceeded to the Pacific Ocean. They have proceeded to the Pacific Ocean. They have proceeded to the Pacific Ocean

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, June 15, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—Thomas Jefferson.

Who will be our next President?—In respect to the answer to this important question there is much doubt in our mind,—we regard it as more difficult in solution than any question which has yet appeared in our Mathematical Department, —though every body that we meet seem to see no difficulty in it, and will answer it readily, and very satisfactorily *to themselves*. All of both parties profess to have the strongest expectations of the success of their respective candidate, and no fears of failure. The democrats strenuously contend that Mr. Van Buren will receive the electoral votes of twenty of the 26 states,—that Gen. Harrison is certain of only two states, Vermont and Rhode Island, casting 11 electoral votes,—and that his vote will be the smallest *ever* cast for a Presidential candidate in a contested election. They not only say this but apparently believe it with all their hearts, and have no idea or thought, or fear of being defeated.

The whigs are equally preposterous in their claims of the success of their candidate. Mr. Talmadge, U. S. Senator from New York, says that after much observation, and close examination and reflection, he has come to the deliberate conclusion, that Mr. Van Buren is certain of only three states, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Arkansas, casting 22 votes,—that Maine Missouri, Alabama, and Mississippi, casting 23 votes, are doubtful,—and that the remaining 19 states with 248 electoral votes will go for Gen. Harrison.

The above estimates of both parties are in our opinion ridiculously extravagant, and if they really believe their own statements, both must be much disappointed in November next,—and the defeated party grievously so.

We think on our part that the great battle is yet to be fought, and that it is difficult even to guess on whose banner victory will perch. The party which succeeds will have to do so by the most strenuous exertion, constant vigilance, and earnest action, and will not probably succeed then, but by a very lean majority,—for the parties seem to us nearly balanced in power, and are both determined to succeed. On the side of the administration there is political power, and on the side of the opposition is associated wealth, and which will buy most votes remains to be seen.

Party Spirit.—On the eve of a great political contest, as might be expected, politics seem to be the order of the day. Politics, politics, nothing but politics. It fills the newspapers, and the conversation of men,—and apparently the thoughts of all, from the member of Congress to the apprentice and schoolboy, are almost wholly occupied with this subject. Since the days of Jefferson, perhaps, we have not had so animated a political contest, as is now waging through the length and breadth of the land. To devote so much time, and attention, and money to this subject, which after all resolves itself into the simple question of whether this or that man shall hold office, looks to us unwise, not to say foolish. As a conductor of a paper not meddling with it, we find it almost difficult to keep out of the stream which seems hurrying our whole population away from all reason, soberness, and common sense. Not difficult in respect to our own feelings, interests or wishes, but in respect to those of some of our supporters and patrons,—many of them actually urging us to turn politician, edit a party paper, and add our feeble voice to the general hurrah. We shall not change our course, however; for none of our best friends, those who have established and supported the paper, advise it—those only wishing a change who feel more interested in the success of their party than in our success, and the advice comes from too interested a source to have much weight with us, already prejudiced as we are in favor of neutrality.

The receipts at our Custom House for the month of May were in amount but one fourth what they were in the corresponding month of 1839. The whole receipts here since January, are less than a third of those of a similar period last year. Under these circumstances it will be passing strange if the Government at Washington are not compelled to ask for a further emission of Treasury Notes.

The foregoing is another article which pleases us. It shows that our importations are only about one third of what they were a year ago, as they should be, and that, as our exports are very large, we are fast getting out of debt to foreign nations, and thus turning the balance of trade in our favor. If things continue in this way much longer, Congress will be obliged to lay on a tariff, and no mistake,—government cannot get along without it, and that will be another good thing. We must have better times ere long—neither party can prevent it.

Congress.

Thursday, June 4th.—In the Senate, at 1 o'clock, the Bankrupt Bill came up, when Mr. Clay took the floor on his motion to strike out the *compulsory principle. Mr. Wright replied in a* speech of great length and power.

On Friday, the consideration of the bill was resumed. Every step taken in it seems to suggest doubts, difficulties and dogers. Mr. Webster made a very powerful argument in favor of Mr. Clay's motion to strike out the compulsory principle, though he admitted, at the same time, that, rather than lose the bill he would vote for it. Mr Wright insisted with much energy upon the retention of the compulsory principle.

The motion to strike out the compulsory provision was lost, 17 for it and 25 against it. Mr. Hubbard moved to reject the bill, lost 16 to 28. Mr. Crittenden succeeded in a motion to have the subject referred to a select committee of seven.

On Saturday, the Senate did not sit.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. the House were in committee of the whole, on the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Up to the last dates, Thursday, June 11th, the Sub-Treasury bill chiefly occupied the house and the business before the Senate was not particularly important.

Ths. A. Green, Esq. has resumed the editorial *chair of the Rahway Herald, and now publishes* that paper as formerly. It seems very difficult for Mr. Green to resign the penalties and privileges of editorship—and we know not but it is well it should be so, as there are but few that excel him in that vocation.

Mr. Seaton, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, the leading whig paper of the Union, has been elected Mayor of Washington city by a large majority. His partner, Mr. Gales, has heretofore held the same office.

Queen Victoria's birth-day was celebrated in England on the 18th of May. She attained the age of 21 years on that day.

Killed and Wounded in Natchez.—The Natchez Courier gives the following report of the number killed and wounded at that place by the tornado:

Killed at Natchez,	48
Killed on the river	269
Wounded in the city,	74
Wounded on boats,	35
Total killed, 317—total wounded 109.—426.	

A meeting was held at Lafayette Hall, N. Y. on Friday evening to devise means to aid the tornado sufferers at Natchez. The committee at Natchez acknowledge the receipt from New Orleans of 20,000 feet of lumber, 250 bundles of lathing, 82 do. of shingles, 300 casks of lime, besides several excellent carpenters and bricklayers. The Mayor of Nashville, Tenn. has authorized the Mayor of Natchez to draw upon him for $1500—that sum having been contributed to the sufferers in the latter city.

Mail Robbery.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer states that the mail bags between Starkville and Americus, were robbed on the 11th ult. by the rider, a lad named William Jordon, 16 years of age. He had carried the mail 4 or 5 weeks, and since his detection it is ascertained that had opened the bags every week, and in all had obtained $150. He has been committed to jail for trial.

Lots of Emigrants.—The British brig Silkworth *from Londonderry*, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday evening bringing 180 more emigrants. *Two other vessels were below* (a ship and a British barque) and all brought passengers amounting probably in all to 700 or 800. Several other vessels with emigrants are expected from the same port.

The ship Marchioness, from Londonderry, with passengers, has been libelled at Wilmington, Del. by the collector of that district for having on board 300 persons, the law allowing but two persons for every five tons, and the ship measuring only 816 tons.

No less than 1,181 steerage passengers arrived at New York yesterday, in six vessels, from Liverpool and Havre.

Alters Notes.—$1 notes on the Cumberland Bank, at Bridgeton, N. J. ingeniously altered to $2, are in circulation. Changes have been made in five distinct places on the notes, viz: in the figures at the top, at each end and in the body of the note. The alterations are made with great ingenuity, and can only be detected by very nice examination.

Mathematical Department.

The question proposed by Junius two weeks *ago* has been satisfactorily solved by X, and by the proposer.

The answer to the question by Z, is 4, 5, 6, in which Junius, X, and the proposer agree.

We have received no answer to the question by X, except from the proposer.

We have received a satisfactory demonstration of the problem published some time ago by Amicus, from Junius.

For the Plainfield Union.

Given the abscissa *a*, and the ordinate *b*, of a semi-parabola, to fine the radius of the inscribed circle?

JUNIUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

It is required to find merely by the combinations of trigonometrical formulas, the sides of a *regular pentagon inscribed in a circle whose radius is unity.*

Z.

The British Queen.—This splendid steamship took out 172 passengers—and of persons belonging to the ship 110—making in all 282 mouths to provide for. The whole amount of passage money is $20,072; amount of freight $9,727; postage on letters, parcels, &c. 3,100; total $37,902. This is driving a profitable business, and no mistake. Would'nt mind exchanging a few shares of Stonington Rail Road, for stock in this money making vessel. Who'll swop? First and last call.—*Sylvester's New Reporter.*

Pennsylvania Tax Bill.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives have passed a Tax bill, which measure if confirmed by the Senate will redeem at once the lost credit of the State, and enable them to get along with their payments without a resort to forced loans. It will inspire confidence among the holders of state stocks and Pennsylvania will again stand side by side in credit with every other state in the Union. We do not entertain the slightest doubt, but that the Senate will confirm the action, although it will meet with much opposition, it being a measure which they have most reluctantly resorted to for relief.—*Ib.*

Another Defalcator.—The Inquirer speaks of a member of the Philadelphia bar, who was the trustee of several properties, amounting in all to from 60, to $100,000, a large portion of which belonged to the wife of a distinguished American gentleman now abroad, and formerly connected with the Philadelphia press, and adds, that trustee, having squandered all the property, fled from the city on Wednesday last. He left a note for his father, consigning his wife and children to his care, and written under feelings of highmental ezcitement. Stock-gambling and more multicaulis speculations were among the causes of his ruin.—*Philad. Times.*

"The Harrison Almanac" is one of the approved and popular means the patriotic whigs employ, to make every man imbiliar with the history, merits, and distinguished traits of character of their candidate for the Presidency; and we therefore recommend to every one to purchase this cheap and otherwise exceedingly useful and entertaining publication.—*Freelonian.*

Lynch Law in the West.—The Peoria Register mentions that four horse thieves were captured about three weeks ago, in Iowa Territory, somewhere near Davenport, one of whom was instantly hung up to a tree, where he had remained four days, and was being consumed by carrion; another was shot, and the remaining multitude and set at liberty.

A St. John's paper of the 27th ult. mentions as a remarkable fact, that the ship Volunteer, of Hull, England—one hundred and ten years old —was then at that port. She is the same ship in which the brave *Gen.* Wolf, the immortal hero of the plains of Abraham, came to this consent.

In New York there are 25,008 miles of paved streets and 25,500 houses. It costs the city $70,000 to sweep the streets and yet they are always filthy.

He knows his nose. I know he knows his nose. He said I knew he knew his nose; and he said I knew he knew his nose, of course he knows I know he knows his nose.

The Jersey farmers won't let their hens walk out to take the cool morning air until they have paid for their ledgers; "consekens is," they invariably *shell out.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. Boice, Esq. $6,71; M. Vermeule, 4,35; Elston Marsh, 3,50; J. L. Heath, 2,00; David Lenox, 1,00; D. Agens, 53; J. J. Halsey, 50.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. Isaac H. Potter, of Scotch Plains, to Mary M. Squier, of Westfield.

May 24th. Wm. Brant, of Union, to Deborah, daughter of John Marshall, of New Providence.

May 27th, Wm. A. Dickerson, to Jane Eliza, Q. daughter of Wm. Pragnell, both of Dover.

DIED

At his residence on the Raritan river, near Somerville, 1st inst. Mr. Christopher Van Arsdale, a patriot of the Revolution, aged 81 years.

In Warren township, Somerset co. on the 18th ult. Rachel, wife of Isaac Smalley, in the 77th year of her age.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington.
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling.
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables.—&c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Sing Book.—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds, Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spencer and Delmer—Bible's Astronomy.
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 25th 1840.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. 4w Executors.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last: the subscribers, *Commissioners appointed by* said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

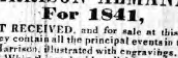
May 11th, 1840

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

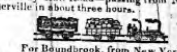
On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York.
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 2-1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.
Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 11th, 1840.

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of *the township of Westfield, in the county of* Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 6w

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jurels B. Ayres.*

Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Rota Bega, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherry and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised.

D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop.

Plainfield, Feb. 15th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village.

ELSTON MARSH.

Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd. in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tA1

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Cold Silks, Bik do, Mousselin de laines —Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Shawls for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap.

D. LENOX.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

WOOL CARDING.

Done at the

Plainfield Factory.

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. A wool lot at Terry, Drudson & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to these son, to which we invite the attention of those desirous to supply themselves with Dress Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all to be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the store of

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons

For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 3y

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hardware, Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all.

AYRES & DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It *contains between one and two hundred recipes,* among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Carpets or Woolen cloths, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found safe in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.* In my family, and as a Family Medicine I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Planet-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 18 9. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to use medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I can say for the benefit of others suffering that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good Medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Printed Muslins, at lower rates.

VESTS—A Good Assortment of Linen and Duck Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS—Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by

April 4. D. LENOX.

Hat Ribbons,

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment at Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 1841. D. LENOX.

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a wood shed and cellar, and a good smokehouse. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this power for three years past, and also those proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Castings, Shares, Landsides, Lands, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patterns.

D. LENOX.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of

April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

The astonishing facts below, best concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
of GERMANY,
The Greatest of Human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and SPECIFIC DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) is proven to be so well founded in truth as any doctrine in the Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which ar of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which ar suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which *suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which* has been unobserved innate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to attack out the disease while in the blade* and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the introduction of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE* for the cure of CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby presented itself the Desiderata of Physicians,—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderful cures have been so glaring and so well known by drum virtues have been so glaring and so well known by drum virtues have been so glaring and so well known by drum virtues

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. **PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1840.** **Number 179.**

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON E. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months ; paid into months, $2.25 ; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for subscribers &c. and those from Correspondents whose communications are acceptable or cordially approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure a insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar ; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion. And nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Style, which he will offer for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their generous favors, and assures them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4 1840 T. S. ALBERTI.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out for an infamous Villain Knave by the name of Isaac N. Peacock of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Isaac Peacock. This worthless villain, who was dismissed from the pulpit some time since, for improper conduct is now travelling himself still more infamously by circularly soliciting to impose, not only upon a church, but upon the community generally.

A few months ago the Second church in the Sabbath-day, at Rochester, and invited the opposite to occupy the pulpit for a few Sabbaths. The Committee of that Church, not knowing the character, gave him an opportunity and he received from a quantity of the money. He then left, and returned to the society, and received another quarter's pay, and then absconded a month more. To avoid any suspicion from the charge of his appearing for an improper purpose he always has a letter from some Minister or other, in his pocket, that no such pretext can be made. Yesterday, with this letter he called on the General Assembly, and after the Revd. and Director is supposed to be transacting with his own Society, he called on the Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Brooklyn, which he was unable to obtain any pecuniary favors to publish on the following Sabbath.

If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there will not be an opportunity of their being duped by such a villain as this Peacock. Let it be remembered "No Pastor, or Travelling agent has ever been empowered in this country to sell the Scriptures, or to travel in order to procure contributions for that purpose, except agents of the Bible Convention, appointed by the General Agent and Corresponding Secretary, or by the Depository in Boston.

If Peacock should call upon the Societies (and almost every church has been) let them ask to see his letter, and they will be sure of getting the Infamous Original Cheat.

N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is empowered to open books in any part of the United States, for recording the names of the purchasers of the Sanative. And that the General Agent may be satisfied that the people are not the Look out for Impostors, he will gladly furnish all his agents before-hand with a copy of each paper advertisement as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General Agent, Depository,
Boston, Dec. 2nd, 1839. No. 138 Washington st.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber would hereby inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and would be happy to call the attention of the public to the same as he can assure them that purchasers will be accommodated. Those wishing to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned, viz. Sugar, 7 1-2 and 8 cts. per lb. Coffee, 10, 11, and 12—Molasses, 25 cts. & 30 cts. per gal. Tea—Hyson, 1s. 50—Candles, 13s. and 15d. Flour and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand.

A few pounds of Rose Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Last notice I would submit those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement ; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as at this time would be very much accommodated. Any appeal is quite small, and almost settled daily, being frequently so.

May 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Pearse and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, well finished, with wooden and small barn. Apply to GEORGE K. POUND.

POETICAL

From the Lady's Book.

The Prison Sabbath School.

BY MRS. E. C. STEDMAN.

In the Auburn Prison, N. Y. a Sunday-School is conducted by the Students in the Theological Seminary, in that place.

Thrice in the busy week my steps had trod the prison floor,
And trembled as the yielding bolts threw back its massive door ;
There had I seen the convict bowed before his daily task,
And marked his stolen glance, that seemed for pity's tear to ask.

Nor did it ask in vain the tear, for ah ! what feeling eye
Could see so much of human woe—of *sin*, and yet be dry ?
And as I turned again to breathe blest freedom's purer air,
For the poor criminal, my heart sent up its silent prayer.

Again I sought the prison walls—'twas on a Sabbath morn,
When the bright sun did nature's face with holy smiles adorn ;
When the free birds their matin songs were offering to the skies,
And prayers of saints, like incense 'sweet,' seemed on the air to rise.

For I had seen the convict's toil, and now would see him rest,
Upon the day which was alike for free and captive blest
Would hear his voice, in contrite tones, of peace and pardon speak,
Whose tongue the Sabbath-bell had loosed, held silent through the week.

Within the guarded walls, where law inflicts the iron rod,
I found a spot that bore the sign of "Holiness to God ;"
And there were met in clean attire, the sinner of gray hairs,
And the aggressor, whose young brow, Cain's brand so early bears.

But now the Christian's prayer, which not by bolts nor bars is bound,
Ascended in the prisoner's cause, and heavenly audience found ;
Till many an eye, unused to weep, by infancy or childhood taught,
Touched by those kind, imploring tones, the glowing tear revealed.

But when the prayer had ceased, that band of brothers in one cause,
Each, to his place of convict-souls, exclaim'd Jehovah's laws ;
Told how the eye of Purity beholds the sinful heart,
And of the Lamb whose cleansing blood can life and hope impart.

I marked the eye which guilt and shame had bent toward the ground,
With an inquiring gaze right up, at blest Salvation's sound—
That Christ could ope the prison-doors—by him the captive's freed,
And that when HE gives liberty, the soul is "free indeed !"

The hardened heart seemed melting 'neath the beams of grace divine,
And in the darkest mind some rays of Heavenly light did shine ;
They turned away—full many a soul with gratitude to swell,
And each with Heaven's own book—a lamp to cheer his lonely cell.

The creaking hinges moved once more, the iron bolts flew back,
My free and buoyant step again was on the homeward track ;
And from my inmost soul, I prayed that these things might descend
On those, whose heavy hearts were stirred to be the prisoners' friend.

VARIETY.

From the Knickerbocker.

Jerry Guttridge,

Or, an Idler's Nature Changed ; A True Story of "The Reformation."

By the author of the "Trapper in Maine,"

'What shall we have for dinner, Mr. Guttridge ?' said the wife of Jerry Guttridge, in a sad despondent tone, as her husband came into their log hovel from a neighboring grog shop, about 12 o'clock on a hot July day.

'O, pick up something,' said Jerry, 'and I wish you would be spry and get it ready, for I'm hungry now, and I want to go back to the shop ; for Sam Willard and Seth Harmon are coming over by an hour, to play Euchre, and they'll want me to ride 'em. Come, stir round, I can't wait.'

'We haven't got anything at all in the house to eat,' said Mrs. Guttridge. 'What shall I get ?'

'Well, cook something,' said Jerry ; 'no matter what it is.'

'But, Mr. Guttridge, we havn't got the least thing in the house to cook.'

'Well, well, pick up something,' said Jerry, rather snappishly, 'for I'm in a hurry.'

'I can't make victuals out of nothing,' said the wife ; 'if you'll only bring any thing in the world into the house to cook, I'll cook it. But I tell you we haven't got a mouthful of meat in the house, nor a mouthful of meal in the house, nor a morsel of bread, nor a speck of milk ; and the last potatoes we had in the house, we ate for breakfast ; and you know we didn't have more than half enough for breakfast neither.'

'Well, what have been doing all this forenoon,' said Jerry, 'that you haven't picked up something ? Why didn't you go over to Mr. Whiteman's and borrow some meal ?'

'Because,' said Mrs. Guttridge, 'we've borrowed meal there three times, that isn't returned yet : and I was ashamed to go again till that was paid. And, beside, the baby cried so, I've had to hold him the whole forenoon, and couldn't go out.'

'Then you ain't a-goin to give us any dinner, are you ?' said Jerry, with a reproachful tone and look. 'I pity the man that has a helpless, shiftless wife : he has a hard row to hoe. What's become of that fish I brought in yesterday ?'

'Why, Mr. Guttridge,' said his wife with tears in her eyes, 'you and the children ate that fish for your supper last night. I never tasted a morsel of it, and haven't tasted any thing but potatoes these two days : and I'm so faint now I can hardly stand.'

'Always a-grumbling,' said Jerry ; 'I can't never come into the house, but what I must hear a fuss about something or other. What's this boy a-sniveling about ?' he continued, turning to little Bobby, his oldest boy, a little ragged, dirty faced, sickly looking thing, about six years old ; at the same time giving the child a box in the ear, which laid him on a whole length on the floor.—'Now shet up !' said Jerry, 'or I'll learn you to be crying about all day for nothing.'

The tears rolled afresh down the cheeks of Mrs. Guttridge ; she sighed heavily, as she raised the child from the floor, and seated him on a bench on the opposite side of the room.

'What is Bob crying about ?' said Jerry fretfully.

'Why Mr. Guttridge,' said his wife, sinking upon the bench beside her little boy, and wiping his tears with her apron, 'the poor child has been crying for a piece of bread these two hours. He's ate nothin to day but one potatoe, and I s'pose the poor thing's half starved.'

At this moment their neighbor, Mr. Nat. Frier, a substantial farmer, and a worthy man, made his appearance at the door : he was the person he was waiting and took a seat. He knew the destitute condition of Guttridge's family, and had often relieved their distresses. His visit at the present time was partly an errand of charity ; for, being a man of some extra labor in his haying field that afternoon, and knowing that Jerry was doing nothing, while his family were starving, he thought he would endeavor to get him to help him. He regarded him rather as a burden than a help ; but as he was willing to exchange friendly salutations. He said not a word ; and the first address of Mr. Frier was to little Bobby :

'What's the matter with little Bobby ?' said he in a gentle tone ; 'come, my little fellow come here and tell me what's the matter.'

'Go, rite, Bobby ; go and see Mr. Frier,' said the mother, slightly pushing him forward with her hand.

The boy, with one finger in his mouth, and the tears still rolling over his dirty face, edged along sideways up to Mr. Frier, who took him in his lap, and asked him again what was the matter.

'I want a piece of bread !' said Bloby.

'And won't your mother give you some ?' said Mr. Frier tenderly.

'She has'nt got none,' replied Bobby, 'nor 'ister too.' Mrs. Guttridge's tears to'd the rest of the story. The worthy farmer knew they were not only out of provisions again, and he forbore to ask any further questions, but told Bobby if he would go over to his house he would give him something to eat. Then turning to Jerry, said he—

'Neighbor Guttridge, I've got four tons of hay down, that needs to go in this afternoon, for it looks as if we should have rain by to morrow : and I've come over to see if I can get you to go and help me. If you'll go this afternoon and assist me to get it in, I'll give you a bushel of meal or a half bushel of meal, and a bushel of potatoes and two pounds of pork.'

'I can't go,' said Jerry ; 'I've got something else to do.'

'O, well,' said Mr. Frier, 'if you've got any thing else to do, that will be more profitable, I'm glad of it, for there's enough hands that it can get ; only I thought you might like to go, bein' you was scant of provisions.'

'Do pray go, Mr. Guttridge ?' said his wife, with a beseeching look, 'for you are only going over to the shop to ride them horses, and that won't do no good : you'll only spend all the afternoon for nothing, and then we shall have to go to bed without our supper again. Do pray go, Mr. Guttridge, do, !'

'I wish you would hold your everlasting clack !' said Jerry ; 'you are always full of complainings. It's got to be a fine time of day if the women are agoin to rule the roast. I shall go over and ride them horses, and it's no business to you nor nobody else ; and if you are too lazy to get your own supper, you may go without it ; that's all I've got to say.'

With that he aimed for the door, when Mr. Frier addressed him as follows :—

'Now I must say, neighbor Guttridge, if you are going to spend the afternoon over to the shop to ride horses for them jockeys, and leave your family without provisions, when you have a good chance to earn enough this afternoon to last them nigh about a week, I must say, neighbor Guttridge, that I think you are not in the way of your duty.'

Upon this, Jerry whirled round, and looked Mr. Frier full in the face, 'grinning horribly' a ghastly smile,' and said he—

'You old, miserable, dirty, meddling vagabond you are a scoundrel, and a scape gallows, and an infernal small piece of a man, I think ! I've as good a mind to kick you out of doors as I ever had to eat ! Who made you a master over me, to be telling me what's my duty ? You had better go home, and take care of your own brats, and let your neighbors alone !' Mr. Frier sat and looked Jerry very calmly in the face, without uttering a syllable ; while he, having blown his blast, marched out of doors, and steered directly for the grog shop, leaving his wife to 'pick up something,' if she could, to to keep herself and children from absolute starvation.'

Mr. Frier was a benevolent man and a Christian, and in the true spirit of Christianity he always sought to relieve distress, wherever he found it. He was endowed too, with a good share of common sense, and knew something of human nature ; and as he was well aware that Mrs. Guttridge really loved her husband, notwithstanding his idle habits, and cold brutal treatment to his family he forbore to remark upon the scene which had just passed ; but telling the afflicted woman he would send her something to eat, he took little Bobby by the hand, and led him home. A plate of victuals was set before the child, who devoured it with a greediness that was piteous to behold.

'Poor cre'tur !' said Mrs Frier, why, he's half starved'! Betsey bring him a dish of bread and milk ; that will eat the best on his poor, empty starved stomach.'

Betsey ran and got the bowl of bread and milk and little Bobby's hand soon began to move from the dish to his mouth, with a motion as steady and rapid as the pendulum of a clock. The whole family stood and looked on with pity and surprise, until he had finished his meal, or rather until he had eaten as much as they dared allow him to eat at once ; for although he had devoured a large plate of meat and vegetables, and two dishes of bread and milk, his appetite seemed as ravenous as when he first began ; and he still kept on the memorable Oliver Twist, 'asked for more.'

While Bobby had been eating, Mr. Frier had been relating to his family the events which had occurred at Guttridge's house, and the starving condition of the inmates : and it was at once agreed that something should be sent over immediately ; for they all said Mrs. Guttridge was a clever woman, and it was a shame that she should be left to suffer so.

Accordingly a basket was filled with bread, a jug of milk, and some meat and vegetables ready cooked, which had been left from their dinner ; and Betsey ran and brought a pie, made from their last year's dried pumpkins, and asked her mother if she might not put that in, 'so the poor starving cre'tures might have a little taste of something that was good,'

'Yes, said her mother, 'and put in a bit of cheese with it, for I don't think we shall be any the poorer for it—for 'the that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'

'Yes, yes,' said Mr. Frier, 'and I guess you may as well put in a little dried pumphin ; she can stew it for the little ones, and it'll be good for 'em. We've got a plenty of green stuff a-growin' to last till pumphins come again.' So a quantity of dried pumpkin was also packed into the basket, and the pie laid on top, and George was despatched, in company with little Bobby, to carry it over.

Mr. Frier's benevolent feelings had become highly excited. He forgot his four tons of hay and sat down to consult with his wife about what could be done for the Guttridge family. Something must be done soon ; he was not able to support them all the time ; and if they were left alone all winter, they would starve. He told his wife he had a good mind to go and enter a complaint to the grand jury ag'in' Jerry, for a lazy idle fellow that didn't provide for his family. The court sets at Saco to-morrow, and don't you think, wife, I had better go and do it ?

His wife thought he had better go over first and talk with Mrs. Guttridge about it : and if she was willing, he had better do it. Mr. Frier said he would go over and talk with her ; but he didn't think it would be the least use, for she loved Jerry, ugly as he was, and he didn't believe she would be willing to have him punished by the court.

However, after due consultation, he concluded to go over and have a talk with Mrs. Guttridge about the matter. Accordingly, he took his hat and walked over. He found the door open, as usual, and walked in without ceremony. He beheld the whole family, including Jerry himself, seated at their little pine table, doing ample justice to the basket of provisions which he had just before sent them. He observed the pie had been cut into two pieces, and one half of it, he thought rather the largest half, was laid on Jerry's plate, the rest having been cut up into small bits, and divided among the children. Mrs. Guttridge had reserved none to herself, except a small spoonful of the soft part, with which she was trying to feed the baby The other eatables seemed to be distributed very much in the same proportion.

Mr. Frier was a cool considerate man, whose passions were always under the most perfect control ; but he always confessed, for years afterwards, that for a minute or two, he thought he felt a little something like anger rising up to his stomach !

He sat and looked on until they had finished their meal, and Jerry had eaten bread, and meat and vegetables enough for two common men's dinner, and swallowed his half of the pie, and a large slice of cheese, by way of desert ; and then rose, took his hat, and without saying a word, marched deliberately out of the house, directing his course again to the grog shop.

Mr. Frier now broached the subject of his errand to Mrs. Guttridge. He told her the neighbors could not afford to support her family much longer, and unless her husband went to work, he didn't see but they would have to starve.

Mrs. Guttridge began to cry. She said 'she didn't know what they should do : she had talked and talked, and was talking would do any good ; but somehow, Mr. Guttridge didn't seem to love to work. She believed it was n't his natur' to work.'

'Well, do you believe the scriptures ?' said Mr Frier, solemnly.

'I'm sure I do, said Mrs. Guttridge ; I believe all there is in the bible.'

'And don't you know,' said Mr. Frier, 'the Bible says, 'He that will not work, neither shall he eat ?

I know there is something in the Bible like that,' said Mrs. Guttridge, with a very serious look.

'Then do you think it right,' added Mr. Frier, 'when your neighbors send in a basket of provisions, do you think it right that Jerry, who won't work, don't earn a mouthful himself, should sit down and eat more than all the rest of you, and pick out the best of it too ?'

'Well, I don't s'pose it's right,' said Mrs. Guttridge, thoughtfully ; 'but somehow, Mr. Guttridge is so hearty it seems as if he would faint away if he didn't have more than the rest of us eat.'

'Well, are you willing to go on in this way,' continued Mr. Frier, 'in open violation of the scriptures, and keep yourself and children every day in danger of starving ?'

'What can I do, Mr. Frier ?' said Mrs. Guttridge, bursting into a flood of tears ; 'I've talked and talked, and it's no use. Mr. Guttridge wont work ; and it don't seem to be in him. May be if you should talk to him Mr. Frier he might do better.'

'No, that would be no use,' said Mr. Frier. 'When I was over here before, you see how he took it, just because I spoke to him about going over to the shop, when he ought to be to work, to get something for his family to eat ; you see how mad he was, and how provoking he talked to me. It's no use for me to say anything to him ; but I think, Mrs. Guttridge, if somebody should complain to the grand jury about him, the county would make him go to work. And if you are willing for it, I think I should feel it my duty to go and complain of him.'

'Well, I don't know but it would be best, said Mrs. Guttridge, 'and if you think it would make him go to work, I am willing you should. When will the court set ?'

'To-morrow,' said Mr. Frier ; 'and I'll give up all other business, and go and attend to it.'

'But what will the court do to him, Mr. Frier?' said Mrs Guttridge.

'Well I don't know ' said Mr. Frier, 'but I expect they'll punish him ; and I know they'll make him go to work.'

'Punish him !' exclaimed Mrs. Guttridge with a troubled air. 'Seems to me I don't want to have him punished. But do you think Mr. Frier they will hurt him any ?'

'Well I don't know I say,' said Mr. Frier, 'they will hurt him some ; but you must remember Mrs. Guttridge, its better one to smart than always to ache. Remember, too, you'll be out of provisions by to morrow. Your neighbors cant support your family all the time ; and if your husband won't go to work, you'll be starving again. So if you don't feel willing, and don't think it right, I need go near the grand Jury, nor do nothing about it.'

'Oh dear !—well I don't know !' said Mrs. Guttridge with tears in her eyes. 'You may do just as you think best about it, Mr. Frier ; that is if you don't think they'll hurt him much.'

Mr. Frier returned home ; but the afternoon was so far spent that he was able to get in only one ton of his hay, leaving the other three tons out, to take the chance of the weather. He said, his wife spent the evening in discussing what could, or was best to pursue with regard to the complaint against Mr. Guttridge ; but notwithstanding his wife was decidedly in favor of his going the next morning and entering the complaint since Mrs. Guttridge had consented, Mr. Frier was undecided. He did not like to do it ; Jerry was a neighbor, and it was an unpleasant business. But when he arose the next morning, looked out, and beheld his three tons of hay

drenched with a heavy rain, and a prospect of a continued storm, he was not long in making up his mind.

"Jerry," said he, "I spent a good part of the day yesterday, in looking after Guttridge's family, to keep them from starving; and now, by this means, I've got about as good as lost three tons of hay. I don't think it's my duty to put up with it any longer."

Accordingly, as soon as breakfast was over, Mr. Frier was out, sputtering along through the mud and rain, with his old great coat thrown over his shoulders, the sleeves flapping loosely down by his side, and his dropping hat twisted away wending his way to court, to appear before the grand jury.

"Well, Mr. Frier, what do you want?" asked the foreman, as the complainant entered the room.

"I come to complain of Jerry Guttridge to the grand jury," replied Mr. Frier, taking off his hat, and shaking the rain from off it.

"Why, what has Jerry Guttridge done?" said the foreman. "I didn't think he had life enough to do anything worth complaining of to the grand jury."

"It's because he hasn't got life enough to do anything," said Mr. Frier, "that I've come to complain of him. The fact is, Mr. Foreman, he's a lazy, idle fellow, and wont work, nor provide nothin' for his family to eat; and they've been half starving this long time; and the neighbors have had to keep sending in something, all the time, to keep 'em alive."

"But," said the foreman, "Jerry's a peaceable kind of a chap, Mr. Frier; has any body talked to him about it, in a neighborly way, and advised him to do differently?" And may-be he has an interest to work, where he could get any thing for it."

"I am sorry to say," replied Mr. Frier, "that he has been talked to a great deal, and it don't do no good; and I tried hard to get him to work for me yesterday afternoon, and offered to give him victuals enough to last his family most a week, but I could'nt get him to, and he went off to the grog shop, to see some jockeys swap horses. And when I told him, calmly, I didn't think he was in the way of his duty, he flew in a passion, and called me an old, miserable, dirty, meddling vagabond, and a scoundrel, and a scrape gallows, and an infernal small piece of a man!"

"Absolute able!" exclaimed one of the jury; "who ever heard of such outrageous conduct!"

"What a vile, blasphemous wretch!" exclaimed another: "I shouldn't 'a wondered if he'd a fell dead on the spot!"

The Foreman asked Mr. Frier if Jerry had used them very same words.

"Exactly them words, every one of 'em," said Mr. Frier.

"Well," said the foreman, "then there is no more to be said. Jerry certainly deserves to be indicted, if any body in this world ever did."

Accordingly the indictment was drawn up, a warrant was sent out, and the next day Jerry was brought before the court, to answer to the charges preferred against him. Mrs. Sally Guttridge and Nat. Frier were summoned as witnesses.—When the honorable court was ready to hear the case, the court called Jerry Guttridge and bade him hearken to an indictment found against him by the grand inquest for the district of Maine, now sitting at Saco, in the words following, viz. "We present Jerry Guttridge as an idle, lazy, worthless fellow, to his family; and giving reproachful language to Nat. Frier, when he reproved him for his idleness." Jerry Guttridge, what say you to this indictment? Are you guilty thereof, or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," said Jerry; "and how's any wife can tell you the same any day? If any haven't always provided for my family?"

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Guttridge, "I don't know but you have got well enough along."

"Come, stop!" said the judge, looking down over his spectacles at the witness, "stop, Mrs. Guttridge, you must not answer questions until you have been sworn."

The court then directed the clerk to swear the witnesses; whereupon he called Nat. Frier and Sally Guttridge to step forward, and held up their right hands; Mr. Frier also went with a ready bottom out, and held up his left hand. Mrs. Guttridge imagined a little hesitation, but when at last she followed suit, with double confounding story, and held up her right hand, smoothing hard, and pressed her palm down flat, and crossing it more toward the center, and exhibited her customary firmness, which they considered, were pale and sickly, the large fold of her gown could never then be seen, and the court were satisfied that she was duly sworn.

Then Mrs. Guttridge," said the judge, "you are not obliged to testify against your husband any thing more than you choose; your testimony must be voluntary. The court will not compel you to testify against your husband, nor any other person, unless you choose to do so, as you may think best. And in the next place I will ask you whether your husband ever struck you, or ever threatened to strike you, or ever offered any violence to you, or any of your children, or ever neglected to provide for you and children?"

"Well, we get pretty hungry a good deal of the time," said she, trembling; "but I don't know that Jerry does the best he can about it. There don't seem to be any victuals that he can get, a good deal of the time."

"Well, so far, as it is not in the habit of working much, and spending his time for liquor for work, and providing nothing for his family to live upon?"

"Why, as to that," replied the witness, "Mr. Guttridge don't work much; but I don't know as he can help it; it doesn't seem to be his luck to get much. Sometimes, he doesn't seem to be behind other folks, for a few days or a month, but such never work but a few minutes at a time; and he never can get a few minutes at a time."

"Well, well," said the judge, rearing a little, and putting a pinch of snuff into his nose, "we must not waste time in this manner; you will please to answer the question, whether your husband ever struck you, or ever threatened to strike you, or ever offered any violence to you, or any of your children, or ever neglected to provide for you and children?"

"Why, I don't know as he ever struck me, or ever threatened to strike me, or ever offered any violence to me, or any of the children, or ever neglected to provide for us, any more than he could help," said she, looking down over her spectacles, and wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron.

"Why, as to that," replied the witness, "Mr. Guttridge don't work much; but I don't know as he can help it; it doesn't seem to be his luck to get much. Sometimes, he doesn't seem to be behind other folks, for a few days or a month, but such never work but a few minutes at a time; and he never can get a few minutes at a time."

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Mrs. Guttridge was directed to step aside, and Nat. Frier was called to the stand. His testimony was very much to the point; clear and conclusive. But as the reader is already in possession of the substance of it, it is unnecessary to recapitulate it. Suffice it to say that when he was called upon to repeat the reproachful language which Jerry had bestowed upon the witness, there was much shuddering, and an awful rolling of eyes, throughout the court room. Even the prisoner's face kindled up almost to a blaze, and thick drops of sweat were seen to start from his forehead. The judge to be sure retained a dignified self possession, and settling back in his chair, said it was not necessary to question the witness any further; that the case was clearly made out; Jerry Guttridge was unquestionably guilty of the charges preferred against him.

The court out of delicacy towards the feelings of his wife, refrained from pronouncing sentence until she had retired; which she did, on an intimation being given her that the case was closed, and she could return home. Jerry was then called, and ordered to hearken to his sentence, as the court had recorded it.

Jerry stood up and faced the court with fixed eyes and gaping mouth, and the clerk repeated as follows:

"Jerry Guttridge! You have been found guilty of being an idle and lazy person, and not providing for your family, and giving reproachful language to Nat. Frier, when he reproved you for your idleness, the Court orders that you receive twenty smart lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails, upon your naked back, and that the sentence be executed forthwith by the constables, at the whipping post, in the yard adjoining the court house."

Jerry dropped his head, and his face assumed divers deep colors, sometimes red and sometimes shading upon the blue. He tried to glance round upon the assembled multitude, but his look was very sheepish, and, unable to stand the gaze of the hundreds of eyes that were turned upon him, he settled back on a bench, leaned his head on his hand, and looked steadily on the floor. The constable having been directed by the court to proceed forthwith to execute the sentence, they led him out into the yard, put his arms round the whipping post, and tied his hands together. He submitted without resistance; but when they commenced tying his hands round the post he began to cry and beg, and promise better fashions if they would only let him go this time. But the constables told him it was too late now; the sentence of the court had been past, and the sentence must be inflicted. The whole body of spectators had turned from the court house, and stood round in a large ring to see the sentence enforced. The judge himself had stepped to a side window, which commanded a view of the yard, and stood peering solemnly through his spectacles, to see that the ceremony was duly performed. All things being in readiness, the most constable took the cat-o'-nine-tails, and laid the lashes lightly across his shoulders, and then drew back to give the victim. Nearly every blow brought blood, and as they successively fell, Jerry jumped and screamed, so that he might be heard well nigh a mile. When the twenty blows were counted, and the ceremony was ended, he was loosed from his confinement, and told that he might go. He put on his garments with a sullen but subdued air, and without stopping to pay his respects to the court, or even to bid any one goodbye, he strode off as fast as he could go, to where his family; and giving reproachful language to Nat. Frier, when he reproved him for his idleness."

"Jerry Guttridge, what pay you to this indictment? Are you guilty thereof, or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," said Jerry; "and how's any wife can tell you the same any day? If any haven't always provided for my family?"

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THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, June 22, 1840.

For Liberty unites upon the Altar of God, consecrates unites against every State of Tyranny since the time of Tarquin Jamieson.

We have a capital letter from our travelling correspondent, V. N., dated at St. Louis, which we shall publish next week.

A horse was killed on the track of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, on Monday afternoon last, near Woodfield, by being run over by the locomotive, as the late train was coming up from Elizabethtown. No other injury resulted, and the train was not delayed a moment. All animals should be carefully kept from the premises of getting on the track, as there is great danger of locomotive being lost as well as that of the animals.

We are happy in being able to announce to our readers that the approaching anniversary of our Independence is to be celebrated in this place, after an interval of several years. The members of the Green Brook Lyceum are making preparations to do us this favor. Two Orations, three superior original Odes, and Instrumental Music, to take place in the Presbyterian Church, will form a part of the proceedings. The order of exercises will be given in full in our next.

The New Jersey Contested Election Case.—The interest in this important subject seems sufficiently to have died away. For a long time nothing was heard of but of this matter, but it is now months since we have seen any thing authentic or decisive in the papers respecting it as its final disposal must be drawing to a close. As the committee was put in possession of the evidence a long time ago, the public have been for weeks looking for their report with impatience. One party is blaming the other for this unreasonable delay, and each inventing stories, as to the cause of its not yet having been decided, but nothing satisfactory has yet met our eye to show in what state the case now is, or why the committee have not yet reported. We are very anxious to see their version of the affair. We believe the committee to be as impartial a one as could be appointed. Its chairman is as much of one party as of the other, or at least it is difficult to discover to which he is most inclined, as of the remainder of the committee are four of each party. The Speaker who appointed them is also one of the same class with the chairman. Both parties claim him, and neither can do so in justice. We hope therefore we may expect a pretty fair report of the whole merits of the case, and that it will come soon, certainly before October.

91 notes of the Newark Banking & Insurance Co. altered to fives, are in circulation. Also, many altered notes of various denominations, of other banks. They are easily detected on examination. Look out—many rogues are abroad.

There are 61 counterfeits of the small notes of the Bank of India ware alone.

The approaching 4th of July is to be celebrated at Rahway. J. Alfred Kanouse, Esq. will deliver the oration in the Presbyterian Church.

Also at Woodbridge. Cornelius H. Edgar, Esq. will deliver the oration.

Ten Florida Indians—6 women and 4 children were captured by our troops in the fore part of the month, after a tedious march.

The following is republished, at the request of a subscriber, from the Baltimore Republican, merely after the first nomination of Gen. Harrison for President:

"Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of $2,000 a year on him, and our word for it, he would set the remainder of his life in a log cabin, and study moral philosophy."

Late from Europe.

The Great Western arrived in New York on Friday morning—intelligence 19 days later, to the 3d of June. The weather for the coming crops has been unusually favorable, and prices consequently on the decline. The general London money market has not materially varied. Exchanges however, are against England, and silver continues to be exported.

American Securities are very much depressed. Trade in the manufacturing towns was dull. Cotton has fallen 3-4.

Parliament has rejected the Corn Law Bill by a majority of 120, so that that subject is for the present at rest.

The accounts had a tendency to depress the U. S. funds and cotton markets. In the former says the Courier, sales have been made at a considerable reduction and there seems a general belief that Western will go down to 94. Prices of Cotton have reduced about 1-4 of a cent although the mark is very light.

Amber, in shelling the pea, lost his hold and fell overboard. The vessel went over him. The engine was stopped, the crew mustered and examined as their posts, a boat manned and let down, which found him, half a mile behind, was rescued and brought on board, and the vessel put under way in the space of eight minutes.

Congress.

Friday, June 12.—Mr. Clingman, from the School Committee reported a new bankrupt bill to the Senate.

The House was much engaged on Friday and Saturday with the Pilot Law. The Sub-Treasury bill was also discussed.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial in the Senate on the 15th inst. signed by a large number of persons from Baltimore and the city of New York in relation to the import laws as they affect their business. The petitioners state, that while taxes for taxation, and duties are assessed so as to interfere with their labor, and they ask relief from Congress.

Upon the presentation of such a memorial, (said Mr. S.) it would be somewhat assured in the Senate, to enter into a particular examination of the laws, their construction and effects, and facts they were designed to accomplish. Nor would it be quite regular to discuss the policy of the Government in regard to this prevailing and absorbing subject of the labor of the country. That subject must be referred until the question is fairly before us in some other form. But it is proper to remark that this petition is not from a mere mechanics, who are, (weakly and unadvisedly I say,) employing their means and their credit in promoting the labor and manufactures upon which our wealth and stability as a nation depend; but it comes from journeymen—the laborers—who feel the effect of the present condition of things in their employments and the profits of their labor, by which they support themselves and their families—from the men who are at all times to large a portion of the real and substantial wealth, and strength, and basis of a nation—the men for whom and whose benefit alone add just laws are always made by wise and just legislators.

These petitioners find, by sore and painful experience, that the articles in the manufacture of which their interest and comfort are involved, are introduced here from France and Germany at a price below that which is necessary to reward their labor. Their assertion is beyond doubt true, and on the proper occasion, it may be proved to be true; is not by myself, yet by others more competent to defend their assertion.

I beg to assure the Senate that this petition does not come from those who are unwilling or unskilful in labor—much less from those who seek any advantage to indolence, or any special benefit to a favored class of the community. They are plain citizens, with equal rights, and equal rights only, and they seek nothing which shall not be enjoyed in their full extent. They admit no superiority, any where, in skill, enterprise, and industry. They are a portion of the citizens of Newark—a city of as much intellectual wealth, mechanical labor, mechanical enterprise, mechanical virtue, honor and nobleness of principle and sentiment as any other which does not contain a much larger population.

That it is and has for sometime past been afflicted and its energies paralyzed, by what is called the pressure of the times. Dealing very largely in its manufactures, with the South and Southwest, and unable, in the condition of the country, and the utter derangement of exchanges, to obtain payment for them, or continue, with their accustomed activity and vigor, the employments to which they have been devoted, its citizens have been compelled to endure their full share of disappointment, loss and suffering.—They have not murmured, but have submitted to every trials; but they are a people to understand and assert on their rights, and the discharge of the duties of Government toward them. I do not now inquire how the present condition of things has been produced. The Senate and the petitioners know what kind of answer I should give to that inquiry. But I do ask that the petition may receive proper consideration, as every one ought which relates to the wants and wishes of any portion of the people.

Mr. S. moved that it be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, which was done.

Monday, June 15.—In the Senate, the renewal of the charter of the District Banks was the subject of quite a long and animated discussion. At last, a bill was moved to be engrossed extending their charter for two years on certain conditions.

In the House, Mr. Jones, chairman of the committee of ways and means, moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into committee of the whole on the Sub-Treasury bill. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the affirmative vote was large. Mr. Banks, of Va. took the chair, and Mr. Pope of Ky. spoke at length in opposition to the bill.

Tuesday, June 16.—In the House the bill for the repeal of the Pilot Law was ordered to a 2d reading by a vote of 92 to 69. The Sub-Treasury bill was then again taken up.

Wednesday, June 17.—The members of the House agreed by a majority of 4 to 1, to meet hereafter at 10 o'clock. Congress will adjourn before the 12th of July. Mr. Bell spoke in opposition to the Sub-Treasury until 10, P. M.

On Thursday the death of Hon. Anson Brown was announced, and after the usual resolutions, both houses adjourned.

A mad dog was killed lately near Hope, Warren county, after he had bitten 2 other dogs.

Fine Stock.—A Noble Calf.—Samuel Mulford of Mannington has a calf which weighed at one day old 112 lbs. It is a half blood Durham.—Mr. Tyler has also 2 beautiful heifers of the same stock—one a full blood, milk white.—*Salem, N. J. Banner.*

The Banner also mentions that corn in that vicinity was in tassel on the 4th inst. which is without precedent in the State. The crops are said to be generally fine in West Jersey, as they certainly are in this section of country.

Large fire in New Orleans.—The N. Orleans papers of the 10th bring us this morning an account of a destructive fire the day previous, which burned 15 buildings. The loss however, does not exceed $200,000. One firm (E. M. Haines,) was extensively burned, and a little son of Mr. Naile's was nearly crushed to death by the fall of a wall.

Three vessels arrived at New York last Wednesday, from Hamburgh, Liverpool, and Havre, with 700 steerage passengers—which swells the number of emigrants to that port since this season, to 24,000.

Washington City Market.—Fine ripe raspberries were sold on the 13th inst. at 12½ cts.; strawberries 9 cts.; cherries 6 cts.; veal cutlets 25 cts.; eggs 12½ cts.; chickens 62 cents; new potatoes 31 per bushel; early cabbages 6 cts. each.

The rice plantations on the Santee, S. C. were covered with water on the 11th. The negroes had all been removed to the main.

More valuable veins of copper are stated to have been discovered in the vicinity of the old mines, Carroll river, Missouri.

Albany Ale.—The Albany brewers prosecuted E. C. Delavan, for saying that their beer was made from vile, filthy water, taken from stagnant pools, gutters and ditches, in which were dead animals and in which the water was often green on the surface, and of the blackness of cream, and laid the damages at $300,000. He proved the fact, and gained the suit.—Who'll drink Albany ale now?

The United States Frigate Columbia, Commodore Read, arrived at Boston on Saturday night from the Pacific Ocean, after an absence of more than two years. She sailed from Hampton Roads on the 8th of May, 1838. She had much sickness on board while in the East Indies and China, and has lost upwards of 75 persons.

Notice,

A Convention for Essex County of those friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause, will be held at WESTVILLE, (One mile west of Caldwell,) to nominate Officers for County and Legislature, on Saturday, the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ *Meeting* of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, at the same place, same day, at 2 P. M. at which several addresses will be delivered. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN MOREHOUSE,
Chairman of Ex. Com. Essex Co. A. S. Society.
Newark, June 10, 1840.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. Osborn, jr. $13,00; Joel Fourat, 2,25; Conrad Neal, 1,50; Rev. J. A. Wood, 1,00; James C. Ayres, 1,00.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. Wm. Mason, of Elizabethtown, to Sarah Conger of Rahway.

On the 9th inst. Daniel B. Strong, of Holmdel, Monmouth county, to Rhoda M. Browne, of Middletown.

DIED

At Scotch Plains, on Monday, the 15th inst. Mrs. Mary Allen, wife of Gideon Allen, in the 34th year of her age, of consumption. She suffered long and was much resigned, and fell asleep in Christ.

At Boston, 29th ult. John Parker, Esq. aged 83, one of the oldest merchants in that city. He has left an estate of about $3,000,000.

At Woodhaven, near New Brunswick, on the 16th inst. Hour attn, wife of James Neilson, Esq. in the 30th year of her age.

On the 11th inst. in the neighborhood of Spotswood, Mr. David Dunham, aged 45 years.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Dereer, and Jesse Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that an Application is to be by John Berger, of the County of Lord's, who resides on the south part of the 45th part of all that tract of Land, situate on the First Mountain, near the Factory (occupied by Thomas Stout,) in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Ezra Woodruff, dec'd. and containing about twenty five acres of Land, commonly called, and known by the name of the Peasy Orchard, and Valley Lot. We have nominated and appointed An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1799.

And we do hereby order and direct, that the said application shall be made on the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM B. GASTON.
FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.
JESSE TAYLOR.

Just Received.

THE Subscribers have received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Calf's Skin, Bindings, Moroccos in lasters and Calicoes, of the latest patterns, and other Fancy Goods for Gentlemen's wear: also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashions, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.
May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all kinds, and for sale cheap.
D. LENOX.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary for the settlement of the estate should be brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Executors.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd. in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Bonds Plains to Upper Village, among the new dwelling of the Second Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about two acres of Land. Conditions made known on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN,
EZRA WILCOX, } Commissioners.

May 18th, 1840. 17 4w

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many curious Whig Songs, besides all the necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of Washington, 2 vols. 8vo.
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Tower of Wisdom and *Man of Feeling*.
Economical Rules, with 24 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables.—3c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1c.
Dreaming Sorrow Book.—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.

June 15.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spelling and Definer.—Blake's Astronomy.
Comstock's Philosophy.—Comstock's Botany.
Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our larger stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

Leave Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.
Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibuses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullock* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 4th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.

Jervis B. Ayres,
April 13, 1840

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Early Dun, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cluthey and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised.
D. LENOX.

To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village.
ELSTON MARSH.

Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd. in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.
March 2, 1840. tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law.

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 25, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's. or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Wool Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety.—and all will be sold at Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,
For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of any Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or none at all.

J. B AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly praised by all who have used it, for it contains between one and two hundred receipts, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, ice Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The book is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages. They are cheerfully recommended them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Pierce-st. Newark, N. J.
1m 14 1y

Oct. 15th, 1839.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES F. COX.
July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 75 cents per doz.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Ploughs and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for the 2 years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed, and will sell them very low for Cash.

Also An Assortment of Castings,
Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patterns.
D. LENOX.

Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lower rates.

VESTINGS.—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloth for Sale.

BOOT ☞ Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by
April 4. D. LENOX.

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 6w

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, a dwelling house now occupied as a shoe shop.

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

The article published below, and excerpting the use and popular confidence attended by the illustrious Counsellor of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest among our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (for we belong to no country but the universe) after spending a life of 30 years in the science of Medicine PRECIOUS DISCOVERY, to the success of which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolence of the Author, whose name will be handed down to posterity as the greatest benefactor of the human race. The discovery is a combination of such vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a TRUE AND SOVEREIGN REMEDY, which, though long sought after, was never obtained expressly from the animal,

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1840. Number 180.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON P. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines 1 square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisement.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new as sortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Eastern fashion which are offered for sale, Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Scoundrel by the name of Timothy L. Wood of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Impostor. This infamous villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon the whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Substitute, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an Agent for the sale of Dr. Pedlar's Genuine Oil. The General Agent, not knowing the depraved character of the man, let him go round and forward him a quantity of the Genuine Oil. This he soon sold, and pocketed the money, and ordered a further supply, but from whom none of his most intimate friends could learn.

To extend any assistance to the design of the applying for an agency, or to transact his business, has made a subscriber liable to the order of ejectment for only 30 days ago. Yesterday, with such assistance the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impudently manufacturing with his own hands, a counterfeit article, in imitation of the Genuine, which he is employing swindling peddlers to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being deceived by this infamous Counterfeit. That fact is this:—

☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Genuine, or to leave it on commission for sale. Every Pedlar, Agent, every agent of the True Genuine, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives his goods not directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Substitute, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember that the above facts are true, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B. Every agent in the Matchless Sanative, is purposely destined to give a free distribution above, by having this article inserted our route to all the poppets in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are just on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly intend all who are known, or shall have a copy of such paper advertised on, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND.

General American Agent, Depository

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 198 Wash. ington st.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to call the attention of those in want of the same as low as can otherwise be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles of Produce, such as the papers may be mentioned.—Sugars, do.—Molasses, 2s 6d & 3s 6d Coffee, 10 Hd and 12½.—Molasses, 2s 6d & 3s 6d Tea, 12 to 18.—Butter, 8d.—Candles, 12c. and 13d. Flour, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having my accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as it is the wish of the subscriber to be very accountable in so far required in quite small, and short-credit to make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 3s. per yd

Umbrellas.

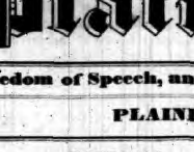
A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Front and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, and good out & small barn. Apply to GEORGE S. POUND.

POETICAL



From the Lady's Book.

"I Weep not."

By Mrs. Amelia B. Welby.

I weep not as I wept,
When first they laid thee low,
My sorrow all too deep is kept
To melt like common woe;
Nor do my lips e'er part
With whispers of thy name,
But thou art shrined in this hushed heart
And that is all the same.

I could be happy now,
Had memory flown with thee,
But still I hear a whisper low
And memory will not flee;
A voice that doth fall
Of thee and thee alone,
A memory like the ocean shell
Forever making moan.

For how can I forget
Thine eye of softest brown,
With its pale lid just touched with jet
And always drooping down;
And thy sweet form of grace
That went to rest too soon,
And the turning up of thy young face
Beneath the placid moon.

I sometimes think thy hand
Is on my forehead prest,
And almost feel thy tresses fanned
Across my beating breast,
And catch the sunny flow
Of thy mantle on the air,
And turn to see it it is so.
Alas! thou art not there.

And I wander out alone
By the singing rills,
When nothing but the wind's low tone
Comes stealing down the hills;
And while along the deep
The moonbeams softly shine,
My silent soul goes forth to keep
Its blessed tryste with thine.

I weep not, though thou'rt laid
In such a lone, dark place,
Thou who didst live without a shade
To cloud thy sweet young face;
For now thy spirit soars
Where seraph eyes have trod
Veiling their faces 'mid their wings
Around the throne of God.

Thy faults were slight and few
As human faults could be
And thy virtues were so many, too,
As green leaves on a tree;
And thy thoughts did heavenward roam
Until, like links of gold;
They drew thee up to thy blue home,
Within the Savior's fold.

VARIETY.

From the Lady's Book.

How to be Happy.

BY MISS N. A. FAIRMAN.

'Is she not very beautiful?' said Sidney Randolph to his friend Harry Westcot, at the same time touching his arm to awaken his attention.

'She—who?' replied Harry laughing, 'as if I should know by instinct or intuition.'

'Nay, Hal, you could not mistake her among a thousand, for the pensiveness there truly than any woman I have ever seen the essential attribute of beauty—the soul breathing its inspiration from every speaking feature. Kindly affections, pure principles, and high and holy aspirations, have left their impress upon that sweet and lovely face; we can hardly help fancying as we look upon it that she has just left communing with the angels.'

Harry smiled at the enthusiasm of his friend. 'Yes, and if you know the trials of temper to which she is subjected, and the patience with which she bears them, you would be half tempted to think she was one herself.'

'Trials of temper! yet they have left not a trace upon her placid brow. Who is she Hal? and can you introduce me?'

'Her name is Catharine Sunderland, daughter of Judge Sunderland late of Boston, now a resident in our village.'

'Catharine Sunderland—is it possible!' he paused for a moment with his eyes fixed upon her face, and then continued in a low and earnest tone, 'Now I know why since my eye first rested upon her, memory with her magic pencil has been busy sketching pictures of the past—pictures shadowy and indistinct as the remembrance of a half forgotten dream—but now they come thronging to my mind fresh and vivid as the events of yesterday. The beautiful child rises before me with her bright glistening ringlets, laughing eyes, and sunny smile; her merry shout falls like music upon my ear; I hear again the pattering of her little feet as she runs round the family circle and builds up her sweet mouth for a kiss; I listen as I was wont to the lisping of her infant voice, and try to make out the meaning of the half formed words.'

'Then you knew Miss Sunderland in her childhood?'

'Yes, Westcot, our mothers were as sisters to each other; and while they lived, an uninterrupted intercourse was kept up between the families. My father lived in the country; and from my earliest remembrance Mrs. Sunderland and the little Catharine spent a few weeks of every summer with us, and we returned her visit in the winter. Ah! those were bright spots in my existence even at that sunny time of life—but they soon passed away. *Mrs. Sunderland came to us* one season earlier than usual, with her cheeks wan and sunken, and her fragile form wasted almost to a shadow. My mother's care and the devoted tenderness of her sweet child, were all in vain; she faded gently and quietly away, like the hues of a summer sunset, and in a few weeks slept beside her parents in the secluded cemetery of our beautiful valley. My mother survived her but a little time: our fathers married women who were strangers to each other, and intercourse between *the families was* at once broken off.'

It was a bright, soft summer evening; the gentlemen had paused in the piazza to enjoy its beauty; their position commanded a view of the drawing room and many fair faces within it, and Westcot seized the opportunity to make his friend who was a stranger in the village, acquainted with the characters to whom he was about to introduce him. They entered the house, and when they had made their bows to its mistress, *Randolph, following the impulse of his heart*, eagerly, yet fearfully, pressed towards Miss Sunderland. She will not remember me, he thought, as he stood before her with a beating heart—but her recognition was almost instantaneous, while her sparkling eye and flushing cheek told with what pleasure it was made; and in a few minutes they had forgotten the world about them, and were gathering afresh the flowers of their happy childhood.

Memory loves to linger about early associations; and the pulse throbs with a warmer, quicker motion, as we clasp the hand of a long absent early friend; in a moment the years of separation are forgotten, and we pour forth the warm gushings of the heart, without distrust or reserve, as if we had never parted. Ah! it is very, very pleasant, so to live over again the sweet spring time of life—to call back the vernal flowers and fragrance, and sunshine of May, amidst the clouds, it may be the storms, of autumn and winter. We are sure Randolph and Catharine thought so; for they were yet dwelling upon early reminiscences when the company commenced taking leave.

'To-morrow you will come and see my father,' she said, as she bade him good night; and he did not forget or neglect the invitation—the morrow found him and his friend Westcot at Judge Sunderland's door.

'You will find Miss Sunderland an original worth studying,' said Westcot as they were waiting for admittance.

'That is gratifying, Hal; pray what are her peculiarities?'

'Nay, it is your province to find out,' returned Westcot, smiling, just as the door was opened to them.

They were shown into the sitting-room, where Mrs. Sunderland was reclining upon a sofa, and Catharine sitting upon a low stool showing some fine prints to two thin sickly looking children, beside her. A bright smile of welcome passed over her beautiful face as they entered; Mrs. Sunderland smiled too, very languidly, and held out her hand, without even raising her head from the pillow upon which it rested.

Westcot made inquiries respecting her health, she replied, 'Oh! I am very miserable; much worse than usual to day, for Catharine was out last evening, and I found the care of the children quite too much for me. You know they inherit my wretched constitution, poor things, and are so delicate I cannot trust them with a domestic. But Catharine they must be very weary looking at those prints so long; let them themselves upon the sofa, and rest.'

Westcot kindly lifted them up, and was returning to his seat, when Judge Sunderland entered, and leaving the door open, with an outstretched hand hurried towards Randolph.

'Pray, pray Judge shut that door,' exclaimed Mrs. Sunderland, in evident alarm, 'mother I *see* the children can hear such a draught of air.'

'Mercy my love, the air cannot harm you this fine day,' returned the Judge stopping to make way.

'Yes, if it were the finest day that ever shone,' she replied. And he shut the door of course before he shook hands with his friend.

'Mother, I want a piece of cake,' said Charlie just as they were all comfortably seated.

'I want one, too,' said Fanny.

'Will you be so obliging as to ring the bell Mr. Westcot,' asked Mrs. Sunderland. He did so, and in a few minutes the judicious mother had gratified the wishes of her darlings.

Cake, and such pieces, too, to children too delicate to bear a breath of fresh air, thought the gentlemen.

Conversation had just commenced again, when Charlie, after crumbling the largest portion of his cake upon the sofa and carpet, said, 'Mother, I want to go out in the yard to play.'

'And I mother,' said Fanny.

'No, no, my dears, you must not go; the air is too damp and cool.'

'Mother, I want to go,' they both continued to repine again and again, and the mother to reply 'no, no,' till Charlie quite out of patience, jumped down from his seat carelessly, 'I will go—come, Fanny,' and rushed to the door.

'Catharine, Catharine, pray take care of those children!' exclaimed the helpless mother, in great agitation, 'and if they will go out, put on their shawls, they will get their death of cold.'

'Now,' thought Randolph, as the door fairly closed after them, 'we shall have a little quiet,' but he was mistaken. The much enduring Catharine had just sat down, when screams really alarming were heard from the yard. The whole party including the invalid mother, hurried to the door, where they found Charlie tugging most manfully at his cloak and screaming in unison.

'Charlie, Charlie, what is the matter?' exclaimed *Mrs. Sunderland.*

'I don't want to wear this old cloak; I can't play a bit in it.'

'But my love, you must wear it or catch in.'

'No, I won't. I don't want to, and I won't.' And again he pulled and screamed with all his little strength.

'Stop, stop, my love, don't exert yourself so—you will make yourself sick. If you must take off the cloak, some here, and Catharine will unhook it for you.'

'The *child did not be was desired, just* because it suited him; and while Catharine unfastened the offensive cloak, the mother fondly patted his cheek, and said 'poor boy, how hot and tired you look—went you go in and rest your, love?'

'No, I went, I am going to play.' And away he ran.

Mrs. Sunderland was supported back to the sofa by her husband, upon which she sank quite overcome by the excitement, and unwonted fatigue. The gentlemen hopeless of renewing an interest in the often interrupted conversation wisely took leave.

'Are those children always so troublesome, and Mrs. Sunderland always so miserably helpless, and foolishly indulgent, and Catharine always so kind and active and useful?' asked Randolph as the gate closed after them.

'Always,' replied Westcot, laughing at the long catalogue of very significant questions which one word sufficed to answer.

'Poor Catharine!' sighed Randolph.

'Nay, it would be wiser to my 'poor Mrs. Sunderland,' 'poor children.' They are indeed miserable enough; while Catharine is as happy as a consciousness of usefulness, a sweet temper, and peaceful conscience can make her.'

'Yes, but the mother and children make their own misery—every external circumstance that their fervent the cares of life, without the thorns strew their pathway—what real care or sorrow have they? not one—all the allotments of providence to them should swell their hearts with gratitude, and call forth songs of praise; but their perverseness extracts poison instead of honey from the flowers, and turns the fall cloves of praise to murmurs of discontent.'

'Aye and simple all who are connected with them, mistaken too—still their sufferings are real, and Mrs Sunderland's without hope of alleviation—her health is gone beyond recall, even if she would now submit to the regimen and exercise which would once have preserved it; and her utter selfishness after forty years' indulgence, will hardly be broken up.'

Undoubtedly Harry, the workings of a perverse heart, ill health, and sickly and self willed children are real, and often intense suffering; but let the blame rest where it ought, on herself, not on a good and gracious Providence. If we choose habitually to violate the perfect physical and moral laws which God has ordained for our government, what right have to complain when compelled to pay the penalty?'

'Certainly done. And in moments of chasten-ed and sober reflection, such as I hope comes to every one, I love to think how few, how very few of our troubles are occasioned by the direct inflictions of Providence, and how many by man's crimes or follies. Seldom indeed is the flood, the tornado, the lightning, the earthquake or volcano, those fearful ministers of wrath, commissioned to destroy; but man's evil passions are for ever busy, stirring up strife and causing sorrow. Misery, envy, jealousy, perhaps only in the unkind or careless word, come between friends and sunder the bonds of love—the meddler has been busy in other men's matters, or the slanderer has uttered bitter words, and thoughtless lips have repeated them, till discussions and heart burnings pervade the neighborhood, vanity tightens the corset, uncovers the neck, puts on the very thin stocking and shoe; and the wan cheek, brow and eye, the pale lip, the gasp for breath, the groaning with the brightness of consumption, too plainly tell that comfort and health have been laid upon her altar—the inebriate drains the maddening cup, and then staggers home to add another pang to the heart of his wretched wife, and snatch the last morsel from the lips of his famishing children, pride and luxury build us magnificent houses, and crowd them with costly decorations, pile our tables with dainties and fill up the sparkling wine cup, till exhausted fortune and ruined health at last remind us that God gave us life and wealth for other purposes than self indulgence, avarice awakens a wild spirit of speculation in the land, and ruin follows in its train; thousands, from the highest prosperity, are plunged into poverty, and tens of thousands, dependent on others for employment, know not where to look for bread, confusion stirs in the hearts of princes, and war with his desolating scourge, sweeps over the nations, all over the earth, power tramples on right, oppression's iron hand crushes the weak and defenceless, and—

'Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.'

'And yet all this, assuredly true as it is,' returned Randolph, 'is as nothing to the restless discontent for ever working within the heart—the unhappy propensity to be dissatisfied with every thing, and to be reaching and striving for something we have not. Alas, in how many ways we make our own misery!'

'Yes, Sidney; and in how many ways does this propensity manifest itself? The showers of Heaven never fall at the right time, or in proper quantity, and we contrive to find something amiss even with its blessed sunshine, the late frosts have nipped the fruit in the bud, and the early ones destroyed our hopes of the latter harvest, the excessive drought has blasted the expectations of the husbandman, or the incessant rains render it impossible to secure the abundant harvest, we are incommoded by the dust and the mud, by fair weather and foul, the heat of summer and cold of winter, and so we go on distrusting the tender father who has guided and sustained us all our lives long; and murmuring at every fresh blessing which descends upon our unworthy heads. Oh! when shall we cease to give ourselves this gratuitous trouble about matters too high for us; and learn with simplicity and child like confidence, *to cast all our cares upon him* who careth for us, and just believe that every thing is ordered for the best, because he who is wisest, best, has ordered them, that is the true secret of happiness.'

'But we have made a long digression from Mrs. Sunderland and Catharine,' said Randolph, throwing open the door of his friend's office.

'To the purpose, nevertheless; for we wished to show that the deep springs of happiness or misery are within the heart, and that we have by that, *so shall be our* portions of each; and these two women are illustrations to the point. Mrs. Sunderland was an only child, a beauty, and an heiress; her mother was weak and indulgent—the prototype of herself; and she just what her child-ren are now, the plague of every one about her. She early learned to consider herself the most important personage in the house, and of course her wishes were to be first attended to, her fancies all gratified. The natural consequence of this management was a total absence of the *self-controlling, self-disciplining, self-educating* spirit, which can alone make a valuable character; an entire indifference to the wants and feelings of others, and a restless discontented disposition, which has through life made her miserable, and been a source of vexation to all connected with her. Then her self-indulgence, and listless indolence, have ruined her health, and made her not merely useless but a burden to others. She is indeed a melancholy instance of the truth of our position. Every earthly good was here, God's gifts were precious, most precious, and how has she improved them! No gratitude swells her heart, no praise dwells on her lips, no good is dispensed to her fellow beings. Alas! what an account she must render of her stewardship.'

'It is a sad thought,' said Randolph. 'But let us reverse the picture.'

'Most willingly, for the very thought of Catharine's bright face, and sweet smile, sends a thrill of gladness to my heart. Every thing seems to minister to her happiness, the showers and sunshine, the fresh green leaves of spring, and the gorgeous drapery of autumn—the crackling rain drop and the brimming river—the music of the birds and frolics of the lambs—her face is radiant with gladness at the opening flower and the first spring bud, and I have seen her with almost the simple and joyous admiration of childhood gazing upon the parting tints of a summer sunset or the falling hues of the glorious bow. Now it is not merely because she has a taste for the *beauties of nature that it ministers* to her such exquisite enjoyment, but chiefly because she throws over its fair face the light of her own soul—because the sweet springs of affection within her heart gush out at the lightest touch, for no secret bitterness, no concealed discontent, or unkind thought, or lurking envy, is hidden there. The admirable Bayard, on his death-bed, while enduring the most excruciating sufferings, and enjoying the most exquisite spiritual happiness, says 'I am more and more convinced that the happiness of heaven is a benevolent happiness,' and adds, 'that in proportion as his joy had increased, so had his love to all creatures.'

'Yes,' said Randolph, 'though man scarcely earth, or the skies for their coveted good, he shall find it here, if he but trust entirely our beneficent Father, and seek to do good to all his creatures: but ask ourselves 'What ought we to do,' instead of 'What should we like to do,' and act upon the answer which conscience and right dictate, and the light will shine within her early there, it will throw its beams abroad till thousands feel its blessed influence.'

Randolph went to his own room to muse upon the character of Catharine; day after day found him at her side and as her gentle influence diffused itself more and more about him, he learned to pity Mrs. Sunderland, and have patience with the children. Every day, too, he found some new trait to admire. 'Certainly,' said he to Westcot, 'she has the patience of Job and the meekness of Moses; she is constantly assailed by trials of temper that would overset the philosophy of a better man than myself, and yet is frown never contracts her brow nor a hasty word drop from her lips. That is indeed a blessed alchemy which transmutes the dross of life to pure gold.'

But the course of true love never did run smooth, nor did it now. Perfect confidence, indeed, that most sure bond of union, was established between the lovers, and the father had given them his most hearty blessing, but opposition arose from an unlooked for quarter.

Mrs. Sunderland said she was grieved and astonished at Catharine's selfishness; how could she think of going away and leaving her with the care of the family and children, when she knew her health was so wretched?

Her husband tried to remove with her, but to no purpose: she could not remove herself, for she said if all the evils were put upon it she was unable to move under them—so she remained.

Catharine listened with various alternately red and pale, and at length she was moved to a voice hardly audible, "I ought to have thought of this before; your counsel should have been my first concern."

And to the vehement reproaches of Randolph afterwards that his happiness, perhaps his own should be sacrificed to the whim of Mrs Sanderstead she replied, "I am not to blame, Sidney—she is right. Her kind instinct would at once give way under the unwonted and dire evil which would come upon her. And may we follow our own inclinations at the expense of her life? No, no, Sidney. Let us do right at whatever sacrifice."

Randolph was pausing for words to answer, when Judge Sanderstead entered the room. 'My children,' he said, 'I have come with a proposal, which I trust will relieve all difficulty; and I am sure you will receive it as weighed from my heart, if you accede to it. You know, with our well trained domestics, the care of the family is a small matter, compared to that of the children; now if you can consent to take them with you, when you leave us, the chief objections will be removed.'

'My dear father I have often thought of this; but will the mother consent?'

'I hope to obtain her's for the advantages it presents to the children are so great, I shall not easily relinquish it. I am aware it is not a light thing I ask of either of you: I know the children are well willed and very troublesome, but under your able management they will soon become so—it is my only hope for them.'

This difficult affair not left with Mrs Sanderstead, every other arrangement was speedily made. And when Randolph, a few weeks after, wended his first homeward way, he carried with him a bride, whom with a portion of the marriage which was to convey her home, and placed himself beside her, he felt that though a portion of happiness be the lot of all, whose hearts are right yet there may be a combination of outward circumstances greatly to increase it.

From the Farmers' Cabinet

The right way to settle Disputed Accounts.

'A soft answer turneth away wrath.'

Mr. Editor,—The following was related many years since to the writer, by one of the parties, who was a very respectable citizen of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, since deceased:

During the presidential term of Thomas Jefferson, two young men from Montgomery took a lease from him of some acres of Monticello, which was one of the plantations of which was that the landlord should erect for their use, within a given period, a cooper's shop. The time for the meeting of Congress was arriving, the President built to repair to Washington, to attend to his official duties, where he remained for a long time absorbed in matters of concern, and the contract of the cooper's shop was entirely forgotten by him; and so when the tenants called daily upon the promised shop to get the necessaries contained in the lease, and finally they determined to erect it themselves, and charge the cost of the same landlord.

On the return of the President to his residence, the parties met to settle a long account current, which had been running during the absence of the former, and the additional charge for building the cooper's shop, which he objected to, alleging that he could have erected it with his own workmen for much less money. He made an effort at settlement, but they always fell short, when they came to the cooper's shop charge. The young men became warm in the affair, and the parties ordered the President from the premises, and threatened to sue him for the amount. In the midst of the clamor of the parties, when a suit, already commenced, was pending, the President, with his usual politeness, requested the parties to be seated, and in the most friendly manner addressed the Plaintiffs as follows: 'Gentlemen, when we last met, I was under the impression that I was retained and agreed to compromise the charge for building the shop, which he was now desirous that he should not allow for workmen's board. He appeared disposed to submit the decision on the matter to a friend, and to abide by it. I was entirely ignorant of the business, and therefore declined acting in the matter. I then proposed that each party should write down what he considered a fair charge, and that I would accept the medium between the two. This proposition was agreed to, and

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, June 29, 1840.

Our subscribers in Somerset, are due to the Hon. J. F. Randolph, for transmitting to us some of the public documents.

The Democratic Press states that all the protest accruals of money is owing to the contraction of loans by the banks; very true—the banks have contracted their issues one half with the same amount of specie in their vaults. But the whigs say that the banks have been compelled them largely to curtail their issues, by the illadvised financial measures of the administration; may be that is true too.

It will be observed that our correspondent V. N. advocates that a blazing towards the whigs, because we omitted his bombast remarks, attached to his communications. The whigs at the same time accuse us of an inclination in favor of locofocos,—all of which only proves that we are strictly impartial. Did we entirely sustain either party, we should suppose we were no longer neutral.

Mr. Dana, of St. Louis, who was assaulted by Mr. Darnes, as stated in another column, has since died of his wounds. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was an estimable man.

The Freemason of last week has an rather hard, because we stated that the whole political controversy now waging, resolves itself into the simple question whether you want or that shall have office; and how little important principles and measures are at stake. We have not been able to discover any such. Do they exist in reality? Are the editors or head cider? There is no principle involved in the Sub-Treasury Bill, but the principle of hard money. Do they vanish at an opposition to the Sub-Treasury System, which proposes any thing else? to put it on?

What we call "important principles will succeed increasing," such as tariff, freedom of speech and of the press, religious liberty and improvement of morals, and the encouragement of domestic industry among the other things. In all these principles we have given and sustained ourselves, there is no change or variation in the two parties. At the present time, we find the whigs in favor of a tariff, and the democrats in favor of it, and it is not to be supposed that the democratic party will change its principles from time to time, to suit the whigs. The democratic party has always been in favor of the independent Sub-Treasury System, and the whigs have always been opposed to it, and it is not to be supposed that the whigs will change their principles to suit the democrats. Where then are the principles on which the two parties are divided? Where are the "important principles" which will succeed increasing? We answer that no principles are involved in the present political contest, but the mere question of who shall have the offices. We have not been able to discover any principles involved in the present political contest, but the mere question of who shall have the offices. We have not been able to discover any principles involved in the present political contest, but the mere question of who shall have the offices.

Congress.

The Sub-Treasury Bill is still under discussion. On Monday, the 15th, a motion was made to fix the time for taking the question, on Friday—lost—ayes 20, nays 25. A motion to adjourn was also lost.

The Bankrupt Bill is still under discussion in the Senate. On Tuesday, an amendment was adopted which provides that the bill is not to go into operation until the 4th of March next.

On Wednesday, the 24th, the Bankrupt Bill passed to a third reading, yeas 24, nays 23.

And on Thursday the bill passed, 24 to 19.

A destructive fire occurred at Pine Yan, Pa., on the 22d inst. which consumed 15 stores, and about $40,000 worth of property.

Another fire in Cincinnati on the 20th inst. destroyed property to the amount of $100,000.

Another one for Congressmen and State officers takes place on Monday next.

In the last number of the Liberator is a letter from Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', containing a statement of his views, which are now adverse to any general organization for anti-slavery action. He says:

"Considering how conspicuous, boisterous and disgraceful was the late anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I have come to the conclusion that the benefits of our anniversary demonstration yields are not an adequate recompense for the danger it does our cause, in generating our internal quarrels: and that it is therefore better that it should be abandoned.

CELEBRATION

OF THE 4TH OF JULY,

AT PLAINFIELD.

The Committee appointed by the Green Brook Lyceum, have made the following arrangements:—The bells will be rung, and the National Salute fired at sunrise.—At 10 o'clock, the procession will form in the Green Brook Campus, under the direction of Mr. JOSEPH A. ANNIN, Marshall of the day, in the following order:

1. Band,
2. Bearer of the Standard,
3. Bearer of the Cap of Liberty,
4. Orators and Reader,
5. Clergy,
6. Choir,
7. Committee of Arrangements,
8. Green-Brook Lyceum and School,
9. Plainfield Lyceum,
10. Strangers,
11. Citizens.

The Procession will proceed through Church St, Second St. Centre St. and thence through Front St. to the Presbyterian Church, where the exercises will be conducted in the following order:

1. Prayer,
2. Ode,
3. Declaration of Independence, by D. T. Bagley,
4. Instrumental Music,
5. Oration, by Thos. Lee Freeman,
6. Hymn,
7. Oration, by J. J. Halsey,
8. Ode,
9. Benediction.

At Sunset, the Federal Salute will be fired, and there will be a display of Fire-Works in the evening, to commence at 8 o'clock, in the Campus. The citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully invited to join in the celebration and procession. The seats in the lower part of the Church will be reserved for the procession. J. G. COOPER, Chairman.

W. H. DeGROOT, Sec.

4TH OF JULY, 1840.

The Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Cars will on the evening of the 4th of July (in addition to their regular) run an extra trip,—leaving Bound Brook at 6½, and Elizabethtown at 8—giving the inhabitants of Somerville, Bound Brook, Plainfield and vicinity, an opportunity of spending the day in New York, and returning in the evening—also from the city to the country in the evening and returning in the morning by the New Brunswick cars which leave Elizabethtown at 6½ P. M.

Cars leave Bound Brook at 6½ A. M. 11½ A. M. and at 6½ P. M.

Leave New York by Steamboat at 4½ A. M. 12 P. M. and at 4½ P. M.

Stages will run in connection with each train and from Somerville.

The day will be celebrated at different places along the line of the road, &c. and beginning at Washington Rock.

To

Revs. Jackson and Cook, Hewitson.—We have heard a number respectable authority, that these Revs. did not on the 4th inst. in the Presbyterian Church, commence the sacred exercises of the day, by a petition of the Administration party to ward the success of the Administration ticket, at the approaching election. The fact applied of "personal" he is said to be especially disposed to, as being wholly unconnected to the residence of Harrison during the war.—Nashville Whig.

Mathematical Department.

For the Plainfield Union.

Solution of the Problem by Z.

Since the side of a regular pentagon inscribed in a circle subtends an arc of 72 deg., we are required to find by the determination of trigonometrical formulas the chord of 72, or which is the same thing 2 sin. 36. Now (Lacroix Trig. p. 24) sin. 2a = 2 sin a cos a, cos. 2a = 2 cos² a − 1, and sin (a+b) = sin a cos b + cos a sin b. From the first two formulas, sin 72 = 2 sin 36 cos 36; cos 72 = 2 cos²36-1. Again, from the third sin 108 = sin (72+36) = sin 72 cos 36 + cos 72 sin 36. Therefore by substituting the above values of sin 72, and cos 72, and reducing, we get sin 108 = sin 72 (1 + 2 cos 36) = 4 sin 36 cos 36 (1 + 2 cos 36). Therefore 2 sin 36 = 4 sin 36 cos 36 (1 + 2 cos 36). Divide by sin 36 and transpose, and we get 4 cos²36 + 2 cos 36 − 1 = 0. Again, from the third sin 108 = sin (72+36) = sin 72 cos 36 + cos 72 sin 36. And since sin 36 = √(1 − cos²36), sin 72 = side of a pentagon = ½√(10 − 2√5).

JUNIUS.

We have received a solution of the same very superior to the above, and entirely satisfactory, from "I. D. T." Bridgeton, N. J.

For the Plainfield Union.

An eagle and a fish hawk are on the same horizontal line 129 feet above the water, and 100 feet apart, when the latter drops a fish. The eagle flies directly towards the fish and catches it just as it reaches the water. Required the velocity of the eagle.

Bridgton, June 25th. I. D. T.

A New Counterfeit—Notes for $1 on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. altered to ten's. Checks have been made in five distinct places, but the fraud can be easily detected on a close examination.

Despatches received by the War Department from Gen. Gaines, announce the peaceable removal of the whole body of the Winnebagoes, numbering about 1700, of the bands of the Portage, from whom resistance was at one time apprehended. The presence of 1000 regulars contributed to this desirable result.

Gen. Atkinson proceeds in person to attend to the final settlement of those Indians on the land allotted to them west of the Mississippi river.—*Globe.*

The harvest is now going on in all this section of country. Notwithstanding the partial preponderance of rust and the fly, the crop of wheat may be considered a good one, and the quality is also good. There is a partial failure in rye. On the whole the labors of the husbandman, thus far, have been crowned with success.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

The papers from every quarter speak of promising crops and abundant harvests. So that in the midst of commercial and political embarrassments, we have yet abundant cause for gratitude to a benignant Providence who giveth us the early and the latter rain, for fruitful orchards and liberal harvests.—*Newark Daily.*

In this section, the crops are suffering for want of rain, and there is at present every appearance of a long continued drought.

The New Orleans Gas Bank, having determined to give up the business of banking, a few days ago banned up its notes to the amount of $2,178,000. These had all been redeemed in specie. The bank has but $900,000 in circulation, which will share the same fate whenever found.

The Germantown Telegraph states that Mr. Philip Peyack is feeding at his economy at 50 millions of silk worms, and that he expects to feed 14,000,000 more this season. Only two hands are engaged in the building, and some are 3 weeks old.

Notice,

A Convention for Essex County of those friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause, will be held at WESTVILLE, (One mile west of Caldwell), to nominate Officers for County and Legislature, on Saturday, the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ *Meeting* of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, at the same place, same day, at 2 P. M. at which several addresses will be delivered. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN MOREHOUSE,
Chairman of Ex. Com. Essex Co. A.
Newark, June 10, 1840. S. Society.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

S. Y. Clark, $0.00; M. Vermeule, 75.

MARRIED,

At South Plainfield, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. John Rodgers, Richard M. Cozine, of Newark, to Maria, daughter of Dennis Cohen, Esq. of the former place.

On the 22d inst. by Asher Phillips, of Somerset, Hendrickson to Miss Katharine Farley, of Rahway.

DIED

At South Plainfield, yesterday morning, Sunday the 28th inst. Mr. James Frame, Post Master of that place, about 54 years of age.

At Mount Holly, Burlington county, N. J. on the 21st inst. William Rossell, Judge of the United States District Court for the New Jersey, nearly 80 years of age.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Dorsen, and Joseph Taylor, Esquires,

Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Bingley of the County of Essex, which claims as one of the heirs at law of Thomas Bingley, late of the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, deceased, for the appointment of Commissioners to set off to the said Thomas Bingley, as one of the heirs at law of the said Thomas Bingley, deceased, his one-third part of the real estate of which the said Thomas Bingley died seized and possessed, lying in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, and which is now in the occupation of Ezra Wheeler, and also of the real estate of which the said Thomas Bingley died seized and possessed, lying in the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, and which is now in the occupation of Elias Oakland, and Mrs. Lyon, and also of the real estate of which the said Thomas Bingley died seized and possessed, lying in the township of Elizabeth, in the county of Essex, and which is now in the occupation of Abijah Miller, Benj. Allen, and Daniel Cory, Commissioners, to divide and set apart to the said John Bingley his one-third part of the real estate aforesaid, as the law directs, and to make report thereof to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, to the Court of Common Pleas of Union county, and to the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county, at the next Term of the said Courts respectively, to be holden in the said counties of Somerset, Union and Essex, on the 4th day of August next, and to do all other matters and things which may be necessary for the said Commissioners to do in the premises, according to the directions of the act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of real estate," passed Nov. 21, 1799.

Given under our Seals, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM B. GASTON,
FERDINAND VANDERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods consisting in part of Cassimeres, Satinets, a few pieces of Cord Velvet, Silk do. Mouse-de-laines and Calicoes of the most fashionable styles; Domestic Goods of the Seconds's wear; also, Hats Crockery, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Robbs Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORT.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, consisting of Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination, and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the same. And all persons who have any claims against the deceased that settlement should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Executors.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of September, last, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee,

dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

BENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EBRA WILCOX,

May 16th, 1840. 174 3w

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—The Farmers' Almanac, containing an account of the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many original Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington,
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Pilgrim's Progress, and Gardiner's Dictionary,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Ecconomical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plans and Geographical Tables,—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds, Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.

June 15.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spelling and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany,
Slate Pencils by the hundred,—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running, trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows, viz: For N. Y. N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing South New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Somerville, from New York.

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9½ o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Somerville, by the Cars.

Leave Somerville at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 A. M.
Leave Plainfield at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 6-4 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ Passengers by the above trains will run in connection with trains to country passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Cars will be prepared to take Passengers on regular terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Ayres & Benham by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale by Asher A. Dunn a few Pounds from Theodore's seeds are in the Bags. Sugar Beet, Scarlet, sharpey and early white Dutch, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the Lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

Store to Rent.

THE Store now of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, to be for rent on the 11th of April next. Applyto GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, agreeable according to law.—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Plainfield, May 25, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT a greatly REDUCED CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and would inform them that he has added to Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 Cm

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of Articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Brood Cloth, Fine and Common Satinetts, Silks, Vestings, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.

AYRES & DUNN.
Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 30, 1840. J. B. DUNN.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. &c. for cleaning Silk, Crape or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fevers and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Jaundice, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
At Place of Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th, 18 9. 148 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been afflicted to the moderate. My complaint was an affection of the Liver, and Dyspepsia. For the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and cheerfully can I recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,
July 20, 1839. Flemington New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At Manufacturers prices.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 18 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Plough, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few more superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold the last of the Castings on hand, and ordered more, I will in a short time be supplied, and will sell Castings very low for cash.

Also An Assortment of Castings,

Stoves, Leaden-ware, Hollow-ware, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will obtain they may be ordered, of the different patterns. D. LENOX.

Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic and Scotch Ginghams, Printed Muslins, at low prices.

VESTINGS.—A fresh Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Brown Cords.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Thick Monroe and Seal Skin Boots, for sale low.

April 4. D. LENOX.

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his Creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 6w

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shop in Plainfield, Feb. 19th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

The entire public have acknowledged the success of the above medicine, and all peculiar doctrines advanced by the illustrious German father of this discovery, cannot fail of exciting a deep and absorbing interest throughout our country.

The Greatest of German Discoveries.

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE, OF GERMANY,

Discoverer of North and South America!

To Louis Otto Goelicke, M. D. of Germany (Europe for the last thirty years) is the world indebted for having a NEW and PERFECT SYSTEM OF DOCTRINE in the science of Medicine and Surgery, which has never been materially opposed by any new doctrine which, though vastly in advance of, is not opposed by any of the faculty, (of which there is a host) who have attempted to controvert it, but has been founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which or suspended the lives of millions of her race, and which she confidently challenges the whole world to refute, viz: Can humidity exist in the human system? If so, it is evidenced by a disorder of the Pulmonary Organs, principally of the human body, and one of the Five Vitals or Principles of the human body. If the air we breathe is the agent of life, and the disease which is the blood and nourishment to the plant, and the disease which is the blood and nourishment to the plant, and the disease which is the blood and nourishment to the plant

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 6, 1840. Number 181.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning. If short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisement.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Style of Fashion, which he now offers for sale for CASH. Also, will be taken all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and is now going to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Imposter." This loathsome villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon the church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, for which he asked for, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, for to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the first lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine, as a pernicious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped by these unprincipled Empirics. Let this be this fact: No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person for sale on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ For all who buy the Sanative, (and almost everybody does,) I would advise the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is requested to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may easily remember that the public are put on the look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND.
General American Agent, Depository,
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber, wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—5s. 6d. and 8s.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d. Lard for Cash, 3s. 3d.—Candles, 12½, and 15d. Flour, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand.

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short accounts make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. —SAMUEL S. POUND.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

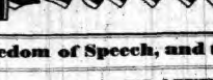
A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 25th. D. LENOX.

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent on the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story one, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

POETICAL



The following beautiful and exceedingly well written Odes were sung at the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence, on Saturday:

Independence Ode.

July 4th, 1840.

Air,—"Daughter of Zion."

Freemen! awaken this morn from your sadness,
Banish the shades which have gathered, away;
Welcome again the bright sunshine of gladness,
Liberty beams in each life-giving ray!

Proudly is waving our "star-spangled banner!"
High in the breeze of the morning it floats:
For as it waves let the joyful Hosanna,
Send forth the music of freedom's glad notes.

Shades of our Sires! who in honor are sleeping,
Say, do your ashes with fervor now burn,
While the proud strains of our liberty, sweeping
Through the green valleys, from hill-tops return.

And thou too, on Vernon, whose dust is reposing,
Columbia's valiant and favorite son,
Doth not thy free soul, which no tomb is enclosing,
Exult in the meed which for us thou hast won.

Great sire of our country! in glory now sainted,
Oh! deign yet thy spirit on us to bestow;
That liberty long to the nation be granted,
And still on this day our free hearts overflow.

E. C. S.

Hymn.—*Air, America.*

Welcome, again to thee,
Star of our liberty!
Mild are thy beams:
Still high above the grave
Of noble, and of brave,
Our nation's flag doth wave—
Proudly it streams!

Break forth in joy, each voice!
Let hills and vales rejoice,
With echoing lay!
From the deep forest-shade—
From every opening glade,
All that hath music made,
Be glad this day!

To Heaven, the thanks anew
From grateful hearts are due,
For freedom's song:
Our fathers braved the field,
But unto him their shield,
Who bade the foemen yield,
Praises belong.

Then swell the pean loud,
Through every free-born crowd
Let gladness thrill!
And pray that He who gave,
Our liberty would save,
And grant that long may wave
Our banner still.

E. C. S.

Ode.

Air,—"Hail to the Brightness."

Hail to the brightness' of Freedom's full glory!
Hail to the day-star of victory's morn!
Swell the glad sound of Columbia's story,
Tell how this day was her liberty born!

Let the proud echo resound *from the mountains,*
Send it aloft from the tall forest-tree:
Let it be caught by the streamlets and fountains,
Gladden all nature, with songs of the free.

Back, to the days of our chivalrous fathers,
Shout, to the names of the gallant and brave!
Bring forth the laurels which memory gathers,
Strew them afresh o'er the patriot's grave.

Then to the God of our fathers adoring,
Send up anew the loud anthem of praise,
While yet the spirit is meekly imploring
Freedom's rich gift, to the end of our days.

E. C. S.

VARIETY.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

The Temporal Character of Christ.

Translated from the German of Zollikoffer.

'Let this mind be in you that was in Christ Jesus.' *Phil.* 2. v.

But if the devotedness of our Savior, was so lively and ardent; if it was so pure, so noble and active, it must necessarily have produced the most excellent fruits in his feelings and conduct towards mankind. And here, indeed the lovely character of our Lord is exhibited in its most beautiful light. The most ingenious, ardent and invincible philanthropy filled his whole soul. *Mercy is better than sacrifice—To give more blessed than to receive.* These were the leading principles with which his whole life accorded, and the importance of which he urged upon friends and foes, on every occasion. The view of the miserable situation in which he found the Jews, with regard to their knowledge, their religion and customs, excited in him the most tender compassion. The burdens which their teachers imposed upon them; the slight and superficial instruction which they imparted to them; the depressed circumstances in which they were placed at that time as a nation, and the numerous and momentous evils imminent upon them; these went home to his soul: they moved his whole heart with emotions of pity, and unsealed the fountain of his tears. When he saw the multitudes, says Matthew, he was moved with compassion upon them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. Come unto me, said he to them, ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Even in respect to their corporeal necessities, he was anything but indifferent and insensible. 'I have compassion on the multitudes,' said he to his disciples, 'because they continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat; and I will not send them away fasting, lest they faint by the way.'

Did Christ pronounce a woe upon Bethsaida and Chorazin; but withal, not through ill will to the inhabitants of those cities, but to warn them; to awaken to reflection and reformation, to bewail their unhappy situation, and express his sympathy for them. Did he speak of the righteous judgements that were to come upon Jerusalem and its inhabitants; did he set before them their stubborn opposition to all his efforts for their salvation; he was heard to exclaim, full of grief and sorrow: 'O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings;' how often have I proffered you grace and salvation; how often have I invited you to become the subjects of my kingdom, and participate in its blessedness—' but ye would not!" Even in the midst of his prophetic descriptions of the approaching destruction of that renowned, though in the highest degree corrupt city, he was affected by the most lively compassion. He bewailed those whose circumstances should prevent them from saving themselves by a hasty flight. He not only wished no ill to those who still adhered to the Jewish ceremonies, and were his enemies, but he also gave this salutary advice: "Pray that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the Sabbath day."

Even when he was bending under the burden of the cross; when he had the greatest cause to be aggrieved at the inhuman treatment of his brethren according to the flesh; even then, those rich sentiments of love maintained their ascendency in his soul. "Weep not for me," said he to those who were touched with his melancholy fate, "but weep for yourselves and for your-selves and your children." And who must not admire the greatness of his love? Who must not appreciate its invincible strength, when the crucified Jesus in the midst of the keenest agonies, lifted up his eyes to God and cried: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do!"

But was the philanthropy of our Savior inactive and unfruitful? Did it consist only in kind wishes and good sentiments? No! it was exhibited in a most liberal and untiring benevolence. "He went about all the villages and cities, teaching in their sinagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease," or as the apostle Peter expressed it: "He went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil." This is a brief summary of the whole history of his life. To help the wretched, to heal the sick, to comfort the sorrowful, to instruct the ignorant, to reform the vicious, to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of mankind; these were his especial and peculiar employments. Never did he refuse to help those who sought his aid; never did he hesitate to grant what was asked of him, unless the request were unjust or improper of itself. Did a father, sorely afflicted by the daughter at the point of death, come and entreat him to heal her; "Then Jesus arose and went with him." Did a compassionate and humane master beseech him to heal his servant; "I will come and heal him," was the answer. Were little children brought him, that he might lay his hands upon them and bless them; then said he to his disciples, who manifested some displeasure on account of it, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." And he took them up in his arms and blessed them. Instead of intimidating the faint-hearted, or discouraging the weak in faith, Jesus inspired them, as a tender father, with courage and confidence. "Daughter," said he to the woman who, from her natural diffidence ventured not to prefer her petition openly, "be of good comfort! thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace;" "Fear not," said he to the ruler of the synagogue to whom the melancholy intelligence of his daughter's death was brought—"Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole."

Even to the most unworthy, our Savior was good and beneficent. He loved his enemies, and showed them more kindness than a man generally manifests to his friends. "He knew from the beginning," says John, "who should betray him." And yet he did not exclude that mercenary traitor from the number of his disciple. He honored him, for many years, with his instruction, his attentions, his society and friendship. He intrusted him in common with his other and faithful disciples, with the important commission of publishing the advent of God's kingdom, and imparted to him the same power and gift of working miracles in his name. How adapted was this magnanimous course of Jesus to touch the heart of that ingrate, and to inspire him with more virtuous and noble sentiments, and he been susceptible of them! And with what admirable tenderness did the Redeemer address him, as he approached to deliver him into the hands of his enemies? "Friend," said he, "wherefore art thou come? betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss?" Yes, what an amazing proof of the indomitable love of our Redeemer, that he should freely offer up himself a sacrifice for man, and die for his salvation.—"Greater love," says he, "hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend. But Christ died for us while we were yet sinners, while we were his enemies." E. B.

Worcester, June 15th, 1840.

An Incident founded on Fact.—I was sitting at my window on Sunday, and I saw a laboring man pass up on the sidewalk, rather poorly clad and his clothes soiled with wear. I instantly remarked the contrast which his personal appearance presented to the fashionable throng that had just swept along in all the gay attire of a holiday. I was about to philosophize upon this contrast and speculate upon the unequered scenes of human existence, when I saw the man stoop and pick up two small pieces of coin. A smile of joy seemed to pass over his countenance as he put them in his pocket. How little, thought I, fills the poor man's heart with gladness. This was a trifle, the loss of which the rich man would never know, and yet it has made his poor, hard laboring man happy. Perhaps he has a family in want, and has the anticipated delight of relieving them. Possibly it was a little God-send to supply the necessaries of some amiable and beloved wife languishing upon a bed of sickness, or helpless infancy incapable of providing for itself. Indeed I felt so much interested that I put on my hat and followed the man along the walk to see whither he would go and what he would do. He passed only to the next corner, where the door of a grocery stood open, at which he looked wishfully and hesitatingly, and then entered.

I hastened to see what he would do. He addressed the man in attendance, saying he had found a prize. That it was small but he must have a treat out of it, for his good luck, and with the remainder he wanted to get some little delicacy for his wife who was sick and had a very poor appetite. The bottle was handed down and he drank—before he had time to make any selection for his wife, an acquaintance entered. They shook hands, he told him of his good fortune, and asked him to drink to his 'good luck' and again he drank. He soon appeared to feel quite social—they commenced talking. He seemed to have forgotten his suffering wife, and shortly after some more of his acquaintance stepped in, and he again told his good fortune, and again they drank. They all became excited, got into a dispute and finally into a quarrel which came to blows. This produced a noise and the police soon came to the rescue, and the last I saw of this fortunate man, he was marched off in the custody of an officer to lie in prison until he could be tried for this breach of the peace. —*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Kindness of the poor to the poor.—Whoever has studied, with a mind free from prejudice, the manners of the working classes, cannot fail to have observed that these classes, very generally present numerous instances of virtue. The working man is, for the most part free hearted, kind and anxious to assist his comrades, and capable of the truest devotion towards his employer. In those quarters, the population of which is chiefly engaged in the industrious arts, it is notorious that artizans whose circumstances are tolerably easy, succour, with a ready and active charity, not only those of their comrades who are prevented from laboring by sickness, but all who occupy the same house with themselves, or with whom they maintain habits of neighborhood. But of their wages they keep back a portion for those purposes; and even perform the sick man's task, in addition to their own, to preserve his salary to him during the continuance of his illness. If he is compelled to seek the hospital, on the day of his removal, his bedside is visited by a deputation of his companions, with offers of money and words of consolation. When his strength returns, they make it their business to find work for him, and subscribe towards his maintainance for the first fortnight.—Should some unforseen accident have reduced him to distress, they relieve him by an advance of money, a meal—a bed—and these succours freely offered, constitute a debt which the recipient could not, without dishonor, fail to discharge. Nay their solicitude follows him even when he is fallen, and does not abandon him in his crimes. In the former case they try to counsel him back to respectability, with friendly and indulgent words—in the latter they still visit him in prison, and hold out to him a helping hand.

Every thing in its Place.—But this cannot be practised unless a place be provided for every thing. When a man takes possession of premises he should make a general then a particular survey of the various implements which are on hand, and the conveniences afforded for the disposal of them. This done, he should determine upon the place which each article shall occupy; and if there are many persons in the family, some designation should be made, so that no mistake be made about it. When this is done, then he should himself be very particular about his own implements, his own arrangement, and that others shall not do it. The axes, the shovels, the iron bar, hoes, rakes, baskets, wheelbarrow, each, every one, and all, should have its hook, nail, location, and when not in use, kept there. It is my sometimes be thought unnecessary to be so particular. It may be supposed just as well to leave them where you expect to use them next; but before this next time comes, you may alter your plan, or some other of the family may have occasion for them, and you at the moment be out of the way; or you may have forgotten; then comes the inquiry, the hunt, the general wonder where the article can be; then follow mutual suspicions that each other has been in the fault; next, recrimination; then evil surmises that some neighbor has without leave borrowed it, and neglected or forgotten to return it; and to the end, besides all the excitement, recrimination, and evil surmising, twice the time the labor is lost in searching that would have been required to put the article in its place at first. I have pre-sated no overdrawn representation here; all and more than all of the evils above numbered, I have known many times to have grown substantially out of what many would think hardly worth a notice. A hoe or some other utensil had been left where it was last used instead of being put in its proper place, and a whole family set in confusion thereby. How serious then must be the inconvenience, how uneasy the excitements in those families where nothing has a place, or where if things have their places, the members are negligent about putting them there.—*New England Farmer.*

Self-Examination.—The following lines, by Dr. Watts, are recommended to all your young people to commit to memory:

Evening Reflections.

Let not slumber close your eyes
Before you've recollected thrice
The train of actions through the day:
Where have my feet chose out their way?
What have I learnt, where'er I've been,
From all I've heard, from all I've seen?
What know I more that's worth the knowing?
What have I done, that's worth the doing?
What have I sought that I should shun?
What duties have I left undone?
Or into what new follies run?
These self inquiries are the road
That leads to virtue, peace, and God."

Just as it is wise to keep clear accounts of our receipts and expenses, our debts and engagements, so it is wise constantly to examine and compare our heart and conduct with the word of God; to see what duties have devolved upon us, or whether we have discharged them, or failed in them, and what means can be adopted to promote circumspection diligence, and fidelity in future. These reviews, if faithfully entered into, will often be humbling and painful, but they will be no less profitable. The more we know of ourselves, the less we shall be inclined to rely on our own merits, or to trust our own strength, and the more earnestly we shall desire an interest in the righteousness and all sufficient atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the influences of his Holy Spirit to purify our souls, and to quicken and sustain us in the paths of holiness.

Prudence.—No man, in any condition of life, can pass his days with tolerable comfort, without prudence. It is of universal use. Without it the majority will be continually disturbed, and adversity will be clouded with double darkness. He who is without patience will be uneasy and troublesome to all with whom he is connected, and will be more troublesome to himself than to any other. The loud complaint, the querulous temper, and fretful spirit, disgrace every character; we weaken thereby the sympathy of others, and estrange them from the offices of kindness and comfort. But to maintain a steady and unbroken mind, amidst all the shocks of adversity, forms the highest honor of man. Afflictions, supported by patience, and surmounted by fortitude, give the last finishing stroke to the heroic and virtuous character. Thus the vale of tears becomes the theatre of human glory; that dark cloud presents the scene for all the beauties in the bow of virtue to appear. Moral grandeur, like the sun, is brighter in the day of the storm, and never is so truly sublime as when struggling through the darkness of an eclipse.'—*Buck's Religious Anecdotes.*

How to receive the Truth.—Receive it affectionately, and let it dwell in your souls plentifully; when men stand out, and bar the door of their souls against truth, when truth would enter, God in justice gives up such persons to be deluded and deceived by error, to their eternal destruction. 'Because they received not the love of truth, that they might be saved, God shall send them strong delusions, that they all might be damned, who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.' *Ah sirs!* as you love your soul, do not tempt and provoke God, by withstanding and out-facing his truth, to give you up to believe a lie, that you may be damned. There are no men on earth so fenced against error, as those are, who receive the truth in the love of it. Such souls are not easily tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive." It is not he that receives most of the truth into his head, but he that receives most of the truth affectionately into his heart, that enjoys the happiness of having his judgement sound and clear, while others are deluded and deceived by them who make it their business to infect the judgements and ruin the souls of men.—*Precious Remedies.*

I envy none that know more than myself, but pity them that know less.

Frugality, Regularity, Simplicity.—I have been sometimes amused—not to say instructed, by the simple yet rational management of a German family in one of our large cities. Though they move in the best society, they are nevertheless, very poor, and obliged to economize more closely than almost any family I have been acquainted with. They occupy one spacious room and a chamber in the suburbs of the city, and the lady does the work of herself, husband, and adopted daughter—besides greatly aiding her husband in his literary labors. She always seems to have time enough whether it be to assist Mr. A. to peruse the newest work on philosophy or morals, or to give or receive visits. Yet they live neatly and comfortably and happily, on less I presume, from appearances than $400 a year.

I will give you a specimen of their management for one day; and it may serve as a fair specimen of their general mode of living. They rise at four. Devotional exercises take up the time till five. Then Mrs. A. 'puts things to rights,' and afterwards prepares breakfast; Mr. A. in the meantime being engaged in some of his profoundest studies. They breakfast exactly at six. Their breakfast consists in the winter, of a loaf of bread and some of the most delicious newly baked Indian cake, or a bowl of beans or peas, or a pea soup, or platter of rice; seldom but one at a time. They have water on the table, but rarely use or need any; and they never use *any other drink*, except occasionally a little milk. They spend in eating their simple breakfast about fifteen minutes. This is not long time enough to be sure; but it is all they seem willing to afford. At least one sort of food at a meal, and require but one set of plates, the washing and clearing of dishes is disposed of and the house clean at seven.

Then comes a long forenoon for study and labor; though, when the weather is tolerable, it is frequently broken, about in the middle by a walk of a ride—usually the former. Sometimes too, they are interrupted more or less by calls.

At eleven, Mrs. A. puts on some potatoes to boil, and they resumes her work. At twelve, or whenever the potatoes are boiled, Mary, her adopted daughter, spreads a neat cloth over the table, sets on the dish of potatoes, the bread and the pitcher of water, and some tumblers and informs her mother that dinner is ready. With their plain dinner, and pleasant conversation, they pass half an hour, and even more; sometimes sitting till one o'clock, especially if they have company. If the most illustrious visitors are present, they add nothing to the bread and potatoes, or whitever plain dishes they happen to have on the table, except perhaps some one kind of the best fruits of the season; and they never make any apologies.

The afternoon is spent partly in study, partly in visiting and receiving visits, and partly in free conversation, in amusement of some sort and in light reading. Supper consists usually, of some sort or other, as pea soup, tiier soup, a foreign dish, &c. It is as simple as the breakfast or dinner, but not as often varied: They always retire at or before 9 o'clock—frequently at 8. You would be delighted with this simplicity, although you might not like to imitate it. And yet many a family, who live on the more 'costly viands,' would be gainers, infinitely so, even in physical enjoyment, could they exchange both tables and appetites with Mr. A. and his family. They have business enough, study enough—recreation enough, society enough—and of the most refined society, too, notwithstanding known plainness, leisure enough; rooms, furniture and equipage enough—servants they want none, and food and clothing enough. What more do they want?

I do not give this as a specimen of the best manner of living, but merely as one instance of happiness united with simplicity.—*Ways of living on Small Means.*

Statistical Information.—The American Citizen's Manual of Reference, a pamphlet of about 100 pages just published, and for sale at E. French's book store 126 Fulton street N. Y., it contains a fund of valuable statistical knowledge in regard to the country. The declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the inaugural and farewell addresses of Washington and Jefferson, a brief biography of each of the Presidents with a great variety of useful information in regard to the Treasury, Post office, Army, Navy Commerce, and many other matters may be found in this cheap and useful publication. We select from it some facts that may be interesting to our readers.—*Sun*

The Navy is composed of 65 vessels of war as follows; 11 ships of the line, from 74 to 120 guns, and one razee 54 guns—14 frigates 1st class, 44 guns—8 frigates 2d class, 36 guns—21 sloops of war from 16 to 20 guns—12 brigs and schooners from 4 to 10 guns—2 steam ships and one store ship.

When the President shall visit a ship of the U. S. Navy, he is to be saluted with 21 guns. Vice President 19 guns. Heads of Departments Governors of States and Territories, and Foreign Ministers 17 guns. Major Generals 15 guns. Brigadier Generals 13 guns. The Fourth of July and the anniversary of Washington's birth day are to be celebrated by the salutes of 17 guns.

The Army contains of officers and men 12,577 in all, as follows;—General Staff 57, Medical Department 83, Pay Department 19, Purchasing Department 3, Corps of Engineers 43, Corps of Typographical Engineers 36, Ordnance Department 332. Two regiments of Dragoons 1,496, Four regiments of Artillery 3,020, eight Regiments of Infantry, 7,496. The total number of the militia of the United States is about 1,400,000.

Post Offices.—There were in 1839 the United States 12,780 Post offices—Receipts for post. age $4,476,638; expenditures $4,624,117—Extent of the Post Roads 133,999 miles—annual transportation of the mails 34,496,878 miles.

The Press.—There are in the *United States* 1553 newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Of these 271 are published in the State of N. York, and 71 in the city of N. York. 116 are published daily; 14 tri-weekly; 39 semi-weekly; 991 once a week. The remainder are periodicals—semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly.

An Unholy Alliance.—*One of the most* ominous and deplorable features of the times, throughout the civilized world—or at all events in all countries enjoying a considerable degree of freedom—is the extent to which the mere influence of party, in political discussion, is seen to prevail over all considerations of patriotism, morals and friendship. In England and the United States especially this baneful influence seems to be increasing day by day; and it threatens soon to overcome all better agencies in one wide ruin. Instances in proof we could cite, almost without number.—*Com. Adv.*

So could we. The question with multitudes seems to be,—not what is right and good in itself, but what will advance the interests of *my party*. To get votes, no matter how, is the object for which all things else must be sacrificed. But it often happens that such unprincipled conduct defeats itself, and issues in the shame of its author. May it be so ever.—*Jour. Com.*

An extensive Silk Cocoonery has been established in Georgetown, D. C. by Mr. John Mason, Jr. We learn from the Advocate that the cocoonery is a large three story frame building, erected expressly for this purpose and completely filled in every part with large frames of hurdles, on which are now feeding one million and eighty thousand worms, some few of which have commenced spinning, others are half grown, and a large number are in the first stages of incubation—the eggs having been hatched in boxes which these little insects consume in a day is said to be not less in bulk than the largest wagon load of hay, demanding the constant attention of five or six females to feed them, while a similar number of men are constantly employed in the extensive fields of multicaulis adjoining in gathering the leaves. The enterprising proprietor has procured all the machinery requisite for the reeling and spinning of his silk, consisting of a Piedmontese reel, and Gay's large apparatus for the manufacture of sewing silk, by which the cocoons are taken in at one end and at the other come out as excellent sewing silk, requiring but the attention of one person. Mr. M. expects to make five hundred pounds of raw silk this season.—*Balt. Amer.*

Wonderful Physiological Phenomenon.—Whether any case similar to the remarkable one we are about to notice, has ever been reported in any medical work, we know not. Certain it is, that we have never before heard of any thing of the kind. There is now living in one of the small towns on the eastern shore of Maryland an old man with a pair of good eyes, *one of which is at least twenty years older than the other*. *From some cause or other, he lost one of his eyes* and remained for something like twenty years with but one visual organ. The sightless eye was not only closed, but the ball had been destroyed either suddenly or by gradually wasting away, until it had been entirely absorbed. After the lapse of this period, he was surprised one day to perceive the lid of the long closed eye a little opened, and upon examination, found that within it was a very small but perfect eye! From this time the eye gradually enlarged in size, and continued to push upon the lid, until it stood out full formed, and perfect in vision as its older companion! Strange and improbable as this may seem, it is nevertheless true; and the old man came to Baltimore almost every year for the purchase of various articles, and is always pleased to talk about and show his new eye, whenever asked any questions.—*Eastern Shore Signal.*

We have upon our borders an instructive example of the untold evils of an extravagant and corrupt administration of government. In the most erable condition of passion tossed, misgoverned Mexico. A country must be in a pitiable condition, indeed, when its own citizens have not faith enough in the government to trust it with a years salary—

The commission under the convention for the adjustment of our claims on Mexico, will consist as I have heretofore mentioned, of Messrs. Marcy, and Rowan, on our side. The Mexican commissioner, I now learn, were appointed some time ago, and are Messrs. Cuevillo, (not the gentleman of that name who was formerly here) and Mr. Posado, both men of distinction. But they have refused to come to the United States without some provision, in advance, for the payment of their salaries. They were warned by the fate of Mr. Martinez, the late minister from Mexico, not to trust to their Government for payment. Mr. Martinez after received a cent from his government from the time of his appointment as successor to Mr. Garistizo. But he became endorser upon the bills of his Government, for a considerable amount, and paid them out of his private means. He died poverty-stricken and broken hearted; and for some time previous to his decease was dependent upon the charity of foreign ministers at Washington, and of the President of the U. S.

Jeer not others upon any occasion. If they be foolish, God hath denied them understanding: if they be vicious, you ought to pity, not revile them; if deformed, God framed their bodies, and would you scorn his workmanship? Are you wiser than your Creator? If poor, poverty was designed for a motive to charity, not to contempt; you cannot see what riches they have within. Especially despise not your aged parents, if they be come to their second childhood, and be but so wise as formerly; they are yet your parents—your duty is not diminished.

Courteous behaviour and prudent communication are the most becoming ornaments to a young man; with which he may best be furnished by timely education, and the virtuous example of his parents and governors.

The conversation of wise men is the best academy of breeding and learning; It was not the school, but the company of Epicurus, that made Metrodorus, Hermachus, and Polyaenus so famous.

Mr. Editor:

Will you oblige a Whig by inserting the following article? If any administration man can give a satisfactory reply to it, I, for one, should be glad to see it. Yours, &c. N.

True Van Buren doctrine.—Read it Mechanics and Laborers.—The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered in the Senate of the United States by Pappan of Ohio, one of the special instruments of Van Buren, and his cabinet. It is the whole doctrine of the administration on the subject of *wages and prices* in a nut shell. The only mistake we notice is, that Mr. Tappan does not put the point to which the wages of labor should be reduced low enough. Buchanan is nearer the mark. He hints at seven pence per day.

'Lest any honest mechanic, laborer or yeoman should overlook the blessings that this administration has in store for him, we give Mr. Tappans remarks in *italics*.—*N. Y. Times.*

'*The price of labor is entirely too high. The laborer in this country can afford to work for eleven pence a day, and the hard money system will bring down wages to that sum. Wheat will also come down to sixteen cents a bushel, and everything else in proportion. This is the best tariff you can have, and the only one that can enable the manufacturer to compete with England. The Sub-Treasury will effect both objects—it will put the banks, and bring Wages and every thing else down.*'

The subjoined article, from the Wheeling Times will serve to show how the principle works;

'The farmer can raise no more wheat on an acre, no more wool from a sheep, than he could in 1830, and he only gets a third, as much for what he does raise. In 1836, a farmer brought 100 bushels of wheat to market; he got for it $325 cash. He bought 100 lbs. of coffee at 14 cents, 814: 10 lbs. tea at 75 cents $7 50; 10 yards of cassimere at $1 50, $15 00; 8 yards of calico, $1 00; one bridle, $2; and 1 lb. of Cavendish tobacco 37½ cents. He then had $85 12½ cents to carry home. He goes to market in June, 1840, with his hundred bushels of wheat, sells it for the same price. What has he now to carry home? *Twelve and a half cents.* Is not the farmer the loser of $25 by the present state of things?

The Burlington Cocoonery.—There are now in this establishment, nearly one million of silk worms of various ages, some a few days old, and some thousands within a week of spinning their cocoons. The building is large enough to accommodate a much greater number of worms at a time, but as ample space is one of the great elements of success in rearing silk worms, prudence dictated that the capacity of the house should be overtaxed. The foliage from nearly fifteen acres of multicaulis trees is appropriated to the worms to be reared in this cocoonery. The whole is cut in a common straw cutting box without occasioning any great labor or inconvenience, and the practice is found sufficiently beneficial to justify its continuance. It is intended to feed two crops additional to the present, making three or four millions of worms. We shall not indulge in any speculations on the probable result of such an operation. The public credulity has been sufficiently taxed aforetime, in listening to the conjectural estimates of men entirely ignorant of the silk business. In this case we will suffer result to take care of itself. It may be observed, however, that the business of producing silk will be carried on in this establishment on a scale whose magnitude ought to be sufficient to attract notice, and if successful, to secure the imitation of the capitalist.

All the cocoons produced will be reeled in the cocoonery. They will also reel whatever cocoons may be brought in for sale, whether in large or small quantities, for which cash will be paid.

Our editorial friends,—especially those in the adjoining counties—should notice the fact that a cash market exists at the Burlington Cocoonery for any number of bushels.

Besides this extensive undertaking, there are nearly twenty persons in and around Burlington, who have been or are now engaged in feeding silk worms. Their crops have ranged from two thousand to 300,000 worms. Some few have saved their entire crop to supply eggs for an increased business another season.—*Burlington, N. J. Gaz.*

Remedy for Hard Times.—In 1819, Gen. Harrison was President of a Society in Cincinnati, whose fundamental articles of association indicated the most rigid economy, and the most patriotic self devotion, in a time of peculiar trial and difficulty. *We quote several articles of this* American System Society:

We will not purchase for ourselves or our families such articles of dress as are expensive and are generally considered as ornamental rather than useful.

We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as may be practicable, and we will give preference to articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our own country, when the latter can be procured.

We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such articles, unless they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

We will observe rigid economy in every branch of our expenditure, and will in all our purchases be influenced by necessity rather than convenience, and utility rather than ornament.

To hear the discourse of wise men, delights us and their company inspires us with noble and generous contemplations.

The whole universe is your library; conversation, living studies; and remarks upon them are your best tutors.

An illiterate person is the world in darkness, and like to Polyphemus' statue with the eye out.

Mr. Stevens' new yacht, (the *Cncahye*, the Indian name for Dancing Feather,) accepted the challenge of the captain of the Savannah clipper built brig 12s2, and beat her two miles in eleven, from the Narrows and back, on the 26th ult. A pilot boat went into the race and was also distanced by the Stag. The two principal vessels had large parties of ladies, and were streaming with flags. The tonnage of the yacht is 195 tons, of the brig 300. It is thought Mr. Stevens may take the water against the world.

The Free Masons of the State of New York celebrated St. John's day at Troy on Wednesday the 24th ult. with great eclat, with music, badges and all their ancient paraphernalia.—Morgan Lewis presided, and James Herring was orator.

Advices from Havana to the 13th ult. have reached New Orleans. The island of Cuba had been visited by a tremendous storm which did great damage to the plantations and nearly destroyed a small village.

German immigrants are flocking to the United States in great numbers. About 3000 arrived at New York from Germany, &c, within the last three days. They are pouring also into Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, but in smaller bodies.

Four heads of families have been arrested in New York for refusing to answer the Census Marshals. Fined $20 for each offence.

We learn from the Cincinnati Republican that Dr. Benjamin Harrison, son of Gen. W. H. Harrison, died very suddenly at the residence of his father, on Tuesday evening, the 23d ult.

The city councils of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance against smoking segars in the public squares and in the market houses.

The present Post Master General, the Hon. J. M. Niles, served a regular apprenticeship to the printing business, and worked for several years *after reaching his majority in another printing* office as journeyman.—*N. Y. Sun.*

581 dogs have suffered the penalty of the law this season at Phila delphia.

A New Business.—A little boy in Boston has been induced to try the experiment of selling iced water at 1 cent a glass! The first day he sold 89 glasses, the second 184, and the third 201, making 474 glasses in three days. The ice having cost 25 cents he cleared about $1,50 per day.

Liberty or Death.—The Nashville Union relates an incident where a runaway slave, who had been arrested, rather than return to his master's house, jumped overboard from a steamer and was drowned. He first seized the constable who had taken him and attempted to carry him overboard, but failing in this he made the fatal spring alone.

A man of wit once said, rightly enough: He who finds a bad son-in-law gains a son—he who finds a bad one, loses a daughter."

An ice merchant recommending his commodity, a few days since, declared that his ice was much cooler than any other, as it was made on the coldest night of the season.

Vastly Important.—Mr. Speaker Hunter, of the House of Representatives has caused it to be notified that his '*private vote*" on the Presidential question is still unpledged—unpromised to *any one*! Does the gentleman mean to invite negociations for it? We hope his constituents may at the next election, be enabled to find some one to represent them who at least knows his own mind, or has one of his own! We utterly despise a public man of this description, and can have no faith in his principles or his purity. —*Fredonian.*

The Newburyport Herald mentions a fine large dog, belonging to Mr. Lee, was killed on the railroad on Wednesday. He undertook to oppose the passage of the train over his master's premises—probably thinking it had rather a suspicious look. But the locomotive was not to be trifled with, and poor tiger is no more.

Swindling.—The Cincinnati Gazette says—We have been informed that a merchant of Indiana recently purchased $3,300 worth of goods in New York on credit, intercepted them in this city, sent them to auction and had them sold for $1,100.

Many notes of the N. Y. Chemical Bank, altered from 1 to 5 dollars are in circulation.

Both parties in various places are about celebrating the Fourth, politically. Very well, it is a free country. Now we being neutral, intend to celebrate it neutrally by ourself. In the forenoon we'll feast on cherry-pie and root beer, in the afternoon, root beer and cherry pie, and in the evening partake of both. We may read Webster's and Wall's speeches on the Bankrupt Bill, alternately—this part of the ceremony, however, will depend upon contingencies.—*Railway Herald.*

The Washington correspondent of the New. ark Daily Advertiser thinks the warm weather will soon dissolve Congress—we have not the least doubt of it. It dissolved our Ink roller on Monday, which was composed of pretty much the same materials—namely, Glue and Molasses.—*Ib.*

So live with men as if God saw you.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, June 22.

The British Government has accepted the last proposition of our Government, in relation to the adjustment of the Boundary Question, with some slights and unobjectionable modification. This intelligence will be truly gratifying to the whole American people, whose policy is peace, when it can be maintained consistently with national honor and interests.

If I understand the arrangement, there is to be a Convention for an exploration and survey of the boundary, according to the treaty of 1783, with an umpire to decide on all questions, as to which the Commissioners disagree.

It is mentioned by the Commercial Advertiser lately, as an indication of the stagnation of business, and the accumulation of money in the hands of capitalists for the want of safe employment, that a bank in Wallstreet, whose capital is less than $1,500,000, has at this moment a million of dollars in specie in its vaults.

The population of Providence, R. I. by the last census is 23,000. In 1830 it was 17,000; in 1820 12,000.

A son of Robert Lyle, of New Brunswick, aged 10 years was drowned while bathing in the Raritan river on Thursday evening, the 25th ult. The body was discovered in about half an hour and every effort made by the physician in attendance, Dr. Van Deursen, to restore the vital spark, but without avail.

At a public meeting recently held in London, Mr. Sturge stated, that of 17,205 barrels of gunpowder, exported in 1835, from Liverpool, more than 16,000 were destined for Africa, to be used in the internal wars to be carried on to supply the slavers with victims.

Without friends the world is but a wilderness

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		4 37	to 4 50
Rye Flour,		2 25	to 2 37½
Indian Meal,		2 75	to 2 87½
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 65
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			86
Corn, yellow, northern,		53	to 57
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		—	to 57
Do. southern,		52	to —
Barley		61	to 62
Oats,		30	to 32
Peas, white dry,			12 00
White Beans,		15 00	to 16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans		27	to 29
Havana, Matanzas,		24	to 25
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		12 00	to 13 00
Do. prime,		8 50	to 8 75
Butter, dairy		14	to 20
Do. shipping		11	to 12
Hog's Lard,		6	to 11
Pork, mess, brl.		14 00	to
Do. prime,		10 00	to 12 00
Cheese, American,		9	to 9
Hams,		10	to
Rice, 100 lbs.		3 00	to 3 37
Candles.—Mould,	80	13	to 0 14
Dipped,		13	to 14
Sperm,		41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to 12
Java,		12	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		13	to 14
Upland,		10	to 14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.			3 00
Pickled Cod, brl		3 50	to 4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.		18	to 20
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		11 50	to 12 00
Mackerel, No. 2.		9 42	to 10 25
Mackerel, No. 3		6 25	to 7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			30
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8	to 10
New Orleans		6	to 8
Lump,		14	to 15
Loaf,		15	to 17
Tallow.—American		11	to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,		42	to 140
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to 40

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. dis.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	as sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bellington and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	as sale
The remaining banks,	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville,	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All,	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY.	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Backer's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumberseer sociation—Mechanics ex. bk.—Do. association—Mutable Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraudbroke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	par
Red Bank	par 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union banks at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1-2 to 3
Except Schuylkill,	4 to 10
Columbia banks,	1
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	3

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, July 6, 1840.

Fr. I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Independence Celebration in this place on Saturday, by the Green Brook Lyceum, was highly creditable, and our expectations in regard to it, though by no means small, were more than realized. To speak of it more in detail:—The Instrumental Music was much better than we supposed Plainfield could produce. The Declaration was read clearly and distinctly, and with proper emphasis. The Vocal Music was good, very good, and the Odes better still. The Orations, though by pupils, both in composition and delivery would have been quite creditable to many a professional man. The first oration we have heard commended as the best by gentlemen,—but the ladies preferred the second.

The procession was very respectable, and the Church was crowded, and every thing passed off to the entire satisfaction of all.

The display of Fire Works in the evening far exceeded our expectations, indeed they were superior to any thing of the kind we ever saw in the country.

Guns were fired, bells rung, &c. in plenty, as usual: And our readers need not be informed that the day was one of the pleasantest, being clear, bright and cool, such as is seldom seen in July. We are happy to say, that so far as we have been informed, no accident occurred in this vicinity to mar the festivities of the occasion.

The citizens of Plainfield and vicinity will have the rare opportunity of hearing some of the most eloquent speakers in Congress, at Elizabethtown on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at 6 o'clock. The "Elizabethtown Tippecanoe Club" have invited Messrs. Tallmadge, Wise, Crittenden, Preston, Profit and others to address them at that time, and they have consented to come. There is also some expectation that Mr. Baer the "Buckeye Blacksmith" will also be there to strike a stroke for Harrison." The meeting will no doubt be the largest ever assembled in East Jersey. A stage will be erected in front of the Court House, from which the Speakers will address the meeting.

An extra train of cars will leave Boundbrook at half past four and Plainfield at 5 o'clock P. M. for the express accommodation of all such as wish to attend, and will return at 9 in the evening. The *fare* for the trip to and from Elizabethtown will be *reduced* for the occasion to 50 *cents*.

It is hoped that there will be a general turn out of the "Log Cabin Boys" from Plainfield and around it—for such a chance of hearing so many celebrated speakers seldom occurs.

If there shall be time enough to accomplish it, a "*Log Cabin*" will be prepared for the trip and placed on the track for the conveyance of passengers, with a Band of Music.

Important.—A Fair Offer.—As none is an "*union paper*" its columns will hereafter be open for the admission of political articles at the request of either party, original or selected, for which we shall charge at the rate of 50 cents a column, or 5 cts. per square. None can complain of this, as each party has an equal chance, and if any thing is published against the wishes of any it can be answered the next week. We should like to publish on these terms one of the best Speeches for and against the Sub-Treasury—also one on each side, on the Election case, or any thing else if the parties are so disposed. The insertion of the Sub-Treasury Bill, which we published some time since, was paid for by an administration man,—and many other articles have been paid for, which were not strictly neutral, by both parties.

If we have much custom in this line, we shall throw out two or three columns more of advertisements, to make room; so as not to encroach upon the news and miscellaneous departments. If any intend to avail themselves of this privilege, please inform us early in the week.

Articles in favor of a tariff will be inserted without charge.

New York Mirror.—The first number of the eighteenth volume of this superior periodical, accompanied by two steel engravings was issued on the 27th of June. The proprietor intends that this volume shall, if possible, excel any of its predecessors, and that in every respect, it shall fully equal any literary paper published in the United States, Great Britain, or the world,—and we doubt not that his intentions will be carried out into full consummation.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.—This is the title of a new paper, published in New York by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is of the largest size, well filled, well printed, and well edited. Terms $2 per annum, in advance, for one copy; $10 in advance for seven copies; $25 in advance for 20 copies, for one year.

New Brunswick Times.—The last number of the Times came to us in a new and beautiful dress, enlarged, with new type, and with 16 columns of reading matter. The Times has not heretofore been much behind the very best democratic papers in the State, and it now excels most of them. This business of improving our country papers, however, is a very poor business. We have somewhat improved our own sheet, and intended to have done much more, but have had no encouragement. Though the publication of the Union now costs us double what it did two years ago, as it is printed on much better paper and contains more reading, our patronage has not advanced to the value of a farthing. We cannot therefore enlarge our paper, as we had contemplated.

We again acknowledge our indebtedness to Hon. J. F. Randolph, for Public documents.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor: I have not seen any notice in your paper of the appointments of Post Masters at Westfield and New Market,—Mr. Coe, of the former, and Mr. Martin of the latter place, both Administration men, in place of Messrs. Pierson and Cornell, whigs. DEMOCRAT.

From the Globe.

North-Eastern Boundary.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. Van Buren, his Secretary:

After introducing the subject, the President says,

The British Commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we have been informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portion of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect will be necessary. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 27th June, 1840.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, June 30th, 1840.

Sub-Treasury Bill passed.

The long agony is over. The struggle of eight years is at an end. The Whigs died game—fought not only against the bill—but when that was passed, against its title. I believe, though, that all parties are glad that this great obstacle to the regular progress of legislative business is out of the way.

At the hour of eleven o'clock, to-day, the Speaker announced that the special order was the Sub-Treasury Bill, and that the question was on ordering it to a third reading. Some members disputed this, and asked how it could be, inasmuch as it was left in committee last night. The Speaker explained that the resolution directing that the bill should be taken up in the house at 11 o'clock to day as the special order, must be enforced, and that all rules were suspended by it. There was of course, a rush for the floor—many being still desirous of speaking, but Mr. Vanderpool luckily obtained it, and moved the previous question which was seconded.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; yeas 124, nays 106. It was read a third time; and Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, succeeded in getting the floor, and spoke some time against it. About half past four in the evening session, Mr. G. finished, and a dozen more rose to speak, but the gentleman who got the floor moved the previous question, which was seconded almost by acclamation.

After a call of the House, which brought all the members in the city to their places, the bill was passed: yeas 124, nays, 107. The majority was thus seventeen. (Had the whig members from New Jersey held their seats and voted against the bill, there would still have been a majority in its favor, of seven or eight.

Messrs. Wick, of Indiana, Carey, of Illinois, and Campbell, of South Carolina, voted against the bill. Mr. Fisher of North Carolina, another doubtful vote was absent.

Washington, July 1st, 1840.

Adjournment of Congress.—In the House, a suspension of the rules was moved to submit a resolution for the adjournment of Congress, which passed, 140 to 20. And the 21st inst. was the day fixed upon.

There is no doubt that the committee will report on the New Jersey case some days before the end of the session.

Mr. Freret, the Mayor of New Orleans, has prohibited the sale of such numbers of the N. Y. Herald as contain accounts of abolition meetings and movements in the North. The Merchant's Exchange has also torn it from the files of the Reading room.

The Newark whaler, John Wells, was spoken in January near the Cape of Good Hope. She was fourteen months out, and already had on board 1400 barrels of oil.

All the banks of this State are by law required to redeem their notes from July 1st onward, at one-half of one per cent discount, either here or at Albany. A large number, we se, have made arrangements with the New York State Bank at Albany, for this purpose.—*Jour. of Com.*

Twenty-nine locomotives, and 1500 cars are now running on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Squirrel Hunt.—A squirrel hunt came off in Granton last week, in which the sportsmen and sharp shooters did wonders. It throws the Delhi squirrel hunt entirely into the shade. On Saturday last they met at David Soo's Hotel, and counted their game agreeably to their laws, and the losing party paid for the supper, which we understand was served up by Mr. See in a superb style. One party killed 12,000 and the other 9,000.—*Troy N. Y. Budget.*

The St. Louis Republican states that Messrs. Bent and St. Vian, enterprising Rocky Mountain traders, brought upwards of 15,000 buffalo skins during the last season. They were expected at St. Louis in a week.

Some one has succeeded in extracting an oil from from pig's tails, which it is said makes soap locks curl most beautifully.

Young years make their accounts only of the gladsome flow of beauty; but gray hairs respect only the perfect substance of virtue.

The great business of man is to improve his mind, and govern his passions.

An industrious and virtuous education of children is a better inheritance for them than a great estate. To what purpose is it, said Crates, to heap up great estates, and have no concern what manner of heirs you leave them to?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. J. Halsey, $5,50; S. S. Pound, 2,72; John Randolph, 2,35; John H. Melntyre, 2,00; David Lenox, 1,50.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, on the 24th ult. G. W Pierson, to Miss Mary Parkhurst, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Mill r, all of Westfield.

In Elizabethtown, on the 23d ult. Samuel N. Lawrence, late a merchant of Troy, to Miss Emily Se ut, of the former place.

DIED

In Rahway, on the 23d ult. Mary Ellen, wife of John Wycoff, in the 26th year of her age.

At the residence of Timothy Ross, Esq. Short Hills, near Rahway, on the 24 ult. Samuel F. Randolph, of New York, aged 74 years.

On the 24th ult. Abraham Cruser, Esq. late Sheriff of Middlesex county, and President of the N. J. Agricultural Society, at his residence near, Kingston.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. July 1st, 1840.

G. W. Anderson, J. B. Ayres, Benjamin C. Brown, 2 Jacob R. Boice, Wm. Boylan, Charles Brice, John Bedell, Albert Covert, Randolph Dunn Jacob Drake, Mercy Evans, George Freing, 2 Caleb Freeman, Asa Flood, Rev. Walter B. Gillet, Daniel S. Garrison, Benjamin C. Lane, Sherman Griswold, 2 A. H. Harris, Moses Hatfield, 2, Elizabeth M. Hurd, Abram Ising, Patrick Lain, John L. Lane, Mrs. M. Martin, W. A. H. Martin, Isaac B. Moss,

Miss Maria Morris, Andrew McKee, Josiah Miller, Squire Pope, Abram Peer, Miss Mary Parker, Stephen Ruckman, Mrs. Christian Randolph, Ercurus L. Sheppard, Miss Mary E. Squier, Miss Rachel Smickler, Wm. B. Stewart, Messrs. Dotter & Stranger James Smith, Runyon C. Tunison, Wm. Terry, John Totten, James Thorp, jr. 2 Isaac Titus, John Taynor, Catharine A. Vail, Jacob Voorhees, George Van Buren, Thomas M. Wiley, Isaac Webb, Miss Waldron.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

William B. Gasion, Ferdinand Van Derveer, and James Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Hedges, of the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Land, situate on the First Mountain, near the Factory (occupied by Thomas Stead,) in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Ezra Wooden deed, and containing about twenty-five acres of Land, commonly called, and known by the name of the Penny Orchard, and Valley Lot. We have nominated Alfred Berry, David Allen, and Daniel Cory, Commissioners, to divide the said tract into five shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Court House at Bridgewater, in said County of Somerset, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Alfred Berry David Allen and Daniel Cory will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1799.

Given under our hands, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM K. GASTON,
FERDINAND VAN DERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Gold Silks, Bla ds, Mousselin de laines —Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all kinds, for sale cheap. D LENOX.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present the same immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon closed by action.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Executors.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April for the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Fraze, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Bonds Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small

frame House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN,
EZRA WILCOX, } Commissioners.

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office. They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many copal Wing Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of George Washington—Life of Washington, Paradise Lost and Regained, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Dossing Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.

June 15.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spelier and Defiance—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany,
Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, &c. &c.

Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sunday excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Ciederilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1 P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale by the subscriber. Also from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cherrey and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, said to be the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 10th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them, for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

A T 8 cents per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage in retaliation received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left on shares, Business of Wool, Work Double shares, will be returned where called.

THOMAS STEAD, 3.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good Assortment of articles wanted in the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Bilks, Plains, Summer Goods for Men's wear. Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 tf

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, of the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work and fair dealing for all.

J. B AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 30, 1840.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred receipts among which are a variety for Family Dyes, no Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are prescribed for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Pine-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 18 9. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to use a medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them with much success. I can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,
170 Division-st. New York.

July 2d, 1839.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold the patent for two of these Ploughs, I shall still warrant them to do good work if rightly manage; and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Casting, Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I do not on hand I will get as they may be ordered of different patterns. D. LENOX.

Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domestic, English Prints, Painted Muslins, at lowes

VESTINGS, a Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.

BOOTS.—Also an Assortment of Fine Slade Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Safe by

April 4. D LENOX

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee,

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 6w

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop.

Plainfield, Feb 10th 1840. J. B AYRES.

☞ The article public below, both concerning the *new* and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goebicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest through our country.

Translated from the German.
LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America!

To Louis Otto Goelicke, M. D. of Germany (Europe holds up the most valuable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which he commended the lives of millions of our race, and the happiness of millions in opposite to retain, viz: *Con sumption is a disease always occasioned by a disorderly state of the Vital Fluid (or Life Principle) of the human body.* If you are merely looking for some quack remedy for this to the last complaint of the Lungs—and which may be certainly, though but quickly, cured, as a common cold, a simple headache, &c. &c. then this publication is useless as to you—as it is an important lesson to the *opposite class* of both sexes—teaching them that this institution for why we are unobscured inmates of Consumptive Hospitals, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the bud*" and not wait till the full grown ear.

The illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undying gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his **GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE**

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a TRIPLE and a TRIUNE medicine—a medicine, in fact, designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing the most astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop. With directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars" ($2.50) per half ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of Five members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well acquainted, by our courses of lectures and knowledge of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are unadvanced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from the publication of our names, lest we be charged as fanatical or unsound—some of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative (or available not to be generally known—but that our eyes beheld, and our ears hear, we nonetheless.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otto Goelicke first came before the German *public as a pretender to the science of healing*, he was one of the number, we behim in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing an account of the cures of the Sanative, and on seeing the cures ourselves, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now assert boldly and openly, (at the hazard and expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have hitherto deemed incurable. And for the benefit for the discoverer of this medicinal was at once swallowed upon our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as an idea of our character is to be found in our profession, we believe him to be a philanthropist who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent addition of Dr. Goelicke to the name of our Faculty, as hospitals is a subject of which they perform all it promises. I needed no other testimony, for whatever is invented by Dr. Goelicke is perfect.

HERMAN KUNTMELLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 2, 1837.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jackson, Mo. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health for several years, and who, I believe, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely overcome Mr. Geo. Rasser was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption consigned to the grave, and was confined to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own having last summer. Yours, &c. J. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he procured it he was confined to his bed, and unable to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J. CUSHING.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he is still continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Signs and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. C. KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Rogers, on the corner of Front street, for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles, among which all Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself that he can accommodate the citizens and the public at large with Goods to suit their fancy.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public at large to call examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the highest market price.

Plainfield, Oct. 11th, 1839. DAVID LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES and MITTENS, for Gentlemen's Ladies' and Misses' wear, Colored and Bleached Cotton Hose, Cotton sock suits, &c. &c. &c. by D. LENOX.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected to observe at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and *examine the establishment for themselves.*

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

This widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their peculiar medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the clyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and consequently disseminate a healthy flood throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned *Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters'* Pills, with a view to discover the portion of them possessed upon such is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that *the discoverer's secret* was too manyfine them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over *all other contrums* in the same shape, namely, that they are entirely open the city in which the blood itself is so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure of disease. This peculiar secret, which has been published in the New York Medical Report, is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle. And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the wonderful agency of the pills, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smallness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combine to render them much easier and better to be taken than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would forbear state that these pills are *dropped into the box* by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such remedies agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, as to answering so well all the purposes for which met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's pills. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan. 16, 1838.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 20th, 1839. 14 tf

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN R. DENISON.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; if the finishing of the engravings of "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either buy framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, *not only as illustrating the writings of our* eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent disappointment that may occur in the place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of *four hundred* and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano forte, guitar, flute or violin, &c. &c.—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of the country, and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four splendid engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the exposition and vindication of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that with the co-operation we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with superb royal quarto engravings, and the whole is at the close with a splendid title page, table of contents, engravings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved Vignette Title page is furnished gratis. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. Its is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. *No subscription received for a less period than one year.*

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c.,* done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public road to Bound Brook. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase being secured, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 16 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office, May, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Letter & Cap, Ruled &c. as 18 6d, or 25 cts. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS *such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books,* Alphabets, Memorandums and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires, Ruled to different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, course and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Work and Memorandum Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEARS'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

States,—State Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches.—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Reform Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books.

Old Testament,—New Do—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Memoir of the Life of Washington, with a portrait,

Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,

Whitteer's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.

Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm

Cowper on the Conversion of Man—Essay on Man

Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress

Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness

Book on Genesis—on Exodus

Work on the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,

Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers

Grimshaw's France—Greece—England

Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.

Baxter's Call, and Rest.—Child's Book on the soul.

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Walter Scott,

Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates

Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems

Pastor's Sketch Book—*Ring Leader*—Gesp's Fables

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Dobell's Set of Cards—Analytic Syphilic Bible,

Charlotte Temple.—Fort Braddock Letters

Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.

Johnny Gilpin—Dodsley's Blue and Progress.

Father Clements, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an engraving.

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Dwight on Slavery

Goodell's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Speech of Col. Miller of Greenville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Buxton on the Slave Trade.

Slavery.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocketer.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Child's Guide, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte, translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills of Sale to houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Co-Partnership is this day formed between the Subscribers in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

George R. Pound & Brothers.

GEORGE R. POUND,
MAHLON POUND,
WILLIAM POUND.

Plainfield, 3d Mo. (March) 9d, 1840. 64 3w

SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,

THE Boy's Reading By Mrs. Sigourney.

Davis's Surveying,—Davy's Chemistry,

Mc Vicker's Political Economy.—Slates.

Dabold's Arithmetic—Webster's Spelling.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar

Parley's Geography—Olney's do.

Taylor's Physiology

Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do

And all the books hereinbefore advertised,—and for sale at this office. Feb. 10th, 1840.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 9th, 1839.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By having this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. TRY IT. June 15th.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by HIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first year's publication, comprising one large volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and is well the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects; if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk, ready for the market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in mulberries easily will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the labor of the aged and delicate of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any other wheel than the cocoons. The first year the trees are planted, and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is any longer a doubtful or imperfect object for them to introduce the culture of silk into every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to commence the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriotic and philanthropic work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

Terms:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 8s.

Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.

Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a *continuance and invites the citizens and public to call* and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed,—Also one Open sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. TURCO.

Dec. 30, 1839. 54 2m pd.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 13. 1840. Number 189.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months f paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Larger ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of com n advertisement.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new an assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Style of Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave of the name of Stephen L. Travis of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and later known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Impostor. This soulless villian, who was damned from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, and wished to be appointed an Agent for the sale of his Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his deprived character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the Medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, if I ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the drugs this applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of th lot, and forwarded the remainder, with after assurances that the General Agent learnt, that this Revered Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless Medicine, in Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by these impostors. The fact is this:—If No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the Truly Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives he medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost everybody does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original compound.

☞ N B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by writing this article inserted out month in all the papers their towns. And that the General Agent mayeb ream that the public are past on the Look out for he country, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent, Depository

ston, Dec. 23d 1839. No. 138 Washington st.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with as cheap rates as low as can other ways be purchased. Those he wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices we may mentioned:—Sugars, 4c.—5c.—6c. and 8c.

Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6 d Yard Wide Sheeting, 10 3d.—Needles, 13c. and 15d.

Flour, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all are indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as failing in so doing it would be very disreputable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

Hat Ribbons.

A few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

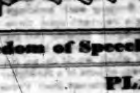
A good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

May 18th. D. LENOX.

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, recently occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house with a good well of water, good garden and a Apply to GEORGE R. PLUMB.

POETICAL



The following Odes were sung at Westfield, at their Celebration of the last Anniversary of America:

Ode.—Tune, Judea.

Hail to the day when the bold declaration
Loudly proclaim'd that our country was free,
Onward impell'd by the voice of a nation,
Roll'd the proud chorus o'er mountain and sea

Hail to the banner which floated in glory.
O'er the brave Freemen who rallied beneath,
Ages to come shall repeat the proud story,
And still to the future its splendor bequeath.

Hail to the heroes who nobly defended
All that the pilgrims bequeath'd to their sons,
Ever shall those who for freedom contended,
The love and esteem of their countrymen share.

And we their sons, who inherit this treasure,
So dearly purchas'd, by suffering and blood,
Ever remember no power can sever
Those who stand pledg'd for their liberty's good

Ode.—Tune, America.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet Land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing!
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like those above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to thee,
Author of Liberty!
To thee we sing!
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our king.

7th. *Ode.—Tune, Lift up your stately heads.*

Ye Sons of Freedom raise the song,
O, shout o'er earth and sea,
Let numerous voices now prolong
The note of jubilee!

Chorus.—Rejoice, this day a nation rose,
And gained their liberty!

It is the day that tyrants fear,
The morn of Freedom's birth,
Then let us give to Freedom dear,
Hours of joyful mirth.

Chorus.—Rejoice, &c.

Ye fathers, from your slumbers wake,
O, hear, ye patriot dead,
While we with fond devotion take
The boon for which ye bled.

Chorus.—Rejoice, &c.

The Liberty ye won, shall live,
The flag shall freely wave,
And in its shadow, we will give,
The traitor—but a grave.

Chorus.—Rejoice, &c.

Then heave the banner on the air,
O, rouse the cannon's voice,
And let the echoing hills declare
That Freemen will rejoice.

Chorus.—Proclaim this day a nation rose
And gained their liberty.

VARIETY.

Oliver Cromwell.

"Nearly two hundred years have passed away since Oliver Cromwell ran his conquering career; since the might of the thoughts of his one, solitary brain, changed the fortunes of his party from defeat to triumph; since he—the obscure and struggling brewer of Huntingdon—placed himself on the throne of the Stuarts and the Tudors, and made himself stronger there than any of other name: and the nervous fanatics, dreamstruck, puritan farmer of St Ives, took the strickten power and degraded name of England up, and bore them aloft, on the eagle wings of a far sighted and firm hearted statesmanship to an elevation of glory unsurpassed in her illustrious history; yet though the principles nearest his heart have long been identified with European civilization, and the number of their friends is but co-equal with the number of the instructed and the free—though many successive schools and tastes have flourished and died in our literature, and each has poured forth its myriads of biographers, until the student is compelled in our libraries, to wade knee deep in the eulogistic biographies of frobbles—yet have eight generations of his countrymen lived, and scribbled, and enjoyed the sweet fruits of his toils, and Oliver Cromwell—a man crowned in life with the triple success of the warrior, the patriot and the statesman—has not to the present hour obtained from any one of those generations or schools the poor oblation of even a single able biographer, either, eulogistic, or friendly or fair.—Royalists have written of him—he made them exiles and beggars: Republicans have written of him—he scattered them like chaff; and therefore as the beaten wrote of the beater, and the scattered of the scatterer, have the royalists and the republicans written of Oliver Cromwell. To England, to Europe, to all times and to the whole earth, he was and ever will be the warrior-apostle of toleration, a doctrine blending the noblenees of free thought with the sweetness of holy charity, which he upheld in debate against the passive obedience of the Prelate, and the uniformity of the Presbyterian, and in battle against the brilliant gallantry of Rupert, and the fiery austerity of Lesly. Toleration has long been a common place with the descendants of his enemies; when will they practice it towards him in their history?"—*London and Westminster Review October*, 1839.

Pay as you go.

To deal for ready money only, in all the departments of domestic arrangement, is the truest economy. Ready money will always command the best and cheapest of every article of consumption, if expended with judgement; and the dealer who means to act fairly will always prefer it.

Trust not him who seems more anxious to give credit, than to receive cash. The former hopes to secure custom by having a hold upon you in his books; and seldom always to make up for his advances, either by an advanced price, or an inferior article; whilst the latter knows that your custom can only be secured by fair dealing. On this point, however, every one's experience will convince him.

☞ Highly creditable testimony is that which follows, to, an American Squadron. The history here spoken of cannot fail to be an interesting work:

"The United States' frigate Columbia and corvette John Adams, which arrived at Boston on the 15th ultimo, were absent from the United States a little more than two years, having left Hampton roads on the 6th of May, 1838. During that time they visited Arabia, India, Ceylon Sumatra, China, the North and South Pacific Islands, and South America on the East and West coast. The voyage is said to have been one of great variety and interest. A number of missionary stations of the American Board of Foreign Missions were visited, and the benevolent purposes of the missionaries encouraged by the general commendation and approval which the officers of the squadron manifested towards the missionaries themselves; who, in turn, every where tendered to the officers a welcome and hospitality—and the missionaries, on visiting the ships were always received by the officers with attention and courtesy. Midshipman Morris, attached to the John Adams, was left at the Sandwich Islands, in one of these missionary families; and being in a decline, and soothed by the kind attentions of this family, he breathed his last among friends, though afar from kindred.—He now sleeps in that lovely isle of the seas, instead of resting the deep tides of the ocean. Dr. and Mr. Judd were the friends with whom young Morris was left; and he died with a resignation that springs from a hope that his spirit was reconciled to God through a Redeemer.

We understand that the history of the cruise, embracing considerable incident, both of a political and religious nature, with scenes of private interest, has been prepared by the Rev. Mr. Taylor of the principal church, who accompanied the force as chaplain to the squadron.

Though there seems to have been an unusual mortality among the crews of the two vessels, we learn that every practicable attention was given them; and it is believed that the impression which the squadron left in the East, and among the Islands, has been most creditable to the nation and to the cause of morals and religion, in the general character it has sustained while abroad. The ships were admired for their respective beauties, as fine models of their class, and for the neatness and order in which they were invariably preserved. We wish our squadrons may always bring home as good a report as we have reason to believe will be given of this interesting cruise around the world.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Accurate—Recovery of a Stolen Horse.

Many years since a gentleman residing in Maryland had a very fine and valuable horse stolen from his stable; he advertised and sought for him in vain, but could hear nothing of him. About a year afterwards, being on business in the city of Philadelphia, he saw a person riding the stolen horse in the street; he followed him to a tavern, where the horse was put into a stable by the hostler. The gentleman being at a loss how to proceed to recover his stolen property, inquired for a lawyer, to whom he might resort for legal advice. He was referred to John Sergeant, as attorney of considerable celebrity, to whose office he repaired in great haste, being fearful that the horse might be removed before he could take possession of him. Mr. Ross was out but nothing daunted he communicated his business to a black servant who was in waiting. The black man with great coolness and composure told him, that he thought he could give him the desired information; and immediately took down from the case a large book, and began to turn over the leaves; and finally, after an apparent deliberate examination of the case, (for it afterwards appeared that he was unable to read a word,) he stated, that my Lord Coke says, 'a man may take his horse wherever he can find him.' The gentleman inquired the fee, was told half a joe, paid it down, and was off in an instant to the stable, claimed, and took possession of the horse without obstruction, for the person who brought him there was glad to be permitted to depart without molestation. Being much pleased with his success under his legal adviser, he returned to the lawyer's office to make report of it; by this time the principal was in, and he inform ed him of his case, and of his previous call, the valuable legal assistance he had received, and of its efficacy in procuring the restoration of his long lost favorite horse. After he had left the office, Pompey was called in and questioned: he pleaded guilty to the whole as stated; when his master asked him what fee he had received, he said a half joe: 'well,' says the master, 'give me one half of it.' This was instantly done, and so the case ended. The owner getting his horse; and the lawyer and his servant each receiving four dollars.

O.

Hard Work.—A clergyman in New Jersey, owned a negro by the name of Quash, who was by no means fond of working, and day after day his master he conceived it a hardship, that poor negar man mus worke so hard, and means do acting.' You are mistaken Quash, my labor is more fatiguing than yours: I do head work and yours is merely bodily exercise.' This hint was sufficient for Quash. The next day he was ordered into the woods to procure fuel but Quash staying longer than usual, the parson repaired to the woods to see what detained him—when behold! the first object that presented itself to view was Quash astride on a large maple log in a pensive attitude. When he enquired the cause Quash starting up and rubbing his midnight brow oh! massa me—me have been doing head work. Well let me hear what you head has done. Suppose massa, dere be five pigeons on the tree and you take a gun and shoot two of dem, how many would there be left? Why three you old master. No massa dem tinder tree fly away.

The Crane with one Leg.—A noble Florentine had ordered a crane for dinner, but his cook's sweetheart coming in hungry he cut off a leg for her, and sent the bird to table with but one. His master in a passion called him up, and asked him 'if cranes had but one leg?' 'No, sir,' replied the fellow with great presence of mind, 'I never saw any one of those animals with two.' 'Did I never indeed,' said my lord, still more provoked, 'order the carriage to the door directly.' The open chaise was brought, and the cook put into it by his masters directions, who seizing the reins, drove him to the neighboring lake, three miles from the palace, where stood numbers of cranes by the water side as is their custom upon one leg with the other drawn up under their wings. 'Now look, sir,' said the cunning fellow, 'they are all so you may perceive; not one of them has more than one leg.' 'You are impudent enough,' replied the nobleman; 'we will see presently if they are all lame;' and suddenly crying 'hoo, hoo,' away scampered the birds on as many limbs as they could muster. 'Oh! but my lord,' returned the droll cook ironically, 'this is not true; you never cried 'hoo, hoo,' to the crane upon the dish, or who knows but he might have produced two legs as well as these!'

Vegetable Diet.—We had the pleasure of partaking of the sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. Goss, on Thursday of last week, and think we do him but an act of sheer justice when we say, that he furnishes every day in the week, a table spread with a full supply of articles of wholesome diet from the vegetable kingdom, and in a variety and style which can but give the highest satisfaction of all who wish to live according to the laws of health. The following notice of the dinner alluded to, is from the Journal of Commerce.—*Zion's Watchman.*

We had yesterday an invitation to dine at the Graham House of Mr. Goss, in Barclay street. As we have no such fear of being converted to new opinions that we dare not go where they are advocated, and as in fact we were never so bigoted as to refuse to eat ripe fruits, we accepted and went. A long table was spread, and at the sound of the bell, lined on either side with a very respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, mostly boarders at the house, and all looking as hearty as if they had eaten meat seven days in a week. We all, first we had succotash, green peas, mashed potatoes, boiled eggs, lettuce &c.—then a baked Indian pudding, cherry, strawberry and minced pies, (minced fruits we mean;) then apples, and water melons from the South, oranges, dates, strawberries and cream. As for drink it was Adam's ale, the best ever yet invented, and lemonade. The bread was, Graham bread. No stately saloon, filled with living people, and musical, and other condiments, adorned the table. Their places were supplied with bunches of flowers. His Excellency Gov. Seward, honored the occasion with his presence, being introduced by Mr. Greely of the New Yorker, who is a lodger at the house and regularly takes the edge from his appetite and puts it upon his wit at the table of fruit and vegetables. We came away thoroughly persuaded that it is not the most dangerous error in the world to believe in Grahamism, especially if one joins the sect of Mr. Goss.

Nothing but the Bible.—We have received the report of the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in London on May 6, 1840.

The Bishop of Chester in his speech, narrated the following anecdote:

"One of our countrymen residing in France not long since, was called upon by a lady who lived in the same town, but who was unknown to him. He was requested to furnish her with a copy of the scriptures. 'Such as you have in England,' she said; 'Have you not a Bible?' he asked. 'No,' she answered, 'we have not. We have an Abridgement of the History of the Bible, but that is not the Bible. I want the one you protestants have.' 'Why are you so anxious for it?' he inquired. She replied, 'A friend of mine, who was travelling in England, has given me an account of the domestic happiness and tranquility that your country enjoys, and the comfort which is found in families. I asked him to what he attributed it. He said that, after having given the subject his most serious attention, his belief was, that the general knowledge of the Bible which prevailed in the country, its being read in many households, and in all the churches, and the possession of it by almost every individual and every family, was the cause of that domestic happiness which was enjoyed in England. And this is what I want; I want peace, I want domestic comfort, and therefore I come to you, to request you to supply me with the Bible.'"

Scraps.—From various Authors.

If you desire to be wiser, think not yourself wise enough. He that instructs one that thinks himself wise enough, hath a fool for his scholar; he that thinks himself wise enough to instruct himself, hath a fool for his master.

It is a most noble and commendable design of children descended of mean parents, by their industry to become men of virtue and excelling parts, which render them more than equal to those of honorable descent.

One of eminent learning said, that such as would excel in arts, must excel in industry.

Quintilian recommends to all parents the timely education of their children, advising them to train them up in learning, good manners, and virtuous exercises, since we commonly retain those things in age, which we entertained in our youth.

Speusippus caused the pictures of Joy and Gladness to be set round about his school, to signify that the business of education ought to be rendered as pleasant as may be.

Those are the best instructers that teach in their lives and prove their words by their actions.

Usl as there is a strict hand over us in the instruction of our youth, we are in danger of being lost for ever. He that spares the rod hates the child; and the severity of an early discipline is one of the greatest obligations that a son can owe to a tender parent.

Wicked dispositions should be checked betimes; for when they once come to habits they grow incurable. More people go to the gibbet for want of early instruction, discipline and correction, than from any incurable depravity of nature.

Agesilaus being asked—What he thought most proper for boys to learn? answered, What they ought to do when they come to be men.

Xenophon commended the Persians for the prudent education of children who would not permit them to effeminate their minds with amorous stories and idle romances, being sufficiently convinced of the danger of adding weight to the bias of corrupt nature.

Aristotle says, That to become an able man in any profession whatever, three things are necessary, which are nature, study and practice.

It is observed that education is generally the worse, in proportion to the wealth and grandeur of the parents. Many are apt to think that to dance, fence, speak French, and know how to behave among great persons, comprehend the whole duty of a gentleman; which opinion is enough to destroy all the seeds of knowledge, honor, wisdom and virtue among us.

The sciences chiefly to be recommended, are natural and moral philosophy; for these entertain us with the images and beauties both of nature and of virtue; show us what we are, and what we ought to be; to which we may add mechanics, agriculture, and navigation: most other studies are in a manner emptiness and air—diversions to recreate the mind, but not of weight enough to make them our business.

The end of learning is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love him, and to imitate him, as we may the nearest by possessing our souls of true virtue.

It was a good reply of Plato, to one who murmured at his reproving him for a small matter: Custom, said he, is no small matter; a custom or habit of life does frequently alter the natural inclination either to good or to evil.

The most barren ground, by manuring, may be made to produce good fruits; the fiercest beasts may be tamed; so are moral virtues acquired by custom.

He that overtook a transgression, procureth friends; but he that repeateth a matter separateth very friends.

Political.

Mr. Editor:

I have lately seen many charges against our worthy chief magistrate, Mr. Van Buren, in the Newark Daily Advertiser, in relation to the expenses of the White House, &c. Will you be so good as to insert the following remarks on that subject, by a WHIG Member of Congress from the *Bay State*, for the benefit of your readers, and oblige, Yours, &c. O.

Mr. Lane in Wrig from **Massachusetts** on Thursday, April 16th, 1840, the House being in Committee of the Whole, on consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill;

Said, were it not for the situation he was placed in as reference to the committees, he would not press himself upon the attention of the committee at the present time. It seemed that after seven days consumed in this debate, it was about time to inquire what had resulted from the deliberations of the committee. They were the faithful representatives and servants of the people; and he said, whether Gen. Harrison was a fit person for the Presidency or not; whether he would be elected to that office or not; whether he was an Abolitionist or not; whether he was a hero, and entitled to the confidence of the people, or unworthy of their confidence, could not affect this bill. This appropriation bill must be passed; for one, he would vote for it, whatever might be the condition or disposition of the Presidential question. He would vote for it; but before doing so, he should endeavor to make it as free from objections as possible. The Government must have means to carry on its operations. He presumed there was no gentleman in that House who would take upon himself the responsibility of withholding such means as were necessary for that purpose. It was to pass in some shape or other, and he felt bound, from a conviction in his mind of a sense of duty and patriotism, to pass the bill as speedily as possible. There was the other occasion on which debates of the character which had taken place on this bill, and which had amused and instructed us, and instructed the nation, will be more in place, and the time would be more ample, and attended with less prejudice to the public service.

Mr. L. thought it high time that some limitations were made to the strange latitude of debate in which gentlemen had thought proper to indulge for the last few days. For his part, he did not feel authorized, on a subject like the present, to take up and discuss the merits of Gen. Harrison, although perhaps, on a proper occasion, it would be found that he was as able to undertake that task as some others.

Mr. L. then alluded to his political relations with the other four members on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, when it so happened that he was placed single handed to represent the Whigs. Whether it was a misfortune or his fault he would not say; but it was a fact that, on all measures in relation to business (for politics were out of the question,) he invariably concurred in the opinions of those gentlemen. If, in the present instance, they had done wrong, he was also to blame, for he had concurred with them in recommending the appropriation. If any thing exceptionable had come from the committee, and had been introduced into the general appropriation bill, he felt himself bound, in honor, to take his share of the reproach. He would consider it mean and cowardly, when his political opponents on the committee were attacked, for him to a tempt to escape from censure, when he was conscious that he himself had acted with them. He mentioned that as a matter of little consequence; but he felt bound, whoever might be the accuser, to stand up and do his associates on the committee justice.

He regretted to see that, in relation to some items of the bill, there had been some strange misapprehensions, and more particularly by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Ogle.) He understood the gentleman objected to the item of $3,665 for alterations and repairs to the President's House. Now it would be found that this sum was made up of a number of small items, all of which were perfectly reasonable. But he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania that his attack on such matters was a very small business indeed, and before he should conclude, he would point out to that gentleman much higher game that he felt disposed to pursue it.

In the first place, the gentleman had entirely misapprehended the character of the item of appropriation to which he had objected. The aggregate amount consisted of many small items, and he felt confident that when the gentleman understood how that aggregate amount was made up, he would no longer object to it, or deem it so very extravagant.

One of theses items was, "for the annual repairs of the President's House and furniture, $500." Now, said Mr. L. I would ask whose duty it is to do this? Was the President at liberty to do it? What tenant, having a lease of a house, could by law make alterations? And could the President make alterations in a house of which he was the occupant for four years only? If it be a right to do this, even were he disposed to do it, as the gentleman from Pa. was pressing it? Nay, it was the duty of the Government, who first built the house to keep it in repair, and to shelter its occupant from the rain and winds of Heaven. Did not Government build the House for the accommodation of its presiding officer? and would that Government be justified in permitting it to fall to pieces, and go to ruin, for want of a small appropriation to keep it in repair. This sum of $500, he would tell the gentleman, was exclusively for repairs to the house, the word "furniture" having been inserted merely as a matter of form, observed in all former appropriations. The money was not intended to purchase a single article of furniture, but was exclusively for the house, and he would appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or any other gentleman, whether an appropriation of $500 for repairs to a house that cost a million, was not a very moderate sum?

Besides, if Gen. Harrison was to occupy the house, and he trusted that would soon be the case, it ought to be kept in good condition. For his part he was not willing that Gen. Harrison should enter a house in a dilapidated condition. He wished to have it, at least, provided with the necessary articles of furniture, such for instance as a few chairs to sit upon, for the accomodation of visiters and private individuals.

Another item composing the aggregate amount *was for the service of a gardener*, $1100; and this man was employed in attending to the public gardens and grounds adjoining the President's House, and was in fact attending to the business of Government; for who would undertake to say that these gardens were of any benefit to the President? They were open to the public, and belonged to the people, and were kept in order more for the gratification of members of Congress than for the occupant of the White House.

Mr. L. then alluded to another item for the payment of a few laborers at the gate day and asked if it was likely the President would hire laborers for his own convenience. Certainly not. And besides, what would be the consequence if they should refuse to make this small appropriation? Why, the result would be that those beautiful mounds and other contrivances, made not for the gratification of the President, but to please the public eye, would be neglected. This money was to keep in repair the walks frequented by the public, and for, with others, had often visited them; would any gentleman contend that the President himself was bound to keep them in repair, when they were for the accommodation of the public? No, the gardens and grounds were the property of the people, and the people expected that the labor expended on them should be paid for. He would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, what difference there was between the public grounds around the President's House, and the public grounds and gardens of the Capitol. No objection was made to the paying of laborers on the latter, and why should there be any with respect to the former? They were alike accessible to, and for the gratification of, the public.

Another item was for horse and cart hire for the public squares attached to the President's House. How would any one undertake to say that the President had any thing to do with the purchase of these two squares? The grounds had not been enclosed for his accomodation. But he (Mr. L.) did not attach so much importance to these small items; it was the principle involved for which he was contending. The very same objections to these items would, on this principle, apply to appropriations of greater amount, and to nearly every item in the bill. It would also apply to any other appropriations which might be recommended by the Committee on the Public Buildings.

It had always been customary for the Committee on the Public Buildings to investigate the requisite appropriations, and then transfer them to the Committee of Ways and Means. The present appropriation had come to the Committee of Ways and Means in that manner.

He would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if he could assign any reason why that appropriation should not be made. Was it inconsistent with the genius of a Republican Government that the House of its President should be kept in repair, and provided with the conveniences of a private dwelling?

He would submit whether the original Representatives of the people, when they constructed that palace, designed that it should fall to decay, for the purpose of reproach to the nation by its dilapidated condition. When our forefathers erected that house, and ordained that it should be the habitation of their presiding officer, did they intend that the walls should tumble to ruins, and the rain and the storm beat in, for want of a small appropriation to keep it in repair? No man in his senses would think of such a thing. When they erected that beautiful building, they *contemplated it for the convenience* of every occupant and they surely never expected an appropriation would be objected to for keeping it in proper order.

Would gentlemen now be understood as objecting to provide proper furniture, and such as was appropriate to the mansion? If they intended however, that their president should live in a cabin, they would readily admit that a great portion of the present furniture would be unnecessary and inappropriate to such a dwelling. He would like to know if gentlemen had in contemplation the removal of this president and the one who was to follow, into any other mansion. If so, why then a very small amount would be required, as a cabin would incur but little expense. But if it were intended that the President of this great nation should still occupy the mansion built and intended for him by our forefathers, who won their rights by toil and blood, why then, object to furnishing it in a decent manner, and in a manner, too, in keeping with the size of the building itself? For the actual personal convenience of the President, he was sure very little was desired; but the occupant of the house our highest executive officer, while there, was *the personification of the people*, to whom dignity required that every thing should be kept in proper order. If the President's personal wants alone were the question, why as a mere matter of utility, a small one dollar looking-glass would do just as well as a large swing mirror. But who would say that the mansion of the President of the American people—an officer elected for four years only as the Representative of a glorious and proud Republic, embracing more than fifteen millions of freemen—should be in a large house, furnished no better than a log cabin? How paltry would it look, and what a miserable idea of economy would it give to agents and ministers from foreign countries, when they beheld a paltry one dollar looking-glass hung up in a building of dimensions equal to the palaces of Europe? The idea was too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment, and yet, by the principles on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been arguing, the course must be adopted.

Because our Government was a Republic, was that any reason why the best of it should not live and appear with a proper dignity, becoming the pride and the strength of the people over whom he presided? In his humble opinion, the President of a country like ours had as good a right, yea, a much greater right, to be as proud as the proudest monarch on the face of the earth. And he, Mr. L. would blush and be ashamed if the President should not have it in his power to receive ministers and visitors from foreign powers in a becoming way, in a mansion furnished in keeping with the dignity of a great nation. He was sure there was no harm to be apprehended from a course of this kind, and that no bad consequences would result from it.

But he wished to know who it was that had complained of the President's House being too well furnished? It had been visited by hundreds and thousands of farmers and mechanics, people by whose vote he had been elected, and had they ever uttered a complaint and said that the president of their choice had too much, or too costly furniture? No. He Mr. L. would undertake to say that no member had ever heard such complaints, that the furniture was too rich or too good for the man whom they had placed in that high and honorable station. And if the people, who by thousands have visited and witnessed for themselves, make no complaint, what right had any one else? It would be quite time enough for that when the people themselves were dissatisfied.

Mr. L. then complained of the many extravagant stories which had gone through the country in relation to the furniture of the President's House. The people had been informed of things which had no existence, except in the imagination of those who originated such groundless stories. He then referred to the similar charges made against his venerable colleague (Mr. Adams) while that gentleman occupied the house. The country was at that time made to believe the house was furnished in a costly and extravagant manner when in fact it had scarcely any furniture at all. The things were not there which ought to have been there; and those which were no better, supposed that Mr. Adams was enjoying things which ought to have but did not enjoy. At that time, it was obvious that such stories were circulated for political effect; and was not this the case in the present instance? In his opinion very little could be gained by such a course. It was a very small business especially when such higher ground could be taken, and attacks made on much more important objects. He would cry shame on the man who would represent that extravagance existed in the President's mansion, when in fact there was scarcely any furniture there in the time of Mr. Adams, and now it was no better than it should be.

Mr. L. said that so far was he from considering the house so too well furnished, that he had actually reported a bill for increasing the furniture. It was not contained in the present appropriation, but was a distinct bill, which he would ask might be considered at a proper time. In that bill the Committee on Public Buildings proposed giving the President $700 to increase the furniture. The $500 in the present bill did not apply to the furniture, but exclusively to repairs for the house.

Would gentlemen ask what part of the house they intended to furnish? He would tell them. What was the state of the receiving room? There was not a mirror, even a common one even by nine mirror in it: there was not a single table, except an old pine table in one corner, which, under the hammer of the auctioneer, would fetch seventy five cents, and an old worn out sofa. The whole lot would not fetch $5; and yet this was the ante room into which foreign ministers, and visitors of every description, were introduced to see the President. Now it was for this purpose he intended to do with the $700? They did not intend to furnish the house like a palace, but to supply it with good, simple, and substantial furniture, of home manufacture. They designed the purchase of good, substantial chairs, for the accommodation of visiters, and of gentlemen when accompanied by ladies; and it was but reasonable to suppose that most ladies, before paying their visit to the President, would be desirous of adjusting their bonnets, &c. (laughter.) Therefore, the committee designed to purcase a plain mirror of suitable dimensions.

The committee thought that an ante-room for the reception of foreign ministers, with its common chair and old cast-away sofa, was hardly the proper thing, or consistent with the dignity of the American people. It might be said, however, that what the committee proposed doing was not Democratic, nor in accordance with the principles of our Republic. Such was not his opinion. On the contrary, he held that it was democratic to supply the President with necessary furniture, and conveniences for the house in which they had appointed him to live.

He maintained that the supplying of proper furniture to the White House could have no anti-Republican tendency. He held that it was consistent with the purest Republicanism to keep the house in repair, so that it might be fit for the reception of Gen. Harrison when he should take possession of it.

Mr. L. then addressed himself to the chairman, [Mr. Casey,] and said: Sir, I wonder if the occupancy of that chair for the last few days with its crimson drapery and other appendages, *has had any tendency* to affect your republican principles. So far as my observation has extended, your occupancy of that high seat for the last six or seven days, has made no alteration in your demeanor, or in your usual courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor to your fellow members.

Mr. L. then alluded to the curtains and other appendages around the chair, and said that if there was any objection to them, he was responsible for it, as he had reported the appropriation for it. If it was proper to have a splendid dome on the Capitol, it was also proper to have in the other portion of the building in keeping with it. As it had been determined to have mahogany desks, mahogany chairs, with cushions, for members, would it be in keeping with the other parts of the hall, to put an indifferent pine table in front of the chair? All would agree that it was necessary to have one part of the hall in keeping with the rest. Now the same principle that applied to the chair and to the Capitol, would also apply to the President's house. If the furniture and appendages of either were considered too costly, it was not the fault of members, or of the President. If, said Mr. L. any body is to be blamed, it must be your ancestors—those patriots who thought proper to construct such buildings. If gentlemen thought proper to throw stones, they must throw them at their patriotic forefathers, who in the purity and simplicity of their hearts, did not deem such buildings too costly, or as having an anti-Republican tendency. We had not done it. It had been done in good ratings generally. Such was the case when they were; and he who would undertake to deny an appropriation for keeping such buildings in repair, was casting a reproach upon these good men. He would again repeat, that opposing such appropriations was a small business, very small indeed, and which would do no man any credit. There were objects of a far higher character to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania might direct his attention, and where the Administration was more vulnerable.

He, Mr. L. was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him justice to say that, if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, he, Mr. L. knew his great delicacy on the subject, and would assure gentlemen that, whenever the committee had consulted the President in relation to any additional furniture, he had invariably expressed the greatest reluctance to have anything expended for that object. He, Mr. L. would state, from his own knowledge, that not a single article of furniture supplied during the last three years, had been supplied at the request of the President himself. The committee alone were responsible. But so far was the President from desiring any additions made to the furniture, that about two years ago, it actually became necessary for himself and the other members of *the committee to do what he had never done* before, nor would he ever do it again. That was to go through every room, and another man's house, to see what furniture he wanted and what conveniences were required. He hoped that gentlemen would take notice of this fact, and remember it whenever they attempted to cast censure on the President in relation to his furniture.

Mr. L. then gave some particulars of the condition of the White House, when it was visited by the committee, before it was left by the late President Jackson.

He said there was one room occupied by the Private Secretary of the President, with his wife and family. In that room there were three old chairs, a stained washstand, and a shabby old-fashioned mahogany table, which turned up, and which was so mean that the wagoner of President Monroe was ashamed of it, and actually refused to take it away. Yet these were all the furniture of that room occupied by the Private Secretary and family up to the time the late President left the city. He hoped he should no longer hear blame cast on the President when a small appropriation was required for the purchase of necessary furniture.

Mr. L. expressed his determination to vote for every reasonable appropriation for keeping the house in proper repair. He then called attention to the sums expended on the Treasury building, and spoke at some length to show that in this instance, the appropriations had been squandered; which remarks will be given as early as circumstances will permit.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor.

You published last week a pretended extract from a speech of Mr. Tappan, of the United States Senate, which was also published by several whig newspapers. The extract is a BASE FORGERY, as I expected, as I was unable to find any thing like it in the Congressional Debates. I received a paper last evening containing the following letter and remarks, on the same extract that you published. You will please give them an insertion in your paper and charge to me. 'N.' will probably deem this a sufficient answer, and perhaps to his liking, as he says he would like to see it answered. It is here done most effectually. Yours, &c. A.

From the Albany Argus.

On the appearance of this statement, (the article referred to, in your last paper,) and pretended extract from Mr. Tappan's speech, in the Albany Daily Advertiser, (not having a personal acquaintance with Mr. T.) we wrote to a friend at Washington, enclosing the article, and requesting him to call the attention of Mr. T. to what we had little doubt, judging from the character and habits of the federal party, would prove to be a gross forgery. The result is as we anticipated, as the following reply will show:

Washington, July 2, 1840.

My dear sir—Your favor of the 30th ult. came to me to-day, and I have called upon, and presented it and the enclosure, to Judge Tappan of the Senate. He says, unhesitatingly, what I supposed from the nature of the extract he must say, that it was a gross forgery and imposition upon the public; and presented to me a similar purported extract from another whig paper, which he had received by the same mail which brought your note to me. He said he had received several of the same forgeries before, and that upon the receipt of the very first, which came to him from some friend in Pennsylvania, he immediately wrote, positively denying the authenticity of the language or sentiments, ascribed to him, and offering a reward of $1000 in money, to the person who would produce an authenticated copy of any speech of his, containing either the language or the sentiments of the extract, which you send, as taken from a speech made by him in the senate, or in any other place.

I return to you the slip enclosed, that you may be able to be definite, in your contradiction of the authenticity of the pretended extract; and while I do not wish to make myself a party on a newspaper controversy in the matter I authorize you to give my name to any person who may wish your authority for this statement.

With great respect I am your obedient servant.

To E. Croswell, Esq.

This letter is from a source of the highest character and responsibility. The unqualified contradiction of Judge Tappan, not only exposes the imposition to the reprobation of all honest men, but the depravity of the party which resorts to practices so utterly subversive of all truth and moral rectitude.

Albany.—"Fifty years ago," said the venerable Gov. Morgan Lewis, sitting a few days since in our counting-room, "I sold this lot, (the Exchange) to James Bloodgood, for £300. We were just out of the Revolution, and I was glad to get so much for the property." The lot cost the Exchange Company four years ago, $175,000. Such is the progress of things since our fathers were "just out of the Revolution."

Gov. Seward has appointed James Wilson, of Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, and Gen. Griscom of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, &c. for the State of New York.

Large Casting.—The bed plate of one of the engines now being built by Merrick & Towne for the United States steam frigate, was cast at the Southwark foundry, Pennsylvania, two weeks ago. 36,000 lbs. of metal were melted in two cupolas, in two hours and forty minutes, and the casting was ran id fifty seconds. This is believed to be the largest quantity of metal ever melted for one casting in the United States. The plate is estimated to weigh 14 tons neat.

Recent papers from British Guiana, (South America,) state that the laborers on the plantations Annandale and Lusignan, had jointly purchased a plantation on the east coast of the Demarara river for $50,000, to be paid for in silver in the course of a fortnight.

Opinion, and the desire of lasting fame, spurs *on the ingenious mind, and makes the greatest* difficulties delightful.

If opinion has cried your name up, let modesty cry your heart down, lest you deceive it, or deceive you: there is no less danger in a great name than in a bad one; and no less honor a deserving of praise, than in the enduring it.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	4 37	to 4 62
Rye Flour,	3 56	to —
Indian Meal,	3 75	to —
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 [illegible]
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		—
Corn, yellow, northern,	53	to —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	—	to —
Do. southern,	52	to —
Barley	61	to —
Oats,	30	to 32
Peas, white dry,		12 to
White Beans,	15 00	to 16
Molasses.—New Orleans,	27	to 2
Sweetings, Muscovado,	23	to —
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00	to 13
Do. prime,	8 50	to 8
Butter, dairy	14	to —
Hog's Lard,	11	to —
Pork, mess, bri.	14 00	to —
Do. prime,	10 00	to 12
Cheese, American,	9	to —
Hams,	10	to —
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00	to 3
Candles.—Mould,	90	15 to 9
Sperm,		42 to 4
Coffee.—Cuba,		10 to —
Java,		12 to —
Cotton.—New Orleans,		13 to —
Upland,		10 to —
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, bri	3 50	to 4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	12	to 14
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50	to 12
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42	to 10
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25	to 7
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		25
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75	to 1
Sugars.—St. Croix		8 to —
New Orleans		6 to —
Loaf,		14 to —
Loaf,		15 to —
Tallow.—American,		11 to —
Teas.—Hyson, ord. Gun powder,		42 to 1
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37

Bank Note List.

Banks.	perct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	1/2
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	do
The remaining banks	par
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	par
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	brok
Brownell Exchange at Gloucester	1
Eagle bank of Newport	fro
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fro
Exchange Association	1
Commercial bank Tolland	fro
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	1
NEW-YORK CITY.	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea Ex. bk.	1
(J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Leather Manufacturing association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. mercantile—Mechanics' ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.	all fro
broke, stopt or no sale	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par
do in the West	1
Red Back	1-2
Commercial bank, Albany,	1
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1
Bank of Utica,	1
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Paterson—Railway—Farm & Mechanic—Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—Peoples bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1-2 to
Except Schuylkill,	1 to
Farmers,	par
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn.	1
Do do at Lambertville, N. J.	1

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, July 13, 1840.

Perfect have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We lack our usual variety this week,—but will endeavor to amend in our next, by giving one or two columns more of reading matter.—Our "*fair offer*" has been accepted in good earnest, it appears, by our Administration friends, and we trust our Whig friends will not be far behind.

This number concludes the half volume of the Union. *After this week* we shall not in any case receive 82 as full payment for the present volume. We must act according to our terms, and we must have some money.

The meeting at Elizabethtown last Tuesday evening, is represented to have been an immense gathering of the people, having been one of the largest conventions ever held in this state. The speakers, Messrs. Tallmadge and Preston of the Senate, and Mr. Ketchum of New York, were listened to with interest, by the large concourse, for three hours, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. The speech of Mr. Preston is the most highly commended.

Philemon Dickerson, Esq. has been nominated by the President to the Senate, to be Judge of the United States Court, for the District of N. Jersey, in place of Judge Rossell, deceased. If *appointed, he holds the office during life.*

The Sub-Treasury Bill was signed by the President on the 4th of July, and is now the law of the land—to continue until repealed.

American Exploring Expedition.—Great Discovery.—Our Exploring Expedition discovered on the 13th of January last a great continent, within the South Frgid Zone, near the Antarctic Circle. We published a short time ago the discovery of probably the same continent, by the French squadron on the same day. But more honor attaches to the Americans, as they sailed along its coast 1300 miles, while the French only touched it at one point, and had to guess whether it were an island or a continent. Owing to the great number of ice islands, neither expedition were able to effect a landing, and it is not probable that the discovery will result in any benefit to mankind. It is supposed that this land was never before discovered. The Vincennes, the chief ship in our squadron, escaped all the difficulties of this hazardous and uncomfortable voyage, uninjured, but the Peacock was much disabled by being caught between the ice islands. Both ships were at Sidney, New South Wales, in March, the latter undergoing repairs.

Congress.

On Tuesday, 7th inst. the Senate passed Mr. Adams' Bill, from the House, to prevent frauds on the Revenue, by the decisive vote of 32 to 6.

In the House, the Bank rupt Bill, from the Senate, was laid on the table without consideration, 101 to 89, which kills it as dead as a door nail.

The Navy Appropriation bill passed the house the same day.

It has been decided at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, that it is not expedient to declare a dividend as usual at this time, to retrieve the losses lately sustained by that Institution.

Mr. Stephens, United States Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, and Mr. Catherwood have met with abundant success in their researches in that country for antiquities. At Quirragua they found two statues ten feet high, lying on the ground, and one 26 feet high, inclining similar to the leaning tower of Pisa, and many similar antiquities. The statues they intend to bring to the United States.

A horse of Mr. Peter Wooden, worth about $60, was killed on Friday, by being gored by a bull, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Stelle, Jr. in the streets of this place.

Extraordinary Rail Road Speed.—On the 29th ult. two professional gentlemen engaged in the works of the Eastern Counties' Railway, having arrived at the Romford station a few minutes too late for the train, they immediately engaged an engine and carriage especially for their conveyance, and arrived at their destination in town, in eleven minutes, having travelled ten miles and a half in that short space of time.—*English paper*

Custom is commonly too strong for the most resolute resolver, though furnished for the assault with all the weapons of philosophy. "He that endeavors to free himself from an ill habit," says Bacon, 'must not change too much at a time lest he should be discouraged by difficulty; nor too little, for then he would make but slow advances.'

4th July Accidents.—About half past 2 o'clock P. M., a number of boys were engaged in letting off serpents and cracking caps on the store of Mr. Yrelen, when one of the serpents ran into the store, and in a moment the whole of the fireworks, amounting to some five or six hundred dollars worth, were in a state of explosion. Mr. Yrelen rushed up stairs through the flames to save his wife and child. He succeeded in getting to the door of the room of the second story where they were.—Half blinded with the smoke and flames, and not being able to distinguish any thing, he felt about for the door and got hold of a child whom he brought into the street, and found it was the child of a neighbor. In a state of phrensy, he attempted to re-enter the store, but was prevented by the interference of the firemen. The whole of the building was now one sheet of fire from the combustible nature of the commodities in the store; and although several attempts were made to enter the upper rooms, by means of ladders, yet they were all in vain.

By the exertions of the firemen the fire was confined to the building where it broke out, and in less than three hours it was totally extinguished. As soon as the fire was extinguished, under the directions of the assistant alderman of the ward, the ruins were dug out, and the body of Mrs. Yrelen was removed. Her arms were clasped across her breast, and her knees as if in the agony of death, were drawn up to her chin. Nothing was left of her but her bones, and they were charred perfectly black. It is said that she has recently been confined; and it was but a few moments before the breaking out of the fire that she had sent the servant out with the infant and two other children. In the room with Mrs. Y. was her son, a fine little boy named Frank, ten years of age: he also was burnt up. Mr. Yrelen is a native of France, has been in this country many years, is a naturalized citizen and highly respected. He is now frantic. Mrs. Y. was a native of Boston, about 30 years of age a woman of fine appearance, remarkably attached to her husband and children and truly domestic. *N. Y. Times.*

We learn by the Newark Daily Advertiser, that three men were much injured, though not fatally, by the bursting of a cannon in that city.

In New York, 9 fires occurred on that day. Four buildings were burnt in Elizabeth st. The front of the store corner of Grand and Clinton sts. was blown out. A son of Mr. D. W. Clark had one of his eyes destroyed by a rocket. A drunken Irishman was run over by the cars and killed. Another was killed by attempting to jump from the cars. Limbs were broken and skulls cracked by the bursting of cannon. Much injury resulted to the persons and clothes of ladies and gentlemen walking in the streets, by ignited powder serpents being thrown upon them by vile boys and viler men.

At Perth Amboy, a Mr. Bloomfield had his arm shot off.

At Cutter's Dock, near Woodbridge, John Manning and Mr. Alvord were much injured, it is said the former lost both his eyes.

A ship is loading at Philadelphia for London, with a cargo of 25,000 bushels of oats.

During the last week in June 50,000 barrels of flour and 23,767 bushels of wheat were received at Albany and Troy by the Erie canal.

The frigate Macedonian, and sloops Levant and Warren arrived at Pensacola on the 23d ult.

Dabbey, the late teller of the Bank of Virginia, has been admitted to bail in the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Speaker Hunter has "defined his position" to be strict neutrality, in a long letter to his constituents, and declines to be a candidate for re-election.

The Winnebagoes have been peaceably removed to their new home west of the Mississippi and Gen. Atkinson had returned to St. Louis.

Mathematical Department.

Beneath this cover is a dish of roast,
A Franklin's favorite, and a Newton's boast;
To all whose tastes have not been render'd vicious
E'en to the fair, its flavor is delicious.

For the Plainfield Union.

Solution of the Problem by I. D. T.

The curve which the eagle describes will be a parabola—the distance 162.825 feet—the time 2.7364 seconds,—which gives us 59.55 ft. per second.

Question 1st. Required the angle which the straight line joining the points at which the eagle and the fish were when their velocities were equal, makes with the line of the fish's descent?

2d. A tract of land is bounded in part by two straight lines, the one coincident with a meridian, and the other with a parallel of latitude; the former being exactly five miles in length; the remaining boundary is a winding brook, the nature of which is expressed by the equation $(a-y)^2=ax+y$; the abscissa x being reckoned on the meridional boundary, from its northern extremity, and y (at right angles to x) extending from the variable extremity of x to the brook. Required the area of the tract.

JESSUP.

For the Plainfield Union.

In a right angled plane triangular field, the legs are $3x$, and x; and the line that bisects the right angle one chain. What is the content in acres?

Z.

Novelty has charms that our minds can hardly withstand. Some valuable things, if they have for a long while appeared among us, do not make any impression as they are good, but give us distaste as they are old.

The British naval officer at Grand Caymans, West Indies, having received intelligence of the approach of four Slavers for Cuba, in March last, sent out a ship of war in pursuit. She encountered 3 of them but the bold attack of the Slavers repelled her and they escaped. The 4th Slaver had been wrecked and lost.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Rail Road Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent. payable on the 16th, at their office in Philadelphia.

Bowery Savings Bank, a dividend of five per cent per annum.

The jury have acquitted Griffith at Baltimore, of the murder of Laughlin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. R. Van Norden, $9,50; J. H. Coward, 1,97; Juue, Titus, Angevine & Co. 1,12; S. Dunham, .50: John Simpson, .50.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. Uzal O. Bennet, of Newrk, to Ann Maria Pennington, of New Brunswick.

DIED

On the 17th of June last, in St. Joseph Co Indiana, Stephen Parkhurst, son of J. D. Parkhurst, of Springfield, N. J. in the 24th year of his age.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office. Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags,
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

WANTED,

TWO BOYS, to learn the Hatting Business, to whom a good opportunity will be given to learn all its various branches. J. H. COWARD.
Plainfield, July 11, 1840. tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. July 1st, 1840.

G. W. Anderson, J. B. Ayres, Benjamin S. Brown, 2 Isaac Bonnell, Wm. Boylan, Charles Boice, John Bedell, Samuel Bowyer, Randolph Dunn, James Drake, Mercy Evans, Gerret Fleming, 2 Caleb Freeman, John Flood, Rev. Asher B. Gillet, Daniel S. Garrison, David L. Gage, Sherman Griswold, 2 A. H. Harris, Moses Hatfield, 2, Elizabeth M. Hurd, Abram Hyer, Patrick Lain, John L. Laing, Mrs. A. M. Martin, Mrs. A. M. Martin, Isaac B. Moss,

Miss Maria Morris, Andrew McKee, Josiah Miller, Squire Pope, Aaron Peer, Miss Mary Parker, Stephen Ruckman, Mrs. Christina Randolph, Ercurius L. Sheppard, Miss Mary E. Squier, Miss Rachel Sudeker, Wm. B. Stewart, Messrs. Potter & Stranger James Thorn, Rogers C. Tenison, Wm. Terry, John Totten, James Thorn, jr. 2 Isaac Titus, John Taynor, Catharine A. Vail, Jacob Voorhees, George Van Buren, Thomas M. Wiley, Isaac West Miss Waldron.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Derveer, and James Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Binge, of the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Land, situate on the First Mountain, near the Factory (occupied by Thomas Stead,) in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Earn Wooden dec'd. and containing about twenty five acres of Land, more or less, called, and known by the name of the Pear ry Orchard, and Valley Lot. We have nominated Alfred Berry, David Allen, and Daniel Cory, Commissioners, to divide the said tract into five shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Court House at Bridgewater, in said County of Somerset, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Alfred Berry David Allen and Daniel Cory will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1799.

Given under our hands, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty. WILLIAM B. GASTON,
FERDINAND VAN DERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Blk de. Mousseline de laines —Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; Hats of the Tyrolean of the latest fashions, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few baskets of Rohan Potatoes.
May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORT.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel S. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE S. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions made known on day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,
May 18th, 1840. 17t 2m

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.
May 11th, 1840

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington,
Paradise Lost and Regained,—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Ecconomical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—&c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy.
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
Slate & Pencils by the hundred,—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

E7 Two good convenient Omnibuses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

E7 Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.
April 13, 1840 *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Garden Seeds.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. Also a few Seeds from Thorburn's, such as Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Scarlet, cheery and early white Radish, and the Hotspur Pea, and also the earliest Pea raised. D. LENOX.

To Rent,

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd. in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.
March 9, 1840. tAl

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law.

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.
Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there to be carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.
May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinets, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Man's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce. D. LENOX.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.
Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they attend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hardware, Shoe Findings, Wholesale and Retail.

E7 Also, the best of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.
Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Cream ns, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, spasms, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
164 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th 1839. 144 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been subject to take medicine. By complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tostate for the benefit of others affected, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has also used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.
July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

at 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs of the most approved pattern. Having sold the pattern for two years past, and had them proved I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Casting.

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of a different pattern. D. LENOX.

Brown Sheetings.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Domest Ginghams, Painted Muslins, at lowest
VEST CASSIMERS,—A Good Assortment of Light and Dark Vestings, and a few pieces of Summer Cloths.
BOOTS —Also an Assortment of Fine Light Morocco and Seal-Skin Boot, for Sale by
April 4 D LENOX

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL POURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the usual creditors may exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.
Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 179 5w

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, a new building now occupied as a shop and store.

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

...ing the new and powerful remedy advanced by the illustrious Gunthe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest among the community.

The Great Secret from the Germans.
LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
or ancient,
The Greatest of known Benefactors.
of the North and South American!

Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) has the honor to announce to the citizens of this country a NEW and PECULIAR DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine of universal extent which, through the use of the Matchless Sanative, he has established in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which he has staked the lives of millions of our race, and which has established itself upon the basis of fact. This doctrine, which altogether appears to be original, viz: Con sumption is a disease of the blood, produced by a disorder in the Liver, and that the Liver is the great Laboratory of the Life Fluid, mentally inclined to the opinion for years before the Matchless Sanative was brought to public notice by a disorder of the Liver, and that all the diseases which afflict mankind, though not so quickly, could, as a common cold, a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine truth as it imparts an important knowledge to the public at large, in showing them that this insidious fo may be an undiscovered inmate of their bosoms, even when unconscious of its presence, and which, when once it has established itself upon the vitals of the system, will then imagine themselves secure from its fatal attacks, touching them that the great secret in the Matchless Sanative is the union of the Liver with the blood, and that until the Liver is mentally inclined to the opinion for years before the Matchless Sanative was brought to public notice by a disorder of the Liver, and that all the diseases which afflict mankind, though not so quickly, could, as a common cold, a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine truth as it imparts an important knowledge to the public at large, in showing them that this insidious fo may be an undiscovered inmate of their bosoms, even when unconscious of its presence, and which, when once it has established itself upon the vitals of the system, will then imagine themselves secure from its fatal attacks, touching them that the great secret in the Matchless Sanative is the union of the Liver with the blood, and that until the Liver is mentally inclined to the opinion for years before the Matchless Sanative was brought to public notice by a disorder of the Liver, and that all the diseases which afflict mankind, though not so quickly, could, as a common cold, a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine truth as it imparts an important knowledge to the public at large, in showing them that this insidious fo may be an undiscovered inmate of their bosoms, even when unconscious of its presence, and which, when once it has established itself upon the vitals of the system, will then imagine themselves secure from its fatal attacks, touching them that the great secret in the Matchless Sanative is the union of the Liver with the blood, and that until the fall grows cur.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title since it has so eminently distinguished our great con tinent as CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the land with the Matchless Sanative, and thereby proved to the Germans of Pennsylvania a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benefactor head of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderful dreams visions have been so graciously portrayed even by visions of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope and joy, of restoring health, and solidness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is destined to be equally famous in the habitable and celestial kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though now offered to the world, for consumption solely, is found to be a sovereign remedy for every disorder of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many, who had resigned to the insatiable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions regulating the manner of taking a half or a quarter of a teaspoonful of Sanative.

Price.—Three and one-third six dollars" ($2.50) per BOTTLE ONCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but our profession is one which is equally free and honorable and liberal

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 20, 1840. Number 183.

The Plainfield Union.
PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisement.

POETICAL

A correspondent of Blackwood thus paraphrases some of the predictions of Malachi:

A sound on the rampart,
A sound at the gate,
I hear the roused lioness
Howl to her mate,
In the thicket at midnight
They roar for their prey
That shall glut their red jaws
At the rising of day.
For wrath is descending
On Zion's proud tower;
It shall come like a cloud,
It shall wrap like a shroud,
Till like Sodom, she sleeps
In a sulphurous shower.

For behold! the day cometh,
When all shall be flame;
When Zion! the sackcloth
Shall cover thy name;
When thy bark o'er the billows
Of Death shall be driven;
When thy trees by the lightnings
From earth shall be riven;
When the oven, unkindled
By mortal, shall burn;
And chaff thou shalt glow
In that furnace of wo;
And, dust as thou wert,
Thou to dust shalt return.

'Tis the darkness of darkness,
The midnight of soul!
No moon on the depths
Of that midnight shall roll.
No starlight shall pierce
Through that life-chilling blaze,
No torch from the roof
Of the temple shall blaze.
But, when Israel is buried
In final despair,
From a height over all,
God of God, Light of Light;
Here the sun shall arise—
Her great Sovereign be there!

Then the sparkles of flame,
From the chariot-wheels hurled,
Shall smite the crowned brow
Of the God of this world!
The captive of ages!
The trumpet shall thrill
From the lips of the seraph
On Zion's sweet hill.
For, ventured in glory,
Thy monarch shall come,
And from dungeon and cave
Shall ascend the pale slave,
Lost Judah shall rise,
Like the soul from the tomb!

Who pushes from Heavens?
The angel of wrath;
The whirlwind his wing,
And the lightning his path?
His hand is uplifted,
It carries a sword;
'Tis ELIJAH! he heralds
The march of his Lord!
Sun, sink in eclipse!
Earth, earth, shalt thou stand,
When the cherubim wings
Bear the King of thy kings!
Wo, wo, to the ocean,
Wo, wo, to the land!

'Tis the day long foretold,
'Tis the judgment begun;
Gird thy sword, Thou most Mighty!
Thy triumph is won.
The idol shall burn
In his own gory shrine;
Then, daughter of anguish,
Thy day-spring shall shine!
Proud Zion, thy vale
With the olive shall bloom,
And the musk rose distil
Its sweet dews on thy hill;
For earth is restored,
The great kingdom come.

VARIETY.

Correspondence of the Plainfield Union.

Travels on the Ohio River, by V. N.
July 1st, 1840.

After a tedious tour through the Southern and Western country, I find myself on the beautiful Ohio, as the "homeward bound."

If the reader has never travelled on the western waters he can form no idea of the diversity of amusements resorted to by the passengers to beguile their time. In one corner of the cabin is a crowd of political demagogues, discussing the affairs of nations, and their force of argument appears to depend upon their strength of tonation, as each one tries to excel his opponent in clamor. But no one can conscientiously say "it is all talk and no cider," as the second barrel of hard cider has been tapped since we left St. Louis. The whigs here contend that it is no sin to magnify the virtues of "Tip," and in order to estimate the hero of North Bend, their vision must be doubled by large draughts on the cider barrel payable at sight, and though the demand is great hard cider has a downward tendency.

Early this morning I was aroused from my berth to reconnoitre that celebrated log cabin at North Bend, but you may judge of my surprize, instead of seeing a cabin constructed of logs, I saw one of the most splendid buildings that has been erected on the Ohio. The scenery in the vicinity was truly delightful, being relieved from that monotinous appearance that characterizes western rivers. Behind a grove of beautiful trees stood the far-famed residence of Gen. Harrison, a large two-story frame building of very eligible location. In front of the door stood a barrel (not of hard cider) but of excellent Madeira, marked "this side up with care." But I return to my description on the boat, and leave our hero of the Bend, wishing him a long and happy residence in his 'log cabin.'

On my right are a number of exquisites flourishing their canes and ever and anon boring me with their detestible quizzing glasses. Reader, were you ever looked at through one of those glasses by a half finished specimen of human nature? if not you can badly judge of my present situation. One simple illustration will give you a conception of their situation, if it do not illustrate mine. Suppose for a moment that a large ourang outang is dressed in pa's best, leaning against the wall, shutting one eye and looking very intensely at you with the other through the thumb part of an old pair of shears, and you have a fac simile of a modern fop.

On my left are a group of western ladies discussing the merits of a new bonnet, whose inces. fant chit chat only serves to confuse my small stock of brains. I suspect one of them at this moment of looking over my shoulder, which I attribute to the curiosity of the sex. One of them has just left exclaiming it was false, that she was not looking over my shoulder. How did she ascertain that I had accused her of the act? I hope the remainder of her company will soon retire, as "distance lends enchantment to the view." I fear you will suspect me of being ungallant, but you would subscribe to the remark were you similarly situated. It is a well known fact that when our eastern ladies find themselves on the wrong side of thirty, living in a state of celibacy, their only theme is the west, as there is a very small proportion of ladies in this section, so that the demand far exceeds the supply.—What glorious news for old maids and young spinsters, even if they have been "cheated of feature by dissembling nature". The standard of a coxcomb will not decide their worth, and the only duty exacted of the better half here, is to be mistress in the dairy, and songstress in the nursery, and, by the way, it is no difficult task for a lady to be mistress under any circumstances.

There are some very handsome villages situated on the banks of the western rivers, which happily relieve the eye from one continued scene of oak forest. Louisville, Ky. is a very handsome city, but inferior in wealth or business to St. Louis. It has a population of twenty thousand, and is fast augmenting the number. Cincinnati is the largest and handsomest city of the west, but is inferior to either of the above cities in the amount of business transactions. Its streets are regularly laid out, and resembles Philadelphia in its plan and character. The only building in it that is remarkable is the bazar, built by Mrs. Trollope during her residence in America, which proved a losing speculation for its proprietor.

In passing up the Ohio, on the Virginia side, you pass the beautiful city of Wheeling, which was settled by the Zanes, the first pioneers of western Virginia, as early as 1769. From that period until the peace of 1774, the inhabitants were continually harassed by Indians, who stole or killed their cattle, and murdered the settlers whenever an opportunity offered.

The city of Pittsburgh was originally called Fort du Quesne, and was one of the first French settlements in the West. It has numerous foundries, and other manufactories, and may justly be called the greatest iron mart in the United States. The streets are very irregularly laid out, and the general appearance of the city is not calculated to prejudice the tourist in its favor.

In fact, Mr. Editor, New Jersey is yet the State for real solid comfort and high moral character, barring the chit chat of lazy gossips.—The advantages of the West are overrated, the liberality of the South is exaggerated, as much as the parsimony of the East. There is a recklessness at the South and bluntness at the West, that is far from agreeable to us who have been taught better things. It would be difficult to analyze southern character, as the populace of that section is composed of such heterogenious materials that the customs of all countries are blended together, forming a complete Babel of manners. Few Southerners there are that do not act entirely from impulse, even upon matters of great moment, yet they possess many redeemable qualities. At some subsequent time I will give you some minute delineations of Southern and Western character, with apt illustrative anecdotes.

Beautiful Object.—A few days ago a dapper craft, rigged most gracefully after the fashion of a brig, with her top gallant sails and royals all set, and manned by a parcel of youngsters about 10 or 12 years old and tidily dressed as sailors were seen off the town. Much curiosity was excited to know who and what she was. She soon came up with a smart breeze, and was soon to great advantage as she passed the wharves. As she sailed along, one of her juvenile crew kept the lead a going, and called out in true sailor style. Presently the shrill whistle of the young boatswain was heard and she put about with all the deliberation and decision of a man of war. A midshipman about fourteen or fifteen years was the commander of the craft; and this circumstance, added to the appearance of the vessel, plainly told that she belonged to the naval service. The sight was very gratifying to all who enjoyed it, and the skill of the crew called forth the praises of several veterans of the sea. Upon enquiry we learned that the first cutter of the Delaware had been fitted up as a brig for the purpose of drilling the naval apprentices in the practical details of seamanship. She is about 37 feet long: her crew consists of twenty apprentices; her sails and yards are exercised regularly. When under way she is made to perform all the evolutions of a man of war, the boys are taught to reef, furl, heave the lead, steer &c. The boatswain is a lad of about 15, and gives the various notes of command known in a larger vessel.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Farm of a Bonaparte.—Mr. Hill who has lately visited Bordentown and vicinity, says (in the 'Visiter') that the premises of the late king Joseph, although he has been absent in Europe for the last few years, continues to increase in exterior beauty, as the grounds in useful cultivation must gain in annual production. The same buildings, whether of brick or wood that were so trim and bright twenty years ago, lose none of their beauty and lustre. For more than a mile in advance, running alongside the old stage road and in sight of the present railroad, is the high picketted fence, through which is seen the margin of trees and shrubbery extending as a bank around the premises, and through that are described the cultivated grounds. In one enclosure the deer are seen sporting among the trees—in another is ground under cultivation of the plough and a third is waving wheat or other grass. Barns and other buildings are erected at suitable distance. The whole premises are laid out either for ornaments or use of some sort. No part of them seems to be neglected.

From this description it would seem, that some republican farmers might take a lesson about the neatness, and fitness of things, from this royal tiller of the soil.—*Boston Journal.*

Vicious habits are as great a stain to human nature, and so odious in themselves, that every person, actuated by right reason, would avoid them, though he was sure they would be always concealed both from God and man, and had no future punishment entailed upon them.

The Widow and her Shipwrecked Son.—In the North of England, in a small inland village, a lieutenant of the British Navy, after serving his country for many years, took up his abode. He had a pious wife, and six or seven children. She sent them to the village Sabbath school; but the eldest, a boy of fourteen years, seemed determined to profit by neither maternal love, nor pious instructions at school. He played and mingled with a class of wicked idlers that infested the village, and would have been bad as the worst of them, but for his father's rigid discipline. That, alone, restrained him from rushing into excesses of wickedness and riot. But that father died, and left his widow to combat the idleness of her boy alone. No, not alone; for she sought the help of her heavenly Husband.

The father being dead, the son grew worse. He was ungovernable; and the afflicted widow wept, as with a broken heart, over her recreant child. Unable to restrain him, she adopted a very common mode in England of disposing of idle lads. It was a painful alternative; but he could not grow worse there, she thought, and possibly, the severe discipline of a ship might humble his proud spirit, and lead him to reflection.

A ship was obtained for him. The bustle of preparation began and was over. Unknown to the youth, the mother placed a Bible in his chest, with the secret hope that its light might lead him to his heavenly father, when he should be afar off on the deep blue sea. Many were the prayers that mother offered for her son; many the counsels she gave him from the fullness of her heart. The day of separation came. O it was a day of trial to all but to him who was the occasion of all the sadness of that family. Warm were the tears she shed, as, pressing him to her bosom, she bade him adieu and commended his wayward heart to God.

Many years had passed and the wanderer had not returned. The ship had perished at sea, and the widow mourned her son as dead; and what was worse, she trembled for the safety of his undying soul. Could she have been assured of his safety in the better world, her pained heart would have been at rest. But she wept over him as doubly lost.

It was a stormy night in mid winter. The wind howled, the rain poured down in torrents, and deep darkness obscured the sky. The widow, and her children, sat beside the cheerful fire and a shadened cheerfulness overspread the circle, though none was and then a cloud of melancholy gathered over the mother's brow, as the driving storm reminded her of her lost son, when a slight tap was heard at the door. It was opened the door. A sailor stood there, way worn and weather beaten. He begged a shelter from the storm. It was not in that mother's heart to refuse a sailor on such a night, and she offered him her fireside and her food.

When he had refreshed himself, she modestly questioned him of his condition. His tale was soon told. He had been shipwrecked, and was going home poor and penniless to his mother. He had been shipwrecked before. The widow asked him to tell the story of his sufferings.

He said that in a violent gale the ship ran ashore and went to pieces. The crew were either drowned or dashed to death upon the rocks. Himself and another were the only persons who reached the shore. They were thrown high upon the beach by a powerful wave. His companion was senseless at first, but at last revived—alas! but to die. 'He was a sweet youth,' the sailor observed; 'once he had been the terror of the ship, for his excessive devotion to vice. But suddenly he had changed. He became a serious praying man: as remarkable a piety then as he had been before. When he revived a little on the beach,' said the sailor, 'he pulled a Bible from his bosom, and pressed it to his lips. It was this blessed book, he told me, that led him to change his way of life. Rummaging his chest one day he found a Bible; his first impression was to throw it away: but chancing to see his mother's writing, he paused to examine it. It was his name. It made him think of his mother's instructions and the instructions of his teachers: and then he saw his sins, and felt he was a sinner. Overwhelmed, he sunk upon his knees, beside his chest, and wept and prayed, and vowed to change his way of life. And he did change it; for he became a decided Christian. After telling me about this change,' continued the sailor, 'he gave me his Bible, and bade me keep it for his sake; and then falling back upon the sand, he expired with a half offer. ed kiss upon his lips.'

As the sailor concluded, the widow, who had listened with deep interest and feeling inquired.

"Have you got that Bible, my friend?"

'Yes' madam,' said he; and he took from his bosom what appeared to be a bunch of old canvas. Carefully removing several envelopes, he at last produced a small pocket Bible, and gave it into the hands of the lady.

Tremblingly and hastily she seized it. She turned to the blank page, when lo! her child's name, in her own writing. A deathlike paleness overspread her usually pale cheek, as she made the discovery, and exclaimed, 'Tis his! 'tis his! My son! my son!'

Nature could bear no more, and she fainted.

Here, then, we see the idle Sunday scholar, at sea, away from the means of grace, suddenly profiting by the instruction of years long past. His soul felt the inspiring leaven a teacher had placed within it and grew fit for paradise, when the teacher mourned his lost labor. How encouraging! How cheering! Labor on, dear teacher, in hope. Parents, despise not Sabbath school instruction, for your children may in like manner be saved.—*Sabbath School Messenger.*

We noticed last week that Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood had discovered many statues and other antiquities in Guatemala, the country south of Mexico. Mr. Noah, a Hebrew, editor of the New York Evening Star, makes the following remarks on the discovery of these antiquities, and their probable origin. Our own opinion for the last fifteen years has been that the American Indians were the ten lost tribes of Israel:

The people of this country must be prepared for extraordinary developements in researches throughout Central America, Peru and Mexico. We must as a nation relinquish our unbelieving propensities, or a firm practice of doubting every thing which we cannot exactly comprehend and believing all things to be a humbug, excepting mexo or a silver dollar, and prepare ourselves by a proper study and discipline of mind to know and to believe that this New World, so called—the discovery of a few centuries—was settled by the descendants of Peleg, and that the statues above described, together with the altars and obeliscks, the temples at Palenque, the hieroglyphics, the aqueducts, viaducts and military highways, are from the same people who built Tyre, Babylon, the tower, the Pyramids and Carthage—the Phoenicians! who, driven down the Mediterranean by Joshua, after they had circumnavigated Africa visited British and the Western Islands, found themselves nearly 4000 years ago in the Gulf of Mexico, and there made their settlements—spread over the Peninsula to the Pacific ocean and to cape Horn. Let our people be prepared for something yet more startling—the downfall of the powerful people who built those cities. Let them be prepared to believe that 1500 years after the Phoenicians had settled in America, the nine and a half tribes of Israel, after the capture of Samaria, took their departure for 'an unknown country,' and after taking in their train the Tartars and Chinese disposed to follow, crossed at Bhering's Straits and passed down on the Pacific side until they reached the Isthmus of Darien, and there they came suddenly upon the Cananites and destroyed them a second time, and in the New World, and with them destroyed their temples and their Pagan altars, as they were ordered to do by the Almighty wherever they found them.—Let our people know that the red men spread over this continent are the descendants of what was called the lost tribes, who bear to this day, the proofs of their religion, language and ceremonies, of their early origin.

So far all is conjecture; but these discoveries will in time ripen into fixed and positive evidence. That we know that 400 years ago Columbus discovered the Southern portion of this continent, inhabited by a mild and peaceable race of Indians—a hospitable, inoffensive people, amiable and kind, who were rich, and were destroyed in the name of religion—the more savage tribes at the north have not been reached even at this day.

It is absurd for a moment to cherish the belief that the original Mexicans and Peruvians were the architects of those splendid temples, obeliske and pyramids, and that their chisels formed those gigantic statues just discovered. All that we have of Peruvian fine arts, such as sketches of human figures, are in the poorest imaginable taste, and out of all proportion and dimensions in drawing. The chart in Delafield's work, and all other drawings prove this—indeed their traditions have it, that those stone ruins of exact proportions, caps, pillars, bases, bas reliefs, metopes and triglyphs, such as we see this day at the Parthenon at Athens, were done by 'wandering masons,' of whom they know nothing. Who built them—who raised the obelisks—who sculptured the statues? The hieroglyphics will tell the story that this is not the New World. We take it for granted now, that commissions will soon be issued by the French and other European Governments to explore those countries—savans will soon be abroad—the yachts of the wealthy will soon be directed towards the Gulf of Mexico; and Thebes and Memphis will, for a time, cease to attract the traveler and the journalist. We rejoice however, that to the United States will the merit be ascribed of setting on foot those discoveries. They are only the beginning—the mere dawn of those great events which soon are to burst upon us with wonderful light.

The following is a copy of a tavern sign in Illinois. The landlord is familiarly called Jerry Jenkins,

ENTERTAINMENT
FOR
MEN, AND HORSES.
BY
GERRY GIN-KINS

System.—Nothing contributes more to increase the profits of the husbandman, than correct system in the management of a farm. One product alone, as Indian corn, or small grain, shows the want of reflection, and the lot of such a farmer is always precarious. One species of crop will not always suit; but he who has wheat, rye, oats, corn, and all the varieties of roots suited to his soil, is sure of success in something every year.

Beware of a reconciled enemy, and an untried friend.

Political.

Mr. Editor:

Please give the following Official Document an insertion in your next paper. It is on an important subject, and one that is much talked of, now-a-days. It gives the whole facts of the case, from the highest and best authority. A careful examination of the tables will satisfy any man that our expenses have not increased faster than our population, since the administration of Mr. Monroe. Yours, &c. A.

In the United States Senate.

Thursday, May 7th, 1840.

Expenses of the Government.

The CHAIR submitted a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 24th April which was as follows:

Treasury Department,
May 4, 1840.

Sir; I have the honor to submit this report, in compliance with the following resolution, passed by the Senate on the 24th ult:

'*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate the aggregate amount of all expenditures or payments of every kind from the Treasury in each year, from 1824 to 1839 inclusive in one column for each year the aggregate amount, independent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded, and in a third column, the aggregate amount, for permanent and ordinary purposes excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary; such as the public debt, trust funds and indemnities, claims of States for war debts or 3 per cents on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the district of Columbia or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, the Exploring Expedition, and incidentals collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, durable public buildings of all kinds; bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions except those to invalids, and the purchasers of title to lands from Indians, the removal of Indians and their wars, with such other pay ments as may have been made in those years for property lost or injuries committed during my hostilities.'

The resolution was on the same day referred to the Register of the Treasury, with instructions to prepare a tabular statement, containing the information desired in three separate columns. It is hereto annexed marked *A*.

He was requested, also, to prepare another statement, showing the specific sum which had been deducted each year on account of each item mentioned in the resolution as either extraordinary or temporary.

Believing that this would be highly useful as showing the details on which the general results in the third column of the first statement rest, and as embracing many statistical facts, possessing in themselves much interest, I have annexed it marked *B*.

Unless some accidental omission or other error has occurred, these two statements will present all the information desired by the resolution.

With high respect,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. Richd. M. Johnson,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

A

STATEMENT of expenditures of the United States from the year 1824 to the year 1839, inclusive, prepared in pursuance to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of April, 1840.

Years	Aggregate amount of all expenditures, or payments of every kind, from the Treasury. $	Aggregate amount independent of the payments on acct of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded.	Aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on acct of objects either extraordinary or temporary. $
1824	37,868,538	15,330,141	87,107,892
1825	22,585,894	11,490,453	6,537,671
1826	24,103,395	13,062,316	7,058,872
1827	22,636,764	12,653,005	7,427,175
1828	25,459,479	13,296,041	7,788,394
1829	25,044,358	12,660,460	7,503,204
1830	24,585,281	13,229,533	7,624,827
1831	30,038,446	13,864,067	7,679,412
1832	34,356,698	16,516,858	8,562,650
1833	33,237,299	22,713,755	8,827,096
1834	24,601,982	18,425,417	9,667,797
1835	17,573,141	17,514,950	9,157,490
1836	30,868,164	30,868,164	11,688,987
1837	37,265,037	37,243,214	13,098,321
1838	39,455,438	33,843,718	13,837,594
1839	37,129,396	25,992,797	13,525,890

* Such as the public debt, trust funds, indemnities, claims of States for war debts, or three per cent on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia, or otherwise, survey of the coast taking the census duties refunded exploring expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, including improvements at navy yards, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions except those to invalids, and the purchasers of title to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,) the removal of Indians and the wars, with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost, or injuries committed during my hostilities. None of these years or columns include anything on account of the Post Office Department.

The expenditures of 1839 are subject to variation, on the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for that year, which have not yet reached this office. T. L. SMITH, Register.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, May 4th, 1840.

B

STATEMENT of payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary, including the public debt, from 1824 to 1839.

Years	Public Debt, Principal.	Interest.	Trust funds.	Claims of States for war debts	Two per cent. on account of Cumberland road	Three per cent. on lands sold	Survey of the coast.	Taking the census.	Duties refunded.	Materials collected for the gradual improvement of the Navy (including improvements at Navy Yards)	Durable public buildings of all kinds,	Bridges and fortifications,	Roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors (except Cumberland road)	All Pensions except those of Invalids.	Purchase to obtain lands from Indians, (Indian Department)	Removal of the Indians and their wars,	Payments to obtain lands from Indians, and have been made for property lost or injuries committed during hostilities, and other miscellaneous items of an extraordinary or temporary character.	Total, exclusive of the public debt. $	Public debt. $	Aggregate of the whole. $
1824	9,322,328	5,907,810	90															15,230,139	90	
1825	4,837,788	6,652,664	91															11,490,453	91	
1826		13,062,316	92															13,062,316	92	
1827		12,653,005	93															12,653,005	93	
1828		13,296,041	94															13,296,041	94	
1829		12,660,460	95															12,660,460	95	
1830		13,229,533	96															13,229,533	96	
1831		13,864,067	97															13,864,067	97	
1832		16,516,858	98															16,516,858	98	
1833		22,713,755	99															22,713,755	99	
1834		18,425,417	00															18,425,417	00	
1835		17,514,950	01															17,514,950	01	
1836		30,868,164	02															30,868,164	02	
1837		37,243,214	03															37,243,214	03	
1838		33,843,718	04															33,843,718	04	
1839		25,992,797	05															25,992,797	05	

* Obtained from the Fourth Auditor's office.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, May 4, 1840

Marietta, (Pa.) *April 29, 1840.*

Contemplated operations in silk culture by our growers.—Steel and Varley are planting six acres and intend to feed 1,000,000. Haines and Libhart four acres, and feed 500,000. Houston and Patterson four acres, and feed 500,000. Jacob Graybill Esq. 300,000. And William Child, Esq. one acre, 160,000.

In addition to the above, a number of smaller concerns will go into operation. The whole amount that will probably be fed in the immediate neighborhood, will be near three millions—*pretty well for Marietta.* There is no place in the state that offers greater facilities, to persons desirous of embarking in the silk business, than this borough, with the exception perhaps, that the land is too valuable. Rents are 50 per cent. lower than in any other town of its population & business that we know of; a number of large buildings can be obtained, that would make excellent cocooneries and filatures, at rents as moderate as can be desired.

Tribute to Gen. Washington at the Dublin Theatre.—Mr. Hackett, the actor, gives the following account of an occurrence at the Dublin Theatre:

'The first night of Rip Van Winkle, when in the midst of the scene where he finds himself lost in amazement at the change of his native village as well as himself, and every body he meets, a person of whom he is making inquiry mentions the name of Washington. Rip asks, Who is he? The other replies, 'What! did you never hear of the immortal George Washington, the Father of his country?' The whole audience, from pit to gallery, seemed to rise, and with shouting, huzzaing, clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, made the very building shake! These deafening plaudits continued some time, and wound up with three distinct rounds. To attempt to describe to you my feeling during such an unexpected thundergust of national enthusiasm is utterly impossible. I choked—the tears gushed from my eyes and I can assure you it was by a great effort that I restrained myself from destroying all the illusion of the scene by breaking the fetters with which the age and character of Rip had invested me, and exclaiming in the fulness of my heart, 'God bless old Ireland!'"

A Tornado in Philadelphia and West Jersey.—A tremendous blow followed the thunder shower yesterday, at noon, and many of the shade trees along the sidewalks suffered the loss of branches. On the river and along the shore, where the sweep of the gale had more free exercise, its effects were very mischievous, and did considerable damage. The barque Ann Reynolds from Boston, was driven against Budd's wharf, near Chesnut street, and sustained some injury. Her rudder was entirely carried away. A schooner was entirely dismasted, and her rigging demolished. The sails of a number of vessels, which had not been furled, were torn into shreds, and the pieces blown thro' the air.

Some object which appeared to be a tree, was seen by many of our citizens at a great height some distance over the Delaware, rising, falling twisting, and whirling in all directions. An umbrella was taken from the hand of an individual, borne aloft, and carried over to the bar in the river, where it lodged. The pipe of the steam ferry boat Delaware was also blown off and her awnings torn away, and she sustained other injury.

In Camden the calamity was accompanied by the loss of life. It appears that a pleasure party from the city had resorted to New Jersey, and whilst there was overtaken by the shower preceding the tornado; several of the party sought shelter at the house of Mr. Frenou, in Fetterville, within the limits of Camden. One of the ladies, apparently in her best years, and of good health, was suddenly killed by a stroke of lightning which struck the house. The remaining persons in the dwelling were more or less injured although Mr. Frenou was the only person seriously hurt. The house, a two-story frame, was very much shattered; the weather boarding torn off and the chimney entirely destroyed. Dr. Fisler, the present Mayor of Camden, was summoned to the spot, and did much towards alleviating the pains of the sufferers. The electric fluid extended to some distance and also killed a dog and a hen.

A man named James Hamilton, at work in a garden in Irish Track Lane, near the Baltimore Railroad, took shelter during the storm under a chimney, the remains of a house burnt down about a year ago. The lightning struck the chimney and killed him. The fluid was attracted to his person by a steel buckle which fastened the strap round his waist. He resided in Rose street, below Shippen.

The crops on both sides of the river also suffered considerably; the severity of the gale leveled the grain. The city also sustained great damage; among others, the Ridgway House suffered to some extent; and in Chesnut street towards the wharf the destruction of awnings, window glass, &c. was complete.

We understand that several cellars in the vicinity of Market and Fourth streets were flooded yesterday noon by the water which accumulated in the streets from the sudden shower which preceded the tornado.

The cellars along Dock street were again inundated with the contents of the common sewer.

The pressure of water in the Dock street culvert was so great from the culverts above and the obstructions below, that it oozed up and spouted out along its line between the paving stones in the street.—*Philad. Ledger.*

Bed Bugs.—Recent trials have established that the plant known to botanists as the *Polygonum punctatum*, commonly called water pepper or smart weed, and which may be found in great abundance along ditches, roads, lanes and barn yards, is an effectual and certain destroyer of the bed bug. It is said to exercise the same poisonous effect on the flea. A strong decoction made of the herb, and the places infected with the insect are carefully washed therewith. The plant may also with much advantage be strewn about the room.

Spurious half dimes are in circulation in Mobile.

Golden Rock Wheat is spoken of very favorably in the Frederick (Md.) Herald. One farmer, who has sown three acres with it, expects a product of 140 or 150 bushels. The grains to one head of some which was left in the field by Libhart four acres, and feed 500,000. Houston and Patterson four acres, and feed 500,000. Jacob Graybill Esq. 300,000. And William Child, Esq. one acre, 160,000.

In addition to the above, a number of smaller concerns will go into operation. The whole amount that will probably be fed in the immediate neighborhood, will be near three millions—*pretty well for Marietta.* There is no place in the state that offers greater facilities, to persons desirous of embarking in the silk business, than this borough, with the exception perhaps, that the land is too valuable. Rents are 50 per cent. lower than in any other town of its population & business that we know of; a number of large buildings can be obtained, that would make excellent cocooneries and filatures, at rents as moderate as can be desired.

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Spurious half dimes are in circulation in Mobile.

During the month of June just passed, 14 ships 5 barks, 11 brigs, and 3 schooners arrived at various ports in the United States engaged in the whaling business. They brought in 16,319 barrels sperm oil, and 21,725 lbs. whale oil.

A shark was killed at the foot of Fulton st. North River, on the 13th inst. over 10 feet in length. On being opened, he was found to contain the arm and leg of a man!

They had peaches and watermelons at Baltimore on the 11th inst.

We learn from the Boston Post, that Isaac Hill has been nominated to the Senate by the President, for the office of Receiver General of New England, under the Sub-Treasury law,—to reside in Boston. The editor of the Post thinks it doubtful, however, whether Mr. Hill will accept the appointment.

The Deputy United States Marshal, employed in taking the census of the Fifth Ward, reports that there is residing in Duane street, a lady 112 years and 5 months old. She still retains possession of all her faculties, both mental and physical, to a truly remarkable degree.—*N. Y. Cou*

How to keep from being thirsty in hot weather.—Drink nothing but water, and little of that. If you begin the day with a glass of soda water, root beer, and especially mint julep, you may expect to be thirsty all day, and after guzzling a gallon, go to bed unrelieved.—*Jour. of Com.*

Revolutionary Drum and Drummer.—At the democratic celebration in Quincy on the 4th, there were several heroes of '76, one of whom brought with him the identical drum which he for a long time used in the war of the Revolution; and, what was still better, he mingled with the musicians, in the procession—beating the head of his old companion as gaily and merrily as in "times which tried men's souls."

How to celebrate the Fourth.—We learn from the Wilkesbarre Advocate, that Mr. Fuller, a contractor on the North Branch Canal, deposited *fifty three kegs* of powder in some rock which his workmen had drilled for blowing, and the morning of the 4th inst. the match was lighted and the explosion threw off *two thousand yards of rock!*

Another Victim.—On last Sunday, says the Marietta *Ant*, the dead body of a man was found in a wood a short distance below that borough. The weapon that slew him was found in his stiff ened hand—*a rum bottle!*

Turning in Stone.—Stone cutters have often been asked the question, why the bases of columns and other curved parts, were not formed in a lathe, instead of being wrought by the mallet and chisel. All engaged in the trade have held out the idea that it would be impossible to succeed in turning large masses of stone; as far as our information extends, this has been the general opinion. Mr. Tyre, an ingenious stone cutter of this city, has succeeded, through the assistance of Messrs. Bird & Wells, at their machine shop, in South Trenton, in turning the bases of two of the columns for the Western front of the new post house. The first stone required double the time the second did for its completion. The kind of chisel, the proper fastenings—the direction of the cut—and many apparently small but important matters, were discovered in the progress of the experiment, which could not have been foreseen. Now they can, in less than a week with one hand working at the lathe, from the square block, finish a base 4 feet in diameter, and 2½ tons weight, in the most perfect manner; a work which required a single hand, with mallet and chisel 5 or six weeks to accomplish. What the effect of this experiment will be upon stone cutting we cannot tell; in this case it is completely successful, and our Court House can show what we believe no other building can, the bases of large columns wrought in a turning lathe.—*Trenton State Gaz.*

Young Men.—Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at the outset in good business. This is a mistaken notion, so far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; the chance is more than ten to one who starts with plenty of money. Let any one look back twenty years, and see who commenced business at that time with abundant means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of these can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lose their places in society and are passed by their own boon companions, with a look which painfully says, I know you not!

Mode of Extracting Wax from Honeycomb.—Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water and stand by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb cloth tied in a canvas bag, into the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it with a stick or a large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag and swim on the top of the water: skim it off and put it in the vessel of cold water. By repeatedly squeezing the bag and skimming, every particle of wax is obtained; when congealed, it may be taken off and melted, and cast into moulds of any convenient shape.

The cotton crop of Mississippi is said to be beyond parallel. The growth has been uncommonly rapid, and quantities, it is expected, will be picked the present month.

Honesty is more commended than practised.

The city of Mobile is infested with incendiaries who have recently made several attempts to set fire to houses in that city.

A Clam bake was had at Providence, Rhode Island on the 4th inst. Among the stores provided were 220 bushels of clams, 80 bushels of quahogs, 1000 lbs. brown bread, 500 lbs. white bread, 5 barrels fish for the chowder, 15 bbls. crackers and pilot bread, 8000 lbs. ice with other things in proportion.

That the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will soon be connected by a ship canal, across the isthmus of Panama, now seems certain. An enterprising company in Paris, after taking the customary preliminary steps, has sent out a ship freighted with engineers, laborers, etc. and it has probably by this time arrived at the mouth of the Chagres, ready to commence active operations. The Evening Signal remarks, that there are now about 9,000 persons per annum, on an average, passing and repassing in connection with the western parts of South America. It must be evident that the number must be greatly increased when the time of transit shall be reduced more than one half, and the expenses correspondently reduced.

13 persons died on the passage of the Ann Liffey from Liverpool to Quebec, and two have died since her arrival.

Never marry without love, nor love without reason.

A negro boy being sent by his master to borrow a pound of lard from a neighbor, thus delivered his message: "Missus Thompson, massa sent me over to beg or borrow a pound of hogtallow; he say he got de old sow up in de pen fetch'em; he gwine to kill him day before yesterday, and he come over week 'fore last, and pay you all you owe us."

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	4 62 to	4 75
Rye Flour,	2 56 to	— 00
Indian Meal,	2 75 to	— 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 00
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		53
Corn, yellow, northern,	52 to	— 57
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	56 to	— 58
Do. southern,	56 to	— —
Barley	61 to	65
Oats,	30 to	37
Peas, white dry,		12 00
White Beans,	75 00 to	16 75
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	29
Havanas, Matanzas,	23 to	24
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	13 00
Do. prime,	8 50 to	8 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do. shipping	12 to	12
Hogs, Lard	9 to	11
Pork, mess, brl.	14 00 to	— —
Do. prime,	10 00 to	12 00
Cheese, American,	9 to	9
Hams,	10 to	—
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	80 15 to	9 16
Dipped,	15 to	16
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	3 50 to	4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	00
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		29
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Loaf,	14 to	16
Lump,	15 to	17
Havana,	11 to	17
Tallow.—American.	11 to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	82

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks,	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	1-2
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	broke
Commercial bank at Portland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY.	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk. —Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—South Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, those in the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	1-2
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—Essex county—Mechanic's at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	2.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	3 1-2 to 3
Except Schuylkill,	par and 1
Country banks,	1 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn.	broke
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	3

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, July 20, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

As we expected.—The Globe, the organ of the Administration at Washington, says it is the intention of the Government to supply the deficiency in the revenue by another tariff. This is good news to the manufacturers and mechanics of the North, and indeed to all of all sections of our country. The tariff, which we shall have whether Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison is chosen our next President, our country will speedily be in a prosperous condition.

Silk Culture.—We are happy to announce to our distant readers that the silk culture is carried on to some considerable extent in this place, as well as in many other places in our land. We hope it will prove profitable here and elsewhere whether carried on by individuals or by companies, as in that case it would save our country millions of money now annually sent to foreign lands. The making of silk is a great national concern, and the public are indebted to all who are engaged in it. So far as we are informed, those most engaged in it in this vicinity are Dr. Craig, and Mr. Laing Webster, gentlemen ever ready to adopt any improvement which may prove beneficial to the agricultural interest. Mr. Joseph Shotwell has also fed a number of worms. We would feel obliged to any person who would inform us of any others in this vicinity engaged in this patriotic business.

Whig Meeting.—The whigs of Middlesex, Somerset, and the adjoining counties, are invited to meet at New Brunswick, on Thursday of this week, 23d inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Washington Rock.—We have heretofore neglected for various reasons to notice a visit we made to Washington Rock, some 2½ miles from this place on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Mr Asa Freeman had erected a Log House, and other conveniences, on the summit of the mountain for the accommodation of visiters,—and we found there some 600 or 1000 people to try his fare. The crowd was large, much larger than we expected—as it seemed all Plainfield was there and many besides. The accommodations were good when we consider the distance they have to be brought, and the roughness of the way, and Mr. Freeman deserves the thanks of the community that he has made so celebrated and justly honored spot more accessible.

But the principal attractions of the place must ever be in the recollection that Washington once ascended its craggy heights to obtain a more distinct view of the enemy during our Revolutionary war,—and in the extensive and varied prospect obtained from it. The country for many miles is spread at the feet of the spectator like a map, and the view would richly repay the toil of the ascent were it double what it is.

We were not before aware that carriages could ascend to the top.

Money is very plenty in New York, and the banks discount freely all the paper that is offered to them, and indeed do not have as many borrowers as they wish. In one instance, a dealer proposed 20 notes at one time, amounting to $12,900, not expecting that the bank would discount more than half of them, as has been the case in times past, but the bank discounted the whole of them without objection, so that the dealer had more money than he wanted. The Journal of Commerce says it is so throughout Wall street, and that money is also plenty at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Merchants can readily get all their good paper discounted at 6 per cent. The banks are also again taking more or less of Southern paper.

Philadelphia and West Jersey money is now only 3 per cent discount in New York. The price of flour has advanced a little.

The New Jersey Contested Election Case.—A majority and minority report on this case was submitted to the House of Representatives on Thursday last. The labors of the committee have been very arduous—their journal and evidence on the case would occupy about 2000 large pages. Each defective vote had a separate trial. The committee say that the poll was the most pure on the whole that could be found in the Union. And New Jersey has reason to be proud that after the most rigid scrutiny ever submitted to, in this or any country, as the committee remark, there were only 260 illegal votes out of 60,000.

The majority report gives the seats to the administration members, by a majority of 16 more than they claim, that is, that the whigs polled 16 more illegal votes than the Loco Focos.

The report of the minority gives the seats to those of the whigs and two administration men.

The report of the majority was adopted, after considerable debate, about 9 o'clock, P M, by a vote of 102 to 22. Most of the whigs did not vote on the question.

The committee censure the county clerks, but no blame is attached to the Governor.

Best English Dictionary.—The following is an extract from the Liverpool Mercury, of May 29th, 1840.

To the Editor:

Sir,—I am always happy, if I can, in any way, co-operate with those, who like yourself are anxious to aid in the laudable pursuit of knowledge and self improvement. By far the best English Dictionary—indeed the only one to which appeal can now be made as an authority is Webster's; an American publication, re-published in London in two quarto volumes.

JAMES MARTINEAU.

In Meadville, Crawford county, Pa. eggs are now sold at 4 cents a dozen, butter for 4 and 5 cents per pound, and wheat at 75 cents per bushel. These prices are only one half nominally that were obtained last year.

The Wisconsin Wheat Crop promises to be a very large one.

The father of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster mortgaged his humble premises in Salisbury, to get the boys through college, and never recovered possession till filial gratitude supplied the means.

Texas Treasury Notes are worth at the City of Austin, Texas, from 14 to 17 cents to the dollar, and even at that low rate some counterfeits have been put in circulation.

Resumption.—Two of the banks of the District of Columbia, the Bank of the Metropolis, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, have resumed specie payments, in consequence of the recent action of Congress.

Mathematical Department.

Beneath this cover is a dish of roast,
A Franklin's favorite, and a Newton's boast;
To all whose tastes have not been render'd vicious
E'en to the fair, its flavor is delicious.

For the Plainfield Union.

Banks of the Raritan, July 11th, 1840.

Mr. Editor.

I am happy to see that the interesting and important science of Mathematics has a place assigned to it in your valuable paper. It is a department of knowledge to which we are all peculiarly indebted. It tends to augment human happiness, not only by diminishing manual labor, and opening a thousand avenues to pleasure through the medium of the senses, but also by strengthening the powers of the mind, which the all-wise Creator made capable of progressive improvement, and which he formed for immortality. It is by the aid of this science we are enabled to discover, and thereby adore the wisdom of the Deity. It is by this we perceive with more distinctness the regularity of his plans, the symmetry of his works, and the immutable laws by which he governs the universe.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to propose to your mathematical contributors the following problem and proposition:

1st. It is required to determine the size of a ball, which being let fall into a conical glass full of water shall expel the most water possible from glass; its depth being 6 inches, and diameter 5 inches.

2d. From the angles at the base of any triangle, let two right lines be drawn cutting each other in any point within the triangle, and cutting the sides of the triangle. The segments of the sides and of the lines so drawn will form a trapezium. Draw and bisect the diagonals; the right line joining the points of bisection will if produced, bisect the base of the triangle.

A LADY.

Our fair correspondent "A Lady," is welcome. Although it is not our regular week to attend to the Mathematical Department, yet we are so much pleased with the elegant questions which she proposes, that we are willing to issue an "Extra." They appear to us, at first sight, to exceed any thing which has heretofore appeared in our paper, in point of difficulty. With regard to the proposition particularly, he who furnishes a demonstration will certainly exhibit a familiarity with geometrical principles, and a readiness in combining geometrical truths, which will entitle him to no ordinary rank among the votaries of Mathematics. We cannot forbear complimenting our female contributor upon her taste for a noble science, the merits of which so few of her sex are able to appreciate; and if she possesses as much ability in answering questions (of which we have no doubt,) as she does in framing them, we think the gentlemen who contribute to the Mathematical Department, will find that their new competitor wields a lance which it will not be easy to shiver.—ED.

For the Plainfield Union.

Solution of the Problem by I. D. T.

Length of the curve 163,5928 feet, the time 2,9315 seconds, making 59,808 feet per sec.

The area of the triangular field, proposed by Z, is 18,803 acres. X.

A Fat Job.—The greatest advertisement ever given to any printer in this country is said to be that lately given by the corporation of New York to the Evening Post, and the New Era, of property to be sold for Assessments. That advertisement was published once a week for 13 weeks, and comes to over *thirteen thousand dollars*, or $6,500 each.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Elijah Shotwell, $5,00; John Binge, 4,00; S. S. Pound, 2,00; Wm. Vail, jr. 1,00; Wm. H. Lane, ,85; Erastus Eno, ,75.

MARRIED.

In Milton, on the 4th inst. Mr. John W. Rossell, of Leesville, to Miss Eliza Courtier, of Milton.

On the 4th inst. C. O. H. Terrill, of Rahway, to Mary Cook, of Bingehampton, L. I.

DIED

At his residence in Middletown, Rockland Co. N. Y. on the 30th of June, William C. son of Rev. John Griffiths, formerly a teacher in the Plainfield Classical Institution.

In Somerville, on the 8th inst. Maria Mercer, consort of Gen. Peter I. Stryker, aged about 60.

LOST.

ON Second day last, the 14th inst. a small rod Morocco Wallet with four apartments, in one of which were two or three pieces of colored silk, some money on the Princeton Bank, and on one or two other banks. It had a mark inside thus: S 1s 3d. The finder will please return it with contents to the subscriber, and will be amply rewarded by

SAMUEL S. POUND.

Plainfield, 7th Month 20th, 1840. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy**, translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

Between Richard D. Littell, President of the Staten Island Bank, Complainant, and Silas Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 27th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stone in the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains at the line of Job Squier's land, then along James Breen's land south 48 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stone in the line of Job Squier's land and corner of other land of Nathan Vail, then along the line of his other land south 2¼ degrees west, 13 chains and 20 links to a stake and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of that lot north 57¼ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, south 32¼ degrees west 62¼ links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 deg. west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32¼ degrees east, 893 links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 48 degrees west 13 chains and 86 links to a stone in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road north 32¼ degrees east 5 chains and 29 links to a stone in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his line and Job Squier's north 30¼ degrees east 8 chains 21¼ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 100 lots lying on the northeasterly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 218, according to a map of the same land, dated Oct. 13th, 1835, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, July 20th, 1840.

WANTED,

TWO BOYS, to learn the Hatting Business, to whom a good opportunity will be given to learn all its various branches. J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, July 11, 1840. tf

To Rent.

THE Dwelling house next door above the residence of the Subscriber. A shop and barn can be had with it if desired. Also a Dwelling House in the lower part of the Village. ELSTON MARSH.

Store to Rent.

THE Store late of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd, in Plainfield, is for rent from the 11th of April next. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

March 9, 1840. tA1

Notice,

IS Hereby given, That JOEL FOURAT, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the Subscriber, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors,—and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months. Dated this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1840. 170 5w

House to Rent.

THE House on the corner of Peace and 2d streets, formerly occupied by Wm. Webster is for rent from the 1st of April next. It is a good two-story house, with a good well of water, good garden and a small barn. Apply to GEORGE R. POUND.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese,—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought in a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last: the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE C. BROWN,
EZRA WILCOX, } Commissioners.

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spelier and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
Phinehas Quick's Physiology—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.
Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibuses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, Fast Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 23d, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d; or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each; in different styles of Ruling.

Mouse power, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, colored and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Inkstands to put into books, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar and Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic,
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelliery,
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Alsop's Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rectorie,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns, and Child's Do.
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Hayden, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Allene's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary,—Pilgrims Progress
Help to the Gospel—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Word of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Joseph—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Hoyt's Travels in the West Indies,
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul.
Mosier's Latin Reader,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Miltord Museum
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Chatfield's Temperance Tales—Cowper's Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa —Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
Thome in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with Plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View,
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, vols. 1, 2, &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Juvenile Miscellany,
Child's First Book,—Alphabetical Table Books.
Crock in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children,
Bonaparte a Freemason; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
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Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
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POWER OF ATTORNEY,
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SUBPENAS,
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BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
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BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington,
Parley's Tales of Peter the Great,—Hester's Saint's Rest,
Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Goldsmith's History of England, with 24 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—&c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Dawning Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

...New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged for the purpose—exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and Stage Manager—Translations from the best new other Languages, French, German, Italian, works in Spanish, etc.—and an extensive variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Race, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the City of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Cummins, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus to the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the text of the accompanying matter, but also as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their country's fame.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and unisexual commendations, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, a vignette title page, with contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very inferior price of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of the country, and abroad we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In order, for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the numbers of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, a door down to Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal engravings, and a variety of vignettes on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisite, Engraved Frontispiece, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

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M. F. CUSHING.

requested, by

June 13th, 1837.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a new, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 19 tf.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 12d, 1839. 92 1y

NEW YORK AND GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire. This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green-Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is situation without exposure to the street. It is easily of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, they secure the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among the system. Many eminent physicians, and among he system. Many eminent physicians, and among he system. Many eminent physicians, and among he

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 27, 1840. Number 184.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $3.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance; otherwise $2.00.

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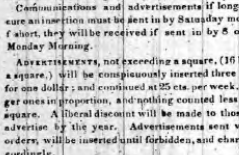
No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Larger ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

POETICAL



From the London Forget-Me-Not for 1840.

The Fatherless.—*By Mrs. Abdy.*

Seek not the smiling vale, sweet boy,
With early wild flowers gay,
Where birds pour forth a song of joy,
And silvery waters play,
Though violets spring beneath thy feet
Though blossoms scent the air,
No welcome shall thy presence greet,
Thy father is not there.

Seek not the room remembered well,
Where often thou wouldst glide,
Eager thy childish tale to tell,
Close to thy father's side.
How wouldst thou count his treasured books,
And praise his pictures rare,
But never shall a father's looks
Again rejoice thee there.

Some bid thee turn to yonder mound,
Where mournful yew trees rise,
And tell thee in the hallowed ground
Thy cherished father lies;
Oh! seek his grave with sorrowing heart,
Strew it with flowers fair,
But 'tis thy father's mortal part
Alone that moulders there.

He lives above the vaulted skies,
With spirit pure and kind,
And casts perchance his watchful eyes
On those he left behind—
May all the counsels he has given,
Aid thee to turn thy thoughts on Heaven,
And lead thy footsteps there.

Vain, dearest boy, thy earthward gaze,
Vain thy beseeching sighs,
The guardian of thy infant days
Can glad not here thine eyes;
Yet still pursue thy search of love
In faith, in hope, in prayer,
Till thou shalt reach the Father above,
And meet thy father there.

VARIETY.

Elopement:

Or Marriage in Rich Life.

"I have earned ten shillings British, this blessed afternoon!" I exclaimed with ill-suppressed exultation, as I threw down my pen, which I had been diligently using for four hours—(I was penning an article for a certain monthly, dear reader)—and I pushed my closely written manuscript from me. Whereupon I ignited my cigar and ascending the three steps to my window dormant, I seated myself in my accustomed chair, and forthwith began to speculate on things external.

It was that calm, lovely time, which is wont to usher in the twilight of a summer evening. The roll of wheels beneath me in the new road was ceaseless. Bright forms flashed by in gay carriages! The happy, the gallant and the beautiful were all forth to take the air on the fashionable drive! Why was I not with the cavalcade?—Where was my steed? Where was my establishment? Echo answered "Where?" I puffed away silently and vigorously for a few seconds, as these mental queries assailed me; and blessed soother of the troubled, oh, incomparable cigar! my philosophy returned. Diagonally opposite to my window stands one of the proudest structures, of red brick with stone facings. This edifice attracted my attention by its simple elegance, and eventually fixed it by a mystery that to my curious eye, surrounding one of its inmates!

A lady of dazzling beauty was an inmate of that mansion! and, for aught I knew to the contrary, its only inmate. Every afternoon, arrayed in simple white, with a flower or two in her hair, she was seated at the drawing room window, gazing out upon the gay spectacle the bustling road exhibits of a pleasant afternoon. I saw her the first moment I took possession of my dormant nook, and was struck with her surpassing loveliness. Every evening I paid due and homage to her beauty. But she was not destined to be so worshiped by all. One afternoon she was at her window, with a gilt-leaved volume in her hand, when a gentleman of most graceful bearing rode past my window. He was well mounted, and sat on his horse like an Arabian. He was what the boarding school misses would call an elegant fellow! a well bred man of the world a remarkable handsome man! Tall, with a fine oval face, a black, penetrating eye, and a mustache upon his lip, together with a fine figure, and the most perfect address, he was what I should term, a captivating and dangerous man. As he came opposite to her window, his eye, as he turned it thither, became fascinated with her beauty! How much lovelier a really lovely creature looks through plate glass! Involuntarily he drew in his spirited horse, and raised his hat! The action, the manner, the grace were inimitable. At the unguarded moment, the hind wheel of a rumbling omnibus struck his horse in the chest. The animal reared high, and would have fallen back upon his rider, had he not with remarkable presence of mind, stepped quietly and gracefully from the stirrup to the pavement, as the horse, losing his balance, fell violently on his side. The lady, who had witnessed with surprise the involuntary homage of the stranger, for such, from her manner of receiving it, he evidently was to her, started from her chair and screamed convulsively. The next moment he had secured and remounted his horse, which was slightly stunned by the fall, acknowledged the interest taken in his mischance by the fair being who had been its innocent cause by another bow and rode slowly and composedly onward, as if nothing unusual had occurred.

The next evening the carriage was at the door of the mansion. The livried footman was standing with the steps down and the handle of the door in his hand. The coachman was seated on his box. I was, as usual, at my window, the street door opened, and with a light step, the graceful form of my heroine came forth and descended to the carriage. At that moment—(some men are surely born under the auspices of more indulgent stars than others)—the stranger rode up, bowed with ineffable grace, and—(blessed encounter that with the omnibus wheel!) his bow was acknowledged by an inclination of her superb head, and a smile that, as was the man of any soul seek accidents even in the cannon's mouth. He rode slowly forward, and, in a few seconds, the carriage passed in the same direction. There are no inferences to be drawn from this, reader! All the other carriages passed the same route. It was the customary one. At the melting of twilight into night the throng of riders and drivers re-passed. "The lady's" carriage—(it was a landau and top was thrown back)—came last of all! The cavalier was riding beside it! He dismounted as it drew up before the door, assisted her to the pave, and took his leave! For several afternoons, successively the gentleman's appearance, mounted on his noble animal, was simultaneous with that of the lady at her carriage.

One evening we were unusually late on their return. Finally the landau drew up before the door. It was too dark to see faces, but I could have sworn the equestrian was not the stranger! No! He dismounted, opened the door of the carriage, and the *gent eman* and lady descended! The footman had rode his horse, while he, happy man! occupied a seat by the side of the fair one! I watched the progress of this *amor* for several days, and still the stranger had never entered the house. One morning, however, about 10 o'clock, I saw him lounging past, with that ease and self possession which characterized him. He passed and re-passed the house two or three times, and then rather hastily ascending the steps, pulled the bell. The next moment he was admitted, and disappeared out of sight. But only for a moment, reader! An attick hath its advantages! The blinds of the drawing room were drawn, and impervious to a glance from the street; but the leaves were turned so as to let in the light of heaven and my gaze! I could see through the spaces, directly down into the room, as distinctly as if there had been no obstruction. This I give as a hint to all concerned, who have revolving leaves to their Venetian window blinds. Attick gentlemen are much edified thereby. The next moment he was in the room, his hand upon his heart—and I could not saw him at her feet. Would that I had language to paint you the scene! I then learned the "art of love!" I shall have confidence, I have so good a pattern, when I go to make my declaration, the confession, the acception, all passed beneath me most edifyingly. Then came the kiss that made his bliss secure. By his animating grasp, I could judge he was urging her to take some sudden step. She at first appeared reluctant but gradually becoming more placable, yielded.

In ten minutes the landau was at the door. They came out arm in arm, and entered it. I heard the order of the coachman, "drive to St. George's—you know the church." "An elopement," thought I. "Having been in at the breaking cover, I will be in at the death!" and taking my hat and gloves, I descended as if I carried a policy of insurance upon my life in my pocket, the long flights of stair to the street, bolted out of the front door, and followed the landau, which I discerned just turning into Park Crescent, Portland Place. I followed full fast on foot. I eschew omnibuses. They are vulgar! When I arrived at the church, the carriage was before it, and the happy pair already joined together, were just crossing the walk to re-enter it. The grinning footman who had legally witnessed the ceremony, was following them.

The next day about noon, a capacious family carriage rolled up to the door of the mansion, followed by a barouche with servants and baggage. First descended an elderly gentleman with great his eyes over the building to see if it stood where it did when he left for Brighton. Then came two beautiful girls, then a handsome young man. "How glad I am we have got home again, exclaimed one of the young ladies, running up the steps to the door.—"Wonder where Jane is that she does not meet us?"

The sylph rang the bell as she spoke. I could see down through the blinds into the drawing room. *There was a scene!*

The gentleman was for going to the door, and the lady his bride, was striving to prevent him! "You shan't—I will—I say you shan't—I say I will!"—were interchanged as certainly between the parties, as if I had heard the words. The gentleman, or rather husband prevailed. I saw him leave the room, and next moment open the street door. The young ladies started back at the presence of the new footman. The old gentleman who was now at the door, enquired as he saw him, "Who are you sir?"

"I have the honor to be your son-in-law!"

"The deuce you have! And who may you have the honor to be?"

"The Count L——y!" with a bow of ineffable condescension.

"You are an imposter, sir!"

"Here is your eldest daughter, my wife," replied the newly made husband, taking by the hand his lovely bride, who had come imploringly forward as the disturbance reached her ears. "Here is my wife, your daughter."

"You are mistaken, sir—she is my housekeeper!"

A scene followed that cannot be described. The nobleman had married the gentleman's charming housekeeper. She had spread the snare, and, like many a wiser fool, he had fallen into it.

Half an hour afterwards, a hack drove up to the street door, and my heroine came forth, closely veiled, with bag and baggage and drove away. The Count, for such he was, I saw no more. I saw his name gazetted as a passenger in a packet ship that sailed a day or two after for Boulogne. How he escaped from the mansion remaineth yet a mystery. Henceforth, dear reader, I must conscientiously eschew matrimony.—*English Court Journal.*

Something worthy of Notice.—When I was in Berlin I went into the public prison, and visited every part of the establishment. At last I was introduced to a very large hall which was full of children with their books and teachers, and among the appearance of a Prussian school room. What, said I, 'is it possible that all these children are imprisoned here for crime?' 'O no,' said my conductor, smiling at my simplicity, 'but if a parent is imprisoned for crime, and on that account his children are left destitute of the means of education, and are liable to grow up in ignorance and crime, the government places them here, and we maintain and educate them for nothing.' This was a new idea to me. I know not that it has ever been suggested in the United States; but surely it is the duty of Government, as well as its highest interest, when a man is paying the penalties of his crime in a public prison, to see that his unoffending children are not left to suffer and inherit their father's vices. Surely it would be better for the child, and cheaper as well as better for the State. Let it not be supposed that a man will go to prison for the sake of having his children taken care of, for those who go to prison usually have little regard for their children; if they had, discipline like that of the Berlin prison would soon sicken them of such a bargain.—*Prof. Stowe's Report.*

Right Method of Farming.—A farmer by the name of Thomas Oliver, residing five or six miles from Edinburgh, leased a farm for the last 20 years, of 150 acres, paying annually a rent of ten guineas per acre, (seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum,) on which he raised grain, hay and vegetables, for the market of Edinburg; this lease he has recently renewed for 19 years, on the same terms; and from a poor man, he has become independent in his circumstances, and now rides in his carriage! What other Scotch farmer could make a profit that would enable him to pay such enormous rent. All may be accounted for on the principles of judicious cropping, heavy manuring, and careful cultivation.

A Hopeful Case.—The following pithy inscription was made by a Postmaster, on a newspaper returned to the publisher: "Dead wanted—not called for—not able to pay arrearages—not able to pay postage—not any prospect of ever being able—not in any business—not seeking for any—not able to live by law—not willing to work, and not the worst man in our borough, after all, by a great deal.

Truth, love, justice and art, I call the four evangelists of the world.

Original Anecdote of Decatur.—The gallant Decatur was a sailor to the heart's core, and loved to tell anecdotes of the common sailors. I recollect one which he used to relate, to the following purport:—In one of the actions before Tripoli, while fighting hand to hand with the captain of a gun boat, Decatur came near being cut down by a Turk, who attacked him from behind. A seaman, named Reuben James, who was already wounded in both hands, seeing the risk of his commander, rushed in and received the blow of his uplifted sabre on his own head. Fortunately the honest fellow survived to receive his reward. Some time afterward, when he had recovered from his wounds, Decatur sent him on deck, expressed his gratitude for his self devotion, in presence of the crew, and told him, to ask for some reward. The honest tar pulled up his waistband, and rolled his quid, but seemed utterly at a loss what recompense to claim. His messmates gathered around him, nudging him with their elbows, and whispering in his ear: 'He had all the world in a string, and could get what he pleased;' 'the old man could deny him nothing,' etc. One advised this thing, another that; 'double pay,' 'double allowance,' 'a boatswain's birth,' 'a pocket full of money, and a full swing on shore,' etc. Jack elbowed them all aside, and would have none of their counsel. After mature deliberation, announced the reward to which he aspired: it was to be excused from rolling up the hammock-cloths! The whimsical request was of course granted; and from that time forward whenever the sailors were piped to stow away their hammocks, Jack was to be seen loitering around, and looking on, with the most gentlemanlike leisure. He always continued in the same ship with Decatur. 'I could always know the state of my pile by Jack,' said the Commodore. 'If I was in good humor, and wore a pleasant aspect, Jack would be sure to heave in sight, to receive a friendly nod; and if I were out of humor, and wore, as I sometimes did, a foul weather physiognomy, Jack kept aloof and skulked away like other sailors.' It is proper to add, that Reuben James received a more solid reward for his gallant devotion, than the privilege above mentioned, a pension having been granted him by government. On another occasion, Decatur had received at New York the freedom of the city, as a testimonial of respect and gratitude. On the following day, he overheard the colloquy between two of his sailors. 'Jack,' said one, 'what is the meaning of this 'freedom of the city,' which they've been giving to the old man?' 'Why, don't you know? Why, its the right to frolic about the streets as much as he pleases, kick up a row, knock down the men, and kiss the women!' 'Oh ho!' cried the other; 'that's something worth fighting for!'

Anecdotes of Elephants.—Mr. Williamson tells an anecdote of an elephant who used to be called the Tiger, or Doll; but who vindicated his claim to another character in a very singular manner. He had refused to bear a greater weight upon a march than was agreeable to him by constantly pulling part of the load off his back; and a quarter-master of brigade, irritated at his obstinacy, threw a tentpin at his head. In a few days after, as the animal was going from the camp to water, he overtook the quarter master, and, seizing him with his trunk, lifted him into a large tamarind tree, which overhung the road, leaving him to cling to the boughs, and get down as well as he could.

Lieut. Shipp, to try his memory of injuries, gave an elephant a large quantity of cayenne pepper between some bread. The animal was much irritated by the offence; and about six weeks after, when the unsuspecting joker went to fondle him, he endured the caresses very placidly, but finished the affair by drenching the persecutor with dirty water, from head to foot.

The keepers of menageries have always some stories of the odd methods in which elephants avenge their wrongs. In a very pleasant book for young persons, abound ing in valuable information, mention is made of a recent instance of this quality:—a man took hold of an elephant's tail in the streets of London, when the animal was so displeased by the indignity, that he turned suddenly round, and grasping the man with his trunk, placed him against some iron rails, where he kept him prisoner, till the keeper, by his entreaties, procured the offender's release.

The most remarkable peculiarity in the docility of an elephant, is the certainty with which he may be trusted to perform particular labors, without the immediate superintendance of a man Many elephants are in the habit of tying their own legs at night; they are brought in this by custom. But they will perform duties of a nature in which a uniform habit has not been acquired. Thus an elephant may supply the place of a nurse.

"I have myself," says an officer who has served in India, "seen the wife of a mahout (for the followers often take their families to the camp,) give a baby in charge to an elephant, while she went on some business, and have been highly amused in observing the sagacity and care of the unwieldly nurse. The child, which like most chil dren, did not like to lie still in one position, would as soon as left to itself, begin crawling about; in which exercise it would probably get among the legs of the animal, or entangled in the branches of the trees on which he was feeding; when the elephant would, in the most tender manner, disengage his charge, either by lifting it out of the way with his trunk, or by removing the impediments to its free progress. If the child had crawled to such a distance as to verge upon the limits of his range, (for the animal was chained by the leg to a peg driven into the ground,) he would stretch out his trunk, and lift it back as gently as possible to the spot where it had started."

The Baron de Lauriston states that he was at Lucknaor, when an epidemic distemper was raging, and when the road to the place was covered with the sick and the dying. The nabob came out upon his elephant. His slaves regardless of their unhappy fellow creatures, made no attempt to clear the road; but the more charitable beast, without any command lifted some out of the way with his trunk, and stepped so carefully among the rest that none were hurt.

An effect of intelligence, even more extraordinary than the instances we have mentioned, is recorded upon the authority of an artillery officer who witnessed the transaction. The battering train going to the seige of Seringapatam, had to cross the sandy bed of a river, that resembled other rivers of the peninsula, which leave, during the dry season but a small stream of water running through them: though their beds are mostly of considerable breadth, very heavy for draughts and abounding in quicksands. It happened that an artilleryman, who was seated on the tumbril of one of the guns, by some accident fell off, in such a situation that in a second or two, the hind wheel must have gone over him. The elephant which was stationed behind the gun, perceiving the predicament in which the man was, instantly, without any warning from its keepers, lifted the wheel with its trunk, and kept it suspended till the carriage had passed clear of him.—*Youth's Friend.*

A Relic of Ancient Days.—Communicated by a Correspondent of the Albany Argus. The following curious relic of bygone days is copied from the minutes or records of the Corporation of Albany; The Commissioners of Albany to the Governor at New York.

1 January 1680—1

Hon'd Sir

According to former practices in this season of the year, we have sent this post to acquaint you how all affairs are here, with us, Which is Thanks be to God, all in peace and quietness. The Lord continue to you the same thro your whole government. We doubt not but you have seen the Dreadfull Comett Starr it appeared in the South west on ye 9th of December last about 2 o'clock in ye afternoon fair Sunn Shynne weather a little above the Sun which takes her course more northerly—and was seen ye Sunday night after, about two light, with a very fyery tail or streamer in ye west to ye great astonishment of all spectators and is now seen every night in clear weather— *P*

Undoubtedly God threatens us with Dreadful punishments if we do not repent—We wou'd have ceased ye donine to proclaim a day of fasting and humiliation as enorted to be kept—the 12th day of January in ye town of Albany and Dependencies, if we thought our power and authority did extend so far, and would have been well received by yourself, for all persone ought to humble themselves in such a time and Pray to God to withdraw his righteous Judgments from us as he did to Ninevah—Therefore if you would be pleased to grant your approbation we would willingly cause a day of fasting and humiliation to be kept, if it were monthly—whose answer we shall expect by the bearer. We cannot forbear to acquaint you of a very great scarcity of Corn throughout our jurisdiction which is ten times more worse than was expected now when ye people come to Thrash, So it is supposed there will scarce be corn to supply the inhabitants here with bread—

This is all at present wishing you and your Council a happy New year shall break off and remain

Your humble and obed't Servants, Ye Commissrs of Albany

Mr. THOMAS ASHTON Commander
MARTE SCHUYLER
D. WENDELS
CORNE VAN DYCK
J JANSSON
J BLEECKER
II VAN NESS

Extraordinary Vegarderinge gebooden Is January A D 1680—1

The Indian Wattowit must have a blanket and shirt at New York.

Pay in Advance.—"William," said a mother to her little son, "if you go out in the street I'll whip you." The boy, with a knowing look, replied, "but, mother, if I let you whip me now, may I go out afterwards?"

A Good Thing.—A very dull fellow once succeeded in raising a laugh after the following fashion. When a witty neighbor set the table in a roar, he exclaimed, as the laughter subsided, "By Jupiter, I would have said that myself, *had I only thought of it!*"

Wesley.—The late Dr. M'All informed the editor of the (Manchester) Sunday School Magazine, that Mr. Wesley once sed reased a large body of children, for a quarter of an hour, in words of one syllable only. He meant it to be a pattern for his preachers.

☞ A slave, carried into Maryland from Delaware, was on Friday discharged, free, by the Baltimore City Court, under the law of Delaware, that a slave purchased for the purpose of exportation shall be free.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

In politics, as in morals, honesty is the best policy. For the want of the proper application of this axiom, the prominent parties of this country have brought our national finances to the verge of bankruptcy. I make the charge of undervaluing this important maxim against the two powerful political parties into which the Union is divided, because both have disregarded the fundamental principles upon which the foundation of American prosperity rests. It is true indeed that one of the great parties attempted to sustain what was called the American System, but no sooner was the tocsin sounded that the want of popularity to sustain American rights would prostrate the party boasting their exclusive devotion to domestic manufactures, then a compromise was effected which sacrificed the interests of the Union, for the sake of the Union.

Again, the Commercial and Manufactures doubtless require the protecting arm of Government. They have never prospered without such protection. All the governments of Europe sustain those interests by an adequate tariff. Shall American prosperity be promoted otherwise than by a due attention to these great interests?

What statesman has fearlessly and consistently advocated a tariff among us? We have none. If ours have those, termed as statesman, who have professed to go as far as those who would go farthest in sustaining American interests, but when the hour of trial came, they shrank from the ordeal, and offered up our leading interests on the shrine of cupidity and intrigue. The readers of your paper doubtless recollect the period when the American System was hailed by a majority of them as the harbinger of American prosperity. When had an opportunity of aiding domestic manufactures by effecting an honorable exchange of one production of our country for another. The corn of the agriculturalist would have paid for the cloth of the manufacturer, the balance would have gone to the laborer, and the money paid would have remained in the country for our mutual benefit.

What was our practice?

We the people not satisfied with the tariff, exclaimed against the American Manufacturer.—We were apprehensive that American industry would ultimately receive its reward. We compared the foreign and domestic fabric. We preferred the texture and coloring of the foreign, and like the daw in borrowed plumage, prated of the injustice of the American manufacturer, and of the liberality of the foreign merchant in affording fabrics for the gratification of our pride at lower rates from the London market, than American industry could afford at American factories.

While the really true-hearted American citizens, they who had the heads to estimate, and the hearts to feel the advantages of our commanding position, had the propitious results to American industry in anticipation, the factionists of the country who prefer the gold of the British coffers, to honorably retaining it for home exchanges, hazarded all on the cast of the nullification die, and Calhoun-like, estimated the honor, prosperity and glory of the whole country, only as they regarded the imaginary interests of South Carolina. We then heard of State rights, and we heard too, that a mere majority should not govern the country; that the metaphysical subtleties of the Carolina Senator were right, although they should constitute the minority. Agreeably to custom, the deliberative North conceded to the policy of the chivalrous but mistaken South, and American interests have been injured thereby. The champion on our watch tower, at a most auspicious moment, compromised our interests, our prosperity, and that which constitutes the foundation of national glory, by giving to the South here staple an ascendency in the marts of Europe, at a period when the American market should have sufficed for an honorable interchange of sentiment, and exchange of commodities.

Do the acts of Congress exhibit a greater degree of justice? Alas! no—that honorable body regulating the tariff. Millions are invested throughout our country in erecting suitable buildings to accommodate the manufacturer. At length the manufacturer has a sufficiency of the raw material, for which he has expended the precious metals, to enable him to commence operations, with the confident expectation that the American people will be sufficiently lenient and attentive to their true interests, to encourage him in his patriotic undertaking. The first movement of the people is seen in selling produce to the manufacturer for money, and exchanging the money so obtained for the foreign fabrics. The next movement of the people is seen in forwarding petitions to Congress for the repeal of an odious tariff. By the repeal of the tariff their home market for produce is gone—the foreigner claims not their acquaintance in the exchange of articles, his avaricious thirst for gold cannot be gratified by such means,—and dishonesty to all parties is the ultimate consequence of such arrangements. The Commission merchant, in the mean time, anxious to vend his merchandize, will sell at a low rate, on credit, rather than not succeed in his object of breaking down American manufacturing establishments; well knowing that he may demand almost any price, he should accomplish his aim. Before the American fabric is ready for market, opposing American genius, aided by the machinations of foreign agents who abound in our cities, has sapped the citadel of the American manufacturer's prosperity,—and the Legislator, sometimes in self defence, sometimes on misrepresentation, advocates the repeal of the tariff. Such had the previous session been mainly instrumental in obliterating the immediate constituents. Should some patriotic member of Congress accuse another of dereliction of principle in advocating a repeal of the tariff, he pleads in justification the instructions of his constituents. Before his constituents have had an opportunity of testing the propriety or efficiency of the law, they demand its repeal, and the political death warrant of the member is awarded to whoever disobeyeth the popular mandate. The agents of foreign governments being aware of the fluctuation of political sentiment in a government where the people constitute every department of the sovereignty, they are therefore solicitous to impress on us with the due importance of their agency in vending foreign fabrics. Hence the misrepresentation of foreign of agents in producing the alarm in South Carolina. Hence the attempt to control our elections, by those who vend politics and foreign notions at the same time, making every variety equally beneficial to their employers.

The line of demarcation as it respects Northern and Southern principles in relation to the tariff, is, the South will permit a tariff with a view to revenue, but none for the protection of American manufactures. Can it be that this antagonist principle can benefit the country? Who can so discriminate as to graduate the tariff as exactly to meet the expenditures of the Government? Does not the merest tyro perceive that the great American statesman who advocated and acquiesced in the last graduation of the tariff which was passed the ensuing year, acted wrong, inasmuch as the revenue does not equal the expenses of Government? We shall not be apt scholars in political science until we are furnished with data to govern us in the graduation of a rate of duties.

As an offset to this miscalculation as it respects a sufficiency of revenue, we are told that the reduction had the effect to prevent nullification, and that those who made the compromise merit the applause of every American citizen. But a short period before the limitation of the rate of duties, the influence of the American System had raised it to somewhat a just standard, and the statesman who had the credit of giving that impetus, received unbounded applause. If it were laudable thus to elevate, it were likewise not less laudable to defend the tariff, while its defence was admissible. In effecting the compromise, the great statesman, as I have before observed, erred—while attempting to propitiate the South, and to conciliate John C. Calhoun. Though our foreign trade has been extensive, yet the revenue, in consequence, has not met the expenses of the Government.

It appears then that even according to Southern principles the tariff is not sufficiently high, and that its regulation is imperiously demanded by all the interests of freemen. Nor is the policy of a self-evident proposition that a judicious tariff is compatible with the rights of the patriot, the nullifying Carolinian still persists in his opposition, on the ground that it builds up the north at the expense of the south. It would appear that he regrets that any building up should take place unless forsooth the improvement can accrue to the South. Now Northern men have interests and rights of whose possession they are as well be tenacious as the chivalrous Southron. Shall the North forego its advantageous position, and reject every facility for advancement, merely to gratify the ideal views of Southern statesmen? I appeal to this reading community, not as Northern men, but as American citizens, whether they will consent that domestic manufactures, and American skill and industry shall be protected, in order that British fabrics may find a market. The hatter and the shoemaker, I trust will sustain those who sustain them. There is nothing which art can achieve but may be manufactured in this "land of the free and home of the brave." Shall not manufacturing establishments exist here, despite the machinations of foreigners beguiling the people? It depends on yourselves in what manner the affairs of the nation shall be conducted, as respects the manufacturing interests. It depends on yourselves, whether you will listen to British agents whose avarice is proverbial, or whether you will hear the still small voice of patriotism urging you most effectually onward in the contest for the prize of mechanical fame in the marts of the world. You have a government to sustain justly celebrated as the best on the globe, and to sustain this government a tariff is indispensable as. As intelligent freemen, it behooves you to ask yourselves, shall we supinely fold our hands in fancied security, as though we had the mines of Mexico at our command, and permit the want of enterprize to crush our growing energies. In your manufacturing industry you possess a mine indeed, superior to the Mexico offers, but let not British enterprise grasp it from you.

There is a charge made against us as a nation of luxury, extravagance and pride. We are charged with deserting our own workshops, and our own fabrics. We are charged with dressing ourselves in foreign garbs for show, and visiting that the show may be complete.—Thus the time passed in unnecessary visiting they infer might be spent at the loom, and the music of the piano alternate with the spinning wheel of our great grand mothers. How just the picture is which foreigners draw o us, I cannot pretend to say. They make large demands upon our purses which our depreciated currency will not enable us to pay, and foreign fabrics, foreign iron for rail roads, and foreign *et ceteras* almost innumerable, make drafts upon our income not creditable to our patriotism or promotive of our honor. Can you answer this charge with the boldness of an American freeman in the negative? If you can, teach your fellow citizens their duty and learn them to speak aloe in the negative. In vain we succeeded in our glorious struggle for freedom, if the people compel our mechanics and manufacturers to succumb to those of the old world. Shall we be liberal to foreign workmen and parsimonious to our own? Shall the ore embedded in our mountains be unproductive because England has workmen and manufactories?

What avail the highest mountains, the broadest river, the most fertile soil on the globe, if our genius cannot be exerted in defence of our institutions when attacked by those who scorn the mechanic. The genius of Columbia beholds from the Empyrean abode, the giant strides of the young republic, and bestows us with the talisman while she owns a monarch. Our deserted workshops, our dilapidated factories and ruined owners, call upon us to nerve the arm of industry, and to scan the historic record, that manual and mental energies may co-operate for the advancement of our skill and industry. Famous names on the list invite republicans to emulate their examples. Franklin, Rittenhouse and Fulton ennoble the page of American history. Whitney stands not least on the register. Be just to the benefactors of home industry. Be just to the tariff, to your country and yourselves.

AMERICANUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

May I ask the privilege of a part of a column of your paper while I make some remarks upon a subject which has of late attracted considerable attention, at least among some of your readers,—mathematics. I have wondered from week to week, as I have seen the ardor with which your mathematical correspondents rally each other, what there was in them which possessed so many charms. Certainly I never could discover any thing; and as for their utility beyond Arithmetic and Surveying, what is it?—Where is their application? A thorough knowledge of *these*, I grant should be had by every one; but any thing further is in my opinion a waste of time. There is much talk about its *sublimity*. Now I humbly conceive there is no such thing as applying the word *sublime* to mathematics. That only is sublime which elevates the feelings in its contemplations. But does mathematics do this? Certainly not. But apart from this inutility, I insist that they have a bad effect upon the mind. They render it incapable of acting upon the *business plan* of life. By confining the reasoning to just what is before the eye, it unfits it for weighing *probabilities*, by being constantly engaged upon *certainties*. Let us look for a moment at facts. Turn your eye back to Greece and Rome. Their eloquence has come down to us, and it is immortal, but what have we of their mathematics? Or look at our own times. Are our great politicians great mathematicians? For my own part, Mr. Editor, I believe I have some taste for the ancient languages, and prefer to spend what time I have upon them. Here we may obtain the finest ideas that have ever been penned, and imbibe their spirit. Our greatest literary men in the country have devoted themselves to the study of language, and not to mathematics. With them I am proud to be associated in such studies as refine the taste, and render us some service.

ALPHA.

How to acquire High Health,—Walker, in his 'Original,' lays down the following rules for attaining high health. They are worth remembering, particularly his advice to wives and husbands;

'First study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid agitation or hurry of one or the other, especially just before or after meals, but whilst the process of digestion is going on. In this end, govern your temper—endeavor to look at the bright side of things—keep down as much as possible the unruly passions—discard envy, hatred and malice, and lay your head upon your pillow in charity with all mankind. Let not your wants outrun your means. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what it is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things, and bear the result without repining. When your meals are solitary, let your thoughts be cheerful; when they are social, which is better, avoid disputes, or serious argument or unpleasant topics. 'Un-quiet meals,' says Shakespeare, 'makes ill digestions;' and the contrary is produced by easy conversation, a pleasant project, welcome news, or a lively companion. I advise wives not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children or servants, nor to ask for money, nor produce unpaid bills, nor propound unseasonable or provoking questions; and I advise husbands to keep the cares and vexations of the world to themselves, but to be communicative of whatever is comfortable, and cheerful, and amusing.'

A few days since, one of the State Directors of the Mississipi Rail Road Bank, took eleven negroes belonging to the said Banking Company, to New Orleans, with power from the Bank to sell the same for its use: but some delay in making sale having arisen respecting the agent's power to give a sound title, Messrs. Dashiel and Mason of this city, having heavy claims against the Bank, thought it time to stir. Mr. Dashiel went to New Orleans, found where the negroes were confined, along with many others, and made a call for those that belonged to the Rail-road Company to follow him. Eleven stepped out right glad of the chance to escape being sold at New Orleans.

Mr. Dashiel attached them for his debt, and thus settled the question that "rail-road negroes are not a lawful weapon to draw against New Orleans funds."—*Natchez Free Trader.*

Unparalleled Speed.—A party consisting of forty ladies and gentlemen, left Boston on Tuesday evening for New York, embarked on board the North America on Wednesday morning, and arriving in this city at half-past six the same evening, were sent on to Saratoga by an extra train which was fitted out immediately at their request, and set down at the springs before 9 o'clock. The distance from Boston to Saratoga, via New York is about 430 miles, and the time occupied by the party of Bostonians in performing the journey, was only 29 hours; having travelled at the average rate of 15 miles an hour stoppages included. The managers of the Troy and Saratoga Rail Road deserve great credit for the promptness with which they complied with the request of the travellers to send them on to Saratoga immediately on their arrival.—*Troy Daily Mail of Thursday.*

☞ Had Napoleon lived he would have been at this time only seventy one years old. What mighty events were compassed in his brief existence!—*Signal.*

News by the British Queen.

This vessel left Portsmouth on the 1st inst. at 10 A. M. and reached New York on Sunday morning about 9 A. M. a passage of 7 days. Her passage out was 14 days and 14 hours. Among her 87 passengers is Major Eaton and family, our late minister to Spain. An attempt was made on the 10th June by a Boy-house pot boy, named Edw. Oxford, to assassinate the Queen. As she was riding out with Prince Albert in the Green Park in a carriage, this crazy boy fired two pistols at her, without effect. He was arrested for high treason, and the country was soon filled with rumors concerning a plot to assassinate the Queen, none of which had any intimate that it was prompted by the King of Hanover (her uncle) for the sake of the succession. A letter purporting to be written by O'Connell had appeared intimating that the youngster was a mere instrument of others. The better opinion however, was after his examination, that he is insane, his father and mother having been so before him. There was no evidence that the pistols were loaded with ball, and the youngster laughs at all questions. His trial was appointed for the 9th July.

The towns and cities, and all professions and parties of the kingdom had sent their congratulations to the Queen and Prince on their escape. The King of the French (who has a fellow feeling in such matters) wrote an autograph letter of congratulation to her majesty.

A general Thanksgiving was observed by royal authority on the 21st for the providential escape of her Majesty, who is officially said to be in delicate health. She continued to appear in public with the Prince, and was every where greeted.

Courvoisier, the valet of Lord Wm. Russell, has been convicted of the murder of that nobleman and sentenced to be hung on the 6th. After the evidence of Charlotte Pulane, as to the plate stolen and secreted, he confessed. All the eloquence of Mr. C. Phillips, the Irish advocate, was unavailing. He confessed that his mind was prepared for the murder by reading the horrid story of Jack Sheppard.

Cotton continued firm and in fair demand, notwithstanding that the receipts were much greater than last year at this time. The sales for the preceding week amounted to 32,490 bales. The weather had been damp and cold.

Trade in every part of Great Britain is gloomy to the extreme, while the accounts from Ireland are truly heart rending. The statements from the manufacturing towns show a general depression of business; many of the factories have been closed and the operatives discharged.

The trades people of London complain bitterly. 'That the height of the season in London is full of the aristocracy, who usually leave large sums of money behind them when they depart for the season, and yet the shopkeepers have done no business with them.'

A meeting of business men had been held at Birmingham to influence the Government to aid the Bank in keeping up its circulation to 22 millions sterling, by which means alone the productive forces could be employed. Famine would be the exportation of gold. The Birmingham Branch has been obliged to suspend for the present.

Nothing of much consequence had transpired in Parliament.

Great Distress in Ireland.—A Dublin paper of June 23d says—

The greatest distress now prevails amongst the operatives of Dublin, especially in the Liberty. The streets are every day filled with famishing wretches. The crowds assembling at the Mansion house a few days back, to devise means for their relief. It was a heart rending sight to see the crowds of distressed objects anxiously gathered round the door of the mayoralty, in the expectation of some immediate succor. The proprietors of several places of public amusements have in a manner creditable to themselves agreed to give benefits at their respective houses for the relief of the operatives. Subscriptions are likewise collecting through Dublin for the same object.

The *death of Paganini* the famous violin player, is announced. His remains were taken from Nice where he died, to Genoa his native city.

Father Matthew, the great apostle of temperance, had postponed his visit to Scotland for the present, there being still plenty of employment for him amongst hisown countrymen, who continue to flock to him, as he says, by the thousand.

Mr. Cambreleng resides at Mrs. Friedham's in Portland place, the grand fashionable stopping place with Americans.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson attended the last state ball and drawing room at the palace; they have frequent invitations to attend the great dinner parties of the aristocracy, and are exceedingly popular.

Carter and his beasts are at Astley's—Van Amburgh and his at the Royal Surrey, and both are flourishing.

Mrs. Ware is now in London preparing a volume of poems for the press.

The author of 'American Popular Lessons' is in treaty with Murray for a reprint of some of her works, with additions and alterations.

There has never been a greater number of Americans in London at any one time than during the last week in June. The streets are filled with them.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison arrived in London a day or two after the Great Abolition Convention had convened, with several female delegates from the U. S. But the women were not received as speaking members, and Garrison became offended and retired with them! The meeting was numerously attended—the colored members from this country and the west Indies, being in terms of equal intercourse with the most distinguished whites, in the streets and elsewhere. The speeches of the American delegates are reported in full.

Intelligence had reached London from Canton to the 7th March. The Chinese seemed to have abandoned their intention of forming a navy with foreign merchant ships. Two abortive attempts had been made to burn the British fleet.

Four Days later from Europe.

The steamship Britannia, of Mr. Cunard's line, reached Boston by the way of Halifax, on the 16th inst. having left Liverpool on the 4th—of course beating the British Queen 2½ days.

The most important news is from China—The Chinese were making vigorous preparations for the war with England; constructing fire rafts for burning the British shipping, and drilling 3,000 new recruits, at Canton, in the spear, the bow and the double sword.

The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the final issue of the expedition, were upon the point of quitting that city; they had declined any further consignments, thus putting a total stop to the trade. The Indian papers accuse some of the American captains of a disposition to enter the Chinese service at $1000 per month, but the American consul is said to discourage it. Pekin was said to be in a state of dangerous excitement; the stoppage of the foreign trade having caused great distress.

The Russians have finally succeeded at Khiva and obtained all the concessions they claimed. It is said that their force amounted to 30,000, and that they intended to push on to Bokhara and Herat. Mr. Abbott, the British minister to Khiva, had been thrown into prison by the Khan, and altogether, the news looks something like a collision between England and Russia, in Asia.

The French ambassador at Constantinople appears to possess a dominant influence at that court.

The Liverpool cotton market had advanced ⅛ to ¼d, since the British Queen left. The import of the week ending July 3d, was 56,563 bales. The sales were 44,490.

Distress of Birmingham.—To give any thing like a correct picture of the distressed state of Birmingham, and its consequences, would be no easy matter. 10,000 applications by working men and women, for free passages to Australia, have been made and refused, within two months at one emigration office in town.—*Birmingham Journal, of July* 1st.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	4 62 to	4 75
Eye Flour,	2 50 to	2 56
Brandywine Meal,	4 75 to	4 75
Grain —Virginia Wheat,		1 00
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		53
Corn, new, northern,	52 to	53
Do. white La. & Jersey,	— to	57
Do. southern,	56 to	—
Barley	61 to	62
Oats,	30 to	37
Peas, white dry,		12 00
White Beans,	15 00 to	16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	29
Havana, Matanzas,	27 to	28
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	13 25
Do. prime,	8 50 to	8 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do. shipping	10 to	12
Lard,	6 to	11
Pork, mess, brl.	14 00 to	—
Do. prime,	10 00 to	12 00
Cheese, American,	9 to	9
Hams,	10 to	—
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	10 to	9 16
Dipped,	13 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Rio,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	9 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	3 50 to	4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	10 to	10
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 25
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		20
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	8 to	10
Lump,	14 to	15
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	12
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	82

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Woolborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin bank, Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	ct.
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do. Exchange Association	stop
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Decker's)—Frank'on Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Back	par 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Mississippi do.	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1 3-4
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—Salem county—Trenton banks at Pattenson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	2
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	3 1-2 to 3
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	3 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	3

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, July 27, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Louisiana Election.—An election for three members of Congress, and State Legislature has just taken pla e in Louisiana—but full returns have not been received. Last year the three Congressmen and Legislature were whig. In the first, or New Orleans, District, the whigs have elected their member by a largely increased majority. In the second district the democrats have succeeded by a small majority. The third district is yet doubtful. The State Legislature is whig, about as before.

We were mistaken in saying that Philemon Dickerson, Esq. had been appointed U. S. District Judge of New Jersey, in place of Judge Rossell, dec'd. Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, his brother, has received the appointment, which gives very general satisfaction.

The long communication in our columns today, on the tariff, was written by a strenuous Harrison man of Trenton. It does not appear that he is much in favor of Mr. Clay, or of his compromises.

We do not accept of the proposition of "T." though his articles are very well written, as we now have a large number of good correspondents who occupy all the space we can give.

To Alpha.—We have given a place to your communication this week, according to request, not on account of its merit, for it has none, but because every one has a right to express his own opinions, however erroneous, as long as truth is left free to combat them. You say that the science of Mathematics, beyond Arithmetic and Surveying, is useless, and time spent on them is lost. Pray did you never hear of Navigation, Astronomy, or Natural Philosophy? all entirely dependent on Mathematics, and entirely indispensable to *Civilization*. The next absurdity you advance is, that they possess no sublimity, the correct definition of which you give. Is there no sublimity in discovering the immense sizes of all the heavenly bodies, their inconceivable rapidity, their exact order and regularity, and the vast distances in which they wheel their mighty rounds? All this, we are happy to inform you, is done solely by mathematics—and we should conceive there was some sublimity in it, you'l denial to the contrary notwithstanding. Another assertion, and we have not time to notice them all, which exhibits great ignorance, is, that Greece and Rome produced no eminent mathematicians. We are also happy to enlighten you on this point. Mathematics in those times as at present, formed a part of every liberal education, and their best writers often speak in their favor. Perhaps you never heard of Euclid, a Grecian, who wrote a treatise on Geometry, a translation of which is used as a text book in all our colleges and academies to this day! You pretend to be somewhat acquainted with the ancient classics —how happens it that you never heard of Archimedes, another eminent Greek mathematician, who solely by his skill in this sublime and useful science, kept a whole army at bay, while besieging the city of Syracuse, in which he resided.

We have not room for further remarks, but should not be surprised if you received in our next a severe castigation from some of our Mathematical contributors. When next you furnish us with an article, please take a subject of which you know something, for it is plain you know nothing of mathematics.

Congress.

Adjourned, *sine die*, on Tuesday last at 2 P. M. A brief but not serious rencontre took place on Tuesday evening in the Rotunda of the Capitol, between Bell and Brown.

The Fortification, Army, Naval, Indian and West Point Appropriation Bills have passed both Houses.

The Army and Fortification Bills have each an amendment, empowering the President to suspend the Appropriations to such an extent as he may deem proper, in case there shall be a deficit in the Treasury arising from the failure of the U. S. bank, and deposite banks to pay their debts at the appointed time.

Mr. Ingersoll, claimant to a seat from Philadelphia, was refused. The five from this State whose seats were refused were not paid.

All the banks in Charleston have resumed specie payments.

Business.—We learn from the Custom House stores, that from a thousand to twelve hundred bales of course woolens have been taken out of bond within a few days, most of which it is understood, have been sold at prices fifteen to twenty per cent higher than they would have obtained when imported.—*Jour of Com.*

Political.

Mr. Editor.

The following throws additional light on Mr. Tappan's remarks about low wages and low prices. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Tappan has never made a denial under his own signature. A letter writer in the Albany Argus denies the statement for him, but the name of this writer is not published—so that the responsibility of the denial rests with no one that the public knows. He only denies, however, that Mr. T. ever made such remarks in a *speech*, and not that he never made them at all. N.

☞ It will be seen by the following article from the Troy Whig of the 16th, that the language ascribed to Mr. Tappan concerning low wages is still charged against him:

"*Senator Tappan and Low Wages.*—The extract which we published some time since from Mr. Tappan's remarks on the Sub-Treasury Bill were not delivered by him in the Senate, as stated by the N. Y. Times, from which we copied them, but were made by him to Mr. Wolcott a *manufacturer at Steubenville, Ohio.* Mr. W. is ready to *make oath* to the fact, should Mr. Tappan see fit to deny having uttered them."

Lest any honest mechanic, laborer or yeoman should overlook the blessings that this administration has in store for him, we *again* give Mr. Tappan's remarks:

"The price of wages is entirely too high. The laborer in this country can afford to work for fifteen pence a day, and the hard money system will bring down wages to that sum; wheat will also come down to sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. This is the best tariff you can have, and the only one that can enable the manufacturer to compete with England. The Sub-Treasury will effect both these objects—it will put down the banks and bring wages and every think else down."

A Tippecanoe Association to promote the election of Harrison and Tyler was formed in Westfield township on the 20th inst. The following officers were elected:

President—Daniels Coles.

Vice Presidents—Gideon Ross, James Leonard.

Recording Secretary—Samuel K. Stevenson.

Corresponding Secretary—Allen Wilson.

Treasurer—Joseph Alexander.

Executive Committee—Joseph Alexander, Isaac H. Pierson, Joseph M. Osborn, John Randolph, Elisha Runyon.

The attendance was full, and the meeting spirited. Fifty-two members joined the association the same evening.—*Newark Daily.*

From the New Era.

Good News for the Hatters.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce that the application of the hatters of this city and State for relief from the importation of foreign fur bodies and silk hats, has been successful; the bill embodying the protection sought for passed both houses of Congress. We feel proud that the hatters have obtained this protection for more reasons than one.—That which gives the chief cause of gratification arises from the knowledge that the manly and intelligent course pursued as the basis of the material of the memorial from this city, was worthy of the consideration of our Representatives; and being so estimated, we claim for the hatters of New York the whole merit of properly enlisting that right feeling in the Senate and House—a feeling which led to the successful passage of the bill. From want of space we are prohibited from extending our remarks, further than to express our thanks to the majority of the representatives of both houses for this act of kindness to the hatters of our City, State and union. We publish for the benefit of those interested, the following section from the Bill to ensure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imposts.'

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That so much of the twenty first subdivision of the second section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two, as imposes a duty of thirty per cent ad valorem on hats and caps of fur, leather or wool, shall hereafter extend and apply to the frames or bodies of hats or caps when imported, whether under the denomination of "wheels," or under any other designation of term used in trade, when composed in whole or in part of either of those materials.

The Sub-Treasury principles have gone into operation at the Custom House, and now all payments are required to be made, one fourth in specie, and three-fourths in "its equivalent" or in treasury notes.—*Jour. of Com.*

The body of John Van Sickliu, of Metuchin, near New Brunswick, was found drowned at the foot of York street, Jersey City, on the 10th.

Lord Brougham, and some of her majesty's ministers were burnt in effigy at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, a few days since.

Mathematical Department.

Beneath this cover is a dish of roast,
A Franklin's favorite, and a Newton's boast;
To all whose tastes have not been render'd vicious
E'en to the fair, its flavor is delicious.

For the Plainfield Union.

The content of the triangular field proposed by Z, is 18,803 acres.

The diameter of the ball which was required to displace the greatest quantity of water possible from the conical glass, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Let ABC be a right-angled triangle. It is required to find a point D in AB, to which if a straight line be drawn from C, and from which, if a perpendicular DE be drawn to AC, the triangles DBC and ADE will be equal.

JUNIUS.

Judge Story recently delivered a decision in Portland, setting aside a speculative purchase of Eastern land, on account of a mistake of its value, by the purchaser. This opinion is highly important, as affecting a great many contracts.

Drowned—on Thursday last, Abraham Ten Eyck, aged about 9 years, son of Joseph F. Ten Eyck, at Branchville. It is supposed that he had gone into the river to bathe, as his clothes were found upon the bank. The body was taken from the river.—*Somerset Messenger.*

Another Philadelphia Locomotive.—Mr. Norris shipped another of his engines yesterday on board the Montezuma for England, being the 10th which he has furnished the Birmingham & Gloucester Rail Road Company. It is of the largest class of locomotives, and is one of those which are ordered expressly for their inclined plane; being capable thereupon and elsewhere, of drawing an average of about fifty tons more than those of British manufacture. This is supposed to be superior to any yet sent, and its cost 'on board' was £1850 sterling. Ma. N. has orders for 5 more from the same source. We are informed that all the engines to England are furnished with American engineers.—*Phil'd. U. S. Gaz.*

The Siamese Twins.—There are few persons who know what has become of Chang and Eng, or where they are. They may be gratified to learn that they have "settled down for life" on a fine farm in Trap Hill, a post town in Wilkes co. N. C. They write us that they are delighted with their farming operations, and are as happy as lords.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Government of the United States have ordered some splendid repeating rifles and pistols for the Imaun of Muscat. They are completed, and will be put on board the Muscat vessel on Wednesday next. With his vessel repaired, ornamented and refinished; and with the testimony of his officers as to their reception and treatment here, the Imaun will be satisfied that the American people know how to appreciate his courtesy, if they do behave like children about his presents.—*Tattler.*

More Presents.—Brig Russell, of Boston, at Malaga, 3d ult. was to sail on the 8th for Philadelphia, touching at Tangier, to take on board two lions, presents from the emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States.

A demand was lately made by the bank of Charleston on the Union Bank of that city for sixty-eight thousand dollars, which was promptly paid in specie.

The Rum Victim.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives an account of a crazy man, whom he found near Alexandria, who was rendered deranged by being forced to drink until he was deeply intoxicated. He is now advanced in age, and has roamed many years, wishing for liquor occasionally at taverns, but spending most of his time, during all changes of weather, in the woods.

The population of Utica is 12,674.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

D. Lenox, $2,00; Joseph Webster, 1,00; W. Vail, Jr. 1,00.

DIED,

In Somerville, on the 12th inst. Mr. Peter P. Auten, in the 35th year of his age.

In Rahway, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Emily, wife of Amos C. Watson, and daughter of Aaron Miller, aged 20. Also, on the same day, Catharine H. daughter of M. B. Edgar, aged 12½ years.

Notice.

IS Hereby given that Elizabeth Boice, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JACOB G. BLOCK.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 83 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

Between Richard D. Littell, President of the Staten Island Bank, Complainant, and Silas Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 27th day of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey. Beginning at a stone in the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains to the line of Job Squier's land, then along James Breen's land south 48 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stone in the line of Job Squier's land and corner of other land of Nathan Vail, then along the line of his other land south 2½ degrees west, 13 chains and 20 links to a stake and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of that lot north 57½ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, south 32½ degrees west 92½ links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32½ degrees east, 89⅔ links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 48 degrees west 13 chains and 86 links to a stone in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road, north 92½ degrees east 5 chains and 20 links to a stone in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his line and Job Squier's north 30½ degrees east 8 chains 21½ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 100 lots lying on the northeasterly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 218, according to a map of the said land, dated Oct. 1836, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr Sheriff.

Newark, July 20th, 1840.

WANTED,

TWO BOYS, to learn the Hatting Business, to whom a good opportunity will be given to learn all its various branches.

J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, July 11, 1840. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy**, translated from the Original Greek of an Q d Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and such in fashion.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

And after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Denham & Co's, or Ayres & Dean's stores, will be returned there when carded.

JOHN THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany,
Blake Slate Books by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pine Cap, ruled do. at 75 cts. 6d, or 3s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Ascuth's Historical Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, manufactured for

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel pens, Pen holders, &c.

500 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils.—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax.—Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches.—Pocket Combs.—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red. &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book.
Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas.
Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic.
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburne's Arithmetic.
Duboll's Arithmetic.—Websters Spellings.
Foster's Elocutionary, and common Copy Books.
School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Reciter.—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clarke's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Gouli,
Love and Let Live, by Miss Sedgwick
Village Hymns.—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the late Lloyd P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Leonard Hemmenway, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War.—The Golden Rail Road,
Whitteer's Poems.—Polock's Course of Time,
Hannah More's private Devotion.—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man.—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary.—Pilgrims progress
Help to the Gospel.—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis.—Bush's Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit.—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's Peirage—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds.—Peter Parley's own Book.
Professor Mowry's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many others.
Baxter's Saints Rest.—Child's Looking to the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe.—Poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple.—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster.—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa.—Bulfinch's Age and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Life of Pinkney, with plates.—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Button on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Press and practical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Reporter, 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Letters.
Child's first Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Last Calls to Sinners.
Bonaparte a Oracle, or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Gilbert's Arithmetic.
Present from Rahway.
The approved RECIPE BOOK.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington,
Parsadise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Views of Westfield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 54 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables.—&c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Dreaming Song Book.—Jack Halliard
100 Toy Books, at 1 cent each, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, late of Scotch Plains, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law.

ALEX. WILSON, Admr's.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Style & Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wool, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1839. T. S. ALBERTI.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 30th, 1839.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order on the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 72 tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond a doubt, that the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the average cost of producing silk ready for the market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that the Acre of ground planted in mores multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be as much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to the benighted people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the Journal of the American Silk Society is established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market. The price of the Journal is One Dollar, but can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this may fall, will do all in his power to patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed cover.

Terms.—Two dollars a year or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and no case will the work be sent longer than shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter.

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave known by the name of Orson Parwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Imposter." This infamous villain was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon the church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The Gentleman not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered a second lot, which was sent him shortly after with since. To avoid any suspicion as to the designs of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the first lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Revered Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine, under a pretended Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The Genuine Original Medicine is this and this alone, which is now sold by no Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Agents, even the agent of the Subscriber, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ For all who buy the Sanative (and almost everybody does buy it,) remember that the above facts are for your benefit, that you may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one minute in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank the agent to send a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent, Depository, Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 1st Washington st

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Bunyon, where he is now offering for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS.

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail**,

Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, no one should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I unhesitatingly recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLDSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirting.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly manage! and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Casting. Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I do not use hand I will get as they may be ordered, of a different patents. D. LENOX.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTINUING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and reputation of the people—Criticisms—Editorial and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and Opera—Translations from the best new and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing of Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly appropriate for illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who possess a love for native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that all who intend to subscribe should enter their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent disappointment that usually attends the rise in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and the form, at the end of the year, is a handsome volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, harp, flute, &c.—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources, more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. We shall have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, and we have secured the services of the most talented writers; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In looking for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle readers—the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed on fine super-royal quarto form, with better, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and the celebrated songs and music, weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an especially Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and copious Index and Table of Contents, are furnished. The terms, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid will receive attention. Clubs of subscribers received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain the dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BOWNE,
EZRA WILCOX, } Commissioners.

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Inquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 3y

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. July 1st, 1840.

G. W. Anderson,
E. Ayres,
Benjamin S. Brown, 2
Jacob E. Boice,
Wm. Boylan,
Charles Boice,
John Bedell,
Albert Covert,
Marshall S. Dunn
James Drake,
Mercy Evans,
George Freitag, 2
Caleb Freeman,
John Flood,
Rev. Walter B. Gillet,
Daniel D. Garrison,
David L. Gage,
Sherman Griswold, 2
A. H. Harris,
Maria Hatfield, 2,
Elizabeth M. Hurd,
Abram Long,
Patrick Lain,
John L. Lahy,
Mrs. A. M. Martin,
W. A. H. Martin,
Isaac B. Moss,

Miss Maria Morris,
Andrew McKee,
Josiah Miller,
Squire Pope,
Jeduthan Perry,
Miss Mary Parker,
Stephen Rockman,
Mrs. Christian Randolph,
Ercanzia B. Sheppard,
Miss Mary E. Squier,
Miss Rachel Snedeker,
Wm. M. Smith,
Messrs. Dutcher & Stranger
James Thorn,
Runyon C. Tunison,
Wm. Terrell,
John Tonjes,
James Thorn, jr. 2
Isaac Titus,
John Tyrrell,
Catharine A. Vail,
Jacob Voorhees,
George Van Buren,
Thomas M. Wiley,
Isaac West
Miss Waldron.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Derveer, and James Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Binge, of the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Laud, situate on the First Mountain, near the Factory (occupied by Thomas Stead,) in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Ezra Woodet dec'd. and containing about twenty-five acres of Land, commonly called, and known by the name of the Penny Orchard, and Valley Lot. We have nominated and appointed David Allen, and David Berry, Commissioners, to divide the said tract into five shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Court House at Bridgewater, in the County of Somerset, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Alfred Berry David Allen and Daniel Coey will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Commue," passed Nov. 11, 1789.

Given under our hands, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM B. GASTON,
FERDINAND VAN DERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Just Received,

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Blk de Mousseline laines —Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of Ribbon, Velvet, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a Good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to call will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—6s. 6d. and 8s. Coffee, 8d. 11d. and 1s. Molasses, 2s. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6 d. Lard 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13d. and 15d. Flour, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to me to call and settle their earliest convenience, as a lit tle money at this time would be very acceptable, as m y capital is quite small, and short set tlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdk's. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, Great Variety of GLOVES for Ladies, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleece, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

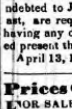
See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account, are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, or their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.



For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and convenience of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 170 tf.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a yesr. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $10 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the village and the building are admirably adapted and planned for the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the last of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, to Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Peter's Pills obviates the necessity of further elucidation or comment on their medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the purity whence the blood has its origin, and they speedily purify, and thereby exterminate a healthy fluid throughout the whole system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have declared of Peter's Pills, with a candor that portion of their compositions which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery was beyond their ken. With the generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have gifts and powers not attained by the whole circle which forms the blood itself. This great medical effect, as has been already stated, so that the former has this decided superiority, namely that all other nostrums only prevent the latter from the natural effect

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1840. Number 185.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 8 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

POETICAL

For the Plainfield Union.

The Mother, to her Absent Son.

Thou art gone fair boy! for thy smiles I miss,
And yet moist on my lips is thy parting kiss;
The joyous tones of thy mirthful call
Are ringing no longer through parlor and hall;
The voice of thy prayer at evening and morn,
In the distance has died—thou'rt gone! thou'rt gone!!

I listen in vain, for thy innocent talk—
For thy trundling hoop on the garden walk—
For the bounding ball, and the cracking whip,
And the step which so fleet o'er the lawn could skip;
They are sounds, which from me the deep waters divide,
And thy brother is playing *alone* by my side.

But who will now love and befriend thee, my boy?
Who gladden afresh at thy childish joy,
Or wipe off the tear from thy fair young cheek,
And the soothing tones of affection speak?
Oh! who in that distant home, will be
A MOTHER, my orphan-boy, to thee?

When thy daily tasks, and thy sports are done,
Who will list thy prayers, at the setting sun?
Who press to her bosom thine own, in bliss,
And imprint on thy cheek the "good-night kiss?"
Or, when thou art dreaming, the knee low bend,
And commit thee in faith to the orphan's friend?

God grant, my boy! that where'er thou art,
It be thine to find yet a mother's heart!
Yes, one that more faithful still may be,
Than that, which now beats with affection for thee—
Which tho' distant, will plead with a mother's tears,
That her God, be the guide of thine early years.

Cedar Brook, July, 1840. E. C. S.

For the Plainfield Union.

O give me the heart that is constant and true,
Whose powers of pleasing, would ever seem new,
Where all unrestrained, her pure love might be given,
Then give me that heart as a foretaste of Heaven.

I could love such an one in the morn of her life,
When with bright happy visions her fancy is rife,
Where beneath her bland smile our fond hearts might entwine,
And yield to her charms the devotion of mine.

I could love, at the noon of her life, by her side
To drink in pure draughts, from her mind's flowing tide,
Or reflecting, look back on the joys of the past,
Bright joys long familiar, yet loved to the last.

I seek not for pleasure where once I had thought
All pleasure was centred; I have found it is naught
The lover of change, for a time may enjoy
His own fancied pleasures, which prove but alloy.

There in chasing the phantom they ever will find
(Whether of fashion or station) a void in the mind.
There peace never hovers, but with pinions wide,
Soars away from the fickle, with truth to abide.
Let those seek new lovers whose love is in change,
Or whose love is selfish; they ever will range,
Or such as their appetites only pursue—
But give me the heart that is constant and true.

Pennsylvania, July, 1840. S.

VARIETY.

Correspondence of the Plainfield Union.

Internal Improvements.

Pennsylvania. July, 1840.

Mr. Editor.

Having travelled through nearly every state of the Union, in connection with British America, I may venture to touch upon some of our internal improvements, and give you a faint description of some of the most important. I must confess that I feel a secret pride in pronouncing the Delaware and Raritan Canal only inferior to the great Erie canal, in our country, in finished workmanship. The Pennsylvania canals are generally in mountainous districts, and are deficient in mechanical precision. The work though attended with immense expense, has not divested them of the rude appearance of the country through which they pass, and in many places they look much like stagnated ponds.

I this morning crossed the Alleghany mountains by Rail Road in the short space of 4 hours, which journey a few years ago required two weeks. The American people are not remarkable for their inventions only, but also for the lucrative purposes to which they apply them. By the agency of steam they are destined to do wonders. Only for a moment imagine a huge inanimate object climbing the rugged cliffs of the Alleghany to a height of some thousand feet, and you only imagine what we realized, when we found ourselves ascending the mountain 20 miles an hour. The man who would have predicted this 20 years ago, would have been deemed a maniac. Such is the march of improvement that one hardly dare consider any thing impracticable, that American ingenuity attempts to accomplish. The summit of the mountain is attained by five inclined planes, which rise sometimes 300 feet on an inclination of 30 degrees. The descent is by similar planes on the opposite side, and is performed with perfect safety and with great velocity.

The canal leading from Pittsburg to the foot of the mountain passes directly through a branch of the Alleghany by a tunnel 800 feet in length. It is highly finished, and presents one of the most gloomy and thrilling appearances I ever witnessed, though I have passed through a much larger tunnel, between Reading and Philadelphia. Here again we see the mighty effects of the persevering industry of man. No obstacle circumscribes his sphere when interest becomes his great moving power.

The Rail roads at the South, being constructed with great despatch and cheapness, do not appear as if made for lasting use. The Southerners live in accordance with the motto "dum vivimus, vivamus," which imparts a superficial character not only to themselves, but to their internal improvements. The only considerations are for the present, consequently they are too often found unprepared to meet emergencies. For instance in '28 and '32, the Southwest was inundated by an overflow of the Mississippi, which was attended with a loss of some millions on the lower plantations, yet when the water subsided they did not build their embankments any higher, which if it had been done would have prevented the recent overflow.

It reminds me of a little anecdote that I will introduce as a happy illustration. A gentleman being caught in a very heavy shower made for the first house, which was a miserable hovel with one occupant. As he entered he discovered that the roof was leaky, and that there was only one dry spot in the room, which was occupied by an old negro fiddling. The gentleman enquired of him why he did not repair his house. The negro replied, "It rains, massa, I can't fix 'em." "I know it rains now," said the man, "but why don't you do it when it don't rain?" "Den em dont want no fixen, massa," replied Cuff with perfect sang froid.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that they have no finished improvements in the Southern States, as the Rail Road between Charleston and Augusta ranks among the first in the country. It is 136 miles in length, and is travelled over in the short space of seven hours.

Pennsylvania has some excellent Rail Roads, since they have changed their manner of constructing them. The rails of the Harrisburg and Philadelphia Rail Road were in the first place laid upon marble blocks, which proved of not sufficient elasticity to make it agreeable travelling, being similar to the Camden and Amboy Road when it was first built. The marble has been taken up, and cedar sleepers substituted, which makes it one of the best roads in Pennsylvania.

The western people take great pride in their steam boats, which in point of comfort are superior to any in the United States, excepting the Lake Champlain boats. They are built upon the high pressure principle, as the second use of their steam would fill their boilers with mud.—In point of speed the North River boats are superior to any in the world, in their own waters, but had they to contend with the mighty current of the Mississippi, they would be far inferior to the western boats. Travelling on these boats was till within two years past considered very unsafe—and the frequent explosions called for the interference of Congress, who have done much to prevent them, by an act providing for the inspection of all steamboats. Steamboat racing is mostly done away with, and the officers of the boats begin to set a higher value upon human life. They have yet, however, much recklessness, and should a passenger fall overboard, nine tenths of them would sooner see him drown than stop the boat to rescue him.

No one can form an adequate idea of the vast advantages of the great west, without seeing its water facilities, and rich productive soil. Were it possible for the tourist to stand at the mouth of the Ohio, and follow the winding courses of the western rivers with his eye, he would see cities that appear to be only spoken into existence, instead of being the progressive work of time. From the head of the noble Missouri to the mouth of the mighty Mississippi appears a chain of cities and villages all built within a few years. The red man no longer sharpens his tomahawk here to spill the blood of the whites, the wolf no longer sleeps in safety on the prairies, for internal improvements have advanced into the bosom of the hitherto trackless wilderness. Access to the interior is now easily attained, and every western passage accelerated by these improvements. What was considered a journey of days, is now performed in a few hours. It is by the agency of steam that the great west has arisen to what it is, and how much is due from them to that man who first made a practical application of it to boats. Should not a monument be erected at the confluence of some of our western rivers, in memory of Fulton, who may justly be called the father of the west, as to his invention alone is the west indebted for its rapid improvements.

V. N.

The Indian passing away.—We have now concluded our imperfect outline, or chart, of the main roads in both hemispheres in America, upon which the civilized world has been, and still is, gradually, recklessly, culpably and thoughtlessly pursuing "its course to the Occident;" and certainly it must be impossible for any just man to witness the setting sun rest for a moment upon the country known in America by the appellation of "the far west," without feeling that its blood-red brightness, which in effulgent beams is seen staining every cloud around it, is but an appropriate emblem of the Indian race, which rapidly sinking from our view, will be soon involved in impenetrable darkness; and moreover, that the night as well endeavor to make the setting planet stand still upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains before him, as attempt to arrest the final extermination of the Indian race. For while the white population of North America, before it has swelled into fourteen millions, as it has actually been the case, reduced an Indian population of nearly fourteen millions to three millions, what must be the progressive destruction of these unfortunate people now that the dreadful engine which, like the car of Juggernaut has crushed all that lay before it, has got its "steam up," and that consequently its power, as well as its propensity to advance, has indefinitely increased? From the Pacific Ocean towards the east, the same irresistible power is in operation. The white man's face along both the continents which are bordered by the Pacific, is directed towards those of his own race, who, as we have seen, are rapidly advancing towards him from the regions of the Atlantic; and whenever the triumphant moment of their collision shall arrive—whether the hands of the white men meet in friendship or in war!——Where, we ask, will be the Indian race?——echo alone will answer "where?"—*Foreign Quarterly.*

Use temporal things, but desire eternal.

The company of Books.—It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds; and these invaluable communications are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us familiar with the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all that will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presences, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prejudices of my own time will not enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of paradise, and Shakespeare is open to me to the worlds of imagination—the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship; and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best company where I live. Nothing can supply the place of books. They are cheering or soothing companions in solitude, sickness, and affliction. Let every man, if possible, gather some good books under his roof.—*Channing.*

Temperance Anecdote.—One day in the streets of Cork, a man of the name of Barry, a corn dealer, on his way to the savings bank, was met by a tavern keeper named Murphy; the latter said to him, 'why do you not come to see me now as often as you used?' 'To this the other answered, 'I cannot do any such thing now, as father Matthew has desired me to keep out of the way of temptation.' 'I am sorry to see you looking so very badly,' said the tavern keeper; 'why your face is quite yellow.' 'Why,' said Barry, 'if my face be yellow, so is my pocket too, thank God,' and he pulled out of his pocket four sovereigns, which he was going to lay up in the savings' bank. Not less than three or four hundred books had been opened in the Cork savings' bank since the spread of temperance there. By laying by money in that manner, we would have very little need for poor laws or work houses. By becoming totallers, the people would, in fact, constitute poor law societies among themselves. Then, neither the aged father nor the mother of a totaller would be under the heart rending necessity of applying for admission to a work house. 'And my friends,' continued the reverend speaker, 'when you die, you may by sure of having fine funerals, an object so dear to every Irishman.'

A Droll Punishment.—A late number of the Glasgow Scottish Herald says that it was the practice in that city, a few years since, to shave the heads of all persons who were carried drunk to the police—a practice which was attended with the most marked benefit to the morality of the city. The Glasgow editor says; 'Well do we remember the good effects produced by this unique punishment—and how astonished, were those who have been 'dressed' the preceding night when they appeared before the magistrate in the morning. Their hands wandered over their smooth pates—in some instances they could not be convinced of their own identity—imagining the bar officer had brought forward the wrong man, and up in the whole, so well did the system work that it was a perfect rarity to see a shaved man brought back to the office a second time; indeed so alarmed did the habitual tipplers become from the method, that one incorrigible of the squad always carried a wig in his pocket, in anticipation of finding himself docked in the morning.'

SHORT BUT SWEET.

Treasury Department,
Washington, Jan. 15, 1822.

SIR, This Department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee River *runs up*. You will please communicate the information.

Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq. Collector, Mobile.

Mobile, Feb. 7, 1822.

SIR; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th, and of informing you that the Tombigbee *does not run up at all.*

Very respectfully, S. DINSMORE.

Hon. W. H. Crawford, Secretary Treasury.

Treasury Department.
Washington, March 1, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this Department has no further services for you as Collector of Mobile.

Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Mobile.

Optional Sleep.

"Pray Jack, are you asleep?" said Ned.
"What makes you ask?" he slowly said;
"Because of you, or Sam,
I want to borrow half a crown,
For something that I owe to town."
"Why then," said Jack, "I am!"

The wishes and aspirations of our youth, are like columns of smoke, which, at first rise up towards the clouds, and then sink and sail along parallel to the earth.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

It has been the lot of the best and most useful men to be counted the troublers of the land. Even Christ and his apostles were thus misrepresented.

Trust not in uncertain riches.

Graham System;—What is it?

The chief food should be vegetables and fruit, to be eaten in as near their natural state as possible.

Bread made of unbolted wheat (that being its natural state,) is the best, although if made of rye or Indian, it would answer, if unbolted. Rice, sago, &c., are very wholesome if plainly cooked.

Butter should be used sparingly, cold, and none but fresh and sweet. Cream is a good substitute.

Milk, eggs and honey, are substances somewhat of the nature be worn animal and vegetable, and are allowed if desired.

If animal food be used at all, (it is better to do without it,) it should be of such animals as are full grown and have not been injured in fatting or driving to market—such as good beef mutton and poultry. It should be plainly cooked, by roasting, boiling, or broiling, with no other condiment than a little salt.

Care should be taken to make use of the teeth and masticate the food thoroughly.

Eat slow.

Fried meats and pork, in any shape are unconditionally rejected.

No fat or gravies of any kind, or pepper, mustard, oil, vinegar, &c., are used.

All stimulants, of every kind, as tea, coffee, wine, tobacco, (in all its forms,) cider, beer, &c. are rejected.

No drink except pure soft water, is proper at meals or at any other time.

Liquid food, as soups, broth &c. should be avoided by adults.

Only three meals should be taken, and they should be at least six hours apart as possible; the last meal of the day should be light, and at least two or three hours before going to bed. Not a particle of food should be taken except at meals. Every little luxury, like nuts, apples, &c., should constitute a part of a meal. Children may be allowed a very light luncheon of fruit or bread. The sick should not sip anything which requires digestion, as gruels, &c., but should have regular times of taking nourishment, as a well person would.

Care should be taken not to eat too much—if such a circumstance should sometimes happen, or if you are deprived of your meal at the usual time, the next meal should be lighter than usual.

Abstinence should always be preferred to taking medicine. It is a benefit to lose a meal occasionally.

About 7 hours should be the average time of sleeping, say from 9 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Sleeping apartments should be properly ventilated but no air should come direct upon the bed.

No tight clothing should ever be worn, no "comforters" as they are called, should be used on any bed. All bed clothes should be well aired. All clothes worn through the day should be taken off on going to bed.

Bathing is highly recommended, particularly in the morning, taking care to wipe dry, and immediately after rub well with a coarse towel or flesh brush.

The usual clothing should not be too warm.

Exercise in the open air is very necessary; walking, or riding on horseback are two of the best modes.

It is a wrong notion that aged people require wine and other stimulants, because they are least able to bear them; all stimulants, narcotics, &c. are offensive to the human system, particularly to the nerves; and instead of exciting to healthy action, only force the organs (to their injury,) to use great exertion to repel the offending substances.

No pastry should be used;—pies can be made with unbolted wheat and cream. Avoid cakes of all kinds in which butter or fat is used; they can be made of unbolted wheat with little sweetening, and a little ginger is allowed. Bread must not be eaten till 12 to 24 hours old. Fresh fish taken from running waters, boiled or broiled (but not fried) may be eaten occasionally.

Feather beds are highly injurious, and do not possess a single redeeming quality.

There are those who are rich in their poverty because they are content, and use generously what they have; there are others who in the midst of their riches are really poor, from insatiable covetousness or shameful profusion.

An eastern paper adverting to the unsettled state of the currency, cautions its subscribers to be careful and not have too much paper money on hand at one time, especially *if their subscription is in arrears.*

Woman.—When we see a neat, pretty girl, with a free but innocent air—dressed tastily yet simply—with cheeks which we can hardly help kissing, and with a pair of blue eyes which seem to repose in perfect security beneath their silken lashes, how can we help loving her. But when we see a woman whose looks seem to say that she is sojourning somewhere about the region of thirty-nine, dressed off in pink ribbons, mock gold chains, and pinchback brass-pins, and mincing her steps as if treading on eggs, she reminds us of an old piece of furniture scoured up to sell.

A Smart Pupil.—Josiah, how many scruples are there in a drachm?"

"Don't know, sir,"

"Went then, recollect there are two."

"Oh, there is boy! well, daddy takes his dram every morning without no scruples."

Singular.—The name "LORD," is found 8062 times in the old Testament. The name of 'GOD' is found 2725 times. The name 'JESUS' occurs 920 times in the New testament. The name 'CHRIST,' 555 times. The word 'Selah' is met with 74 times in the Bible. The word 'Eternity' but once. The double assevaration 'Verily, verily,' is to be seen 25 times in John's Gospel, and no where else. There are 314 interrogations (?) in Job. The phrase 'and God said,' occurs 10 times in the first chapter of Genesis. The names 'Jesus' and 'Christ' are neither of them in the 3d Epistle of John. The word 'Peace' is mentioned but once in the whole Bible 1 Peter 1, 20 The word 'Perseverance' is mentioned but once in the Bible—Eph. 6: 18. The word 'Justification' is mentioned but once in the New Testament. The word 'Election' but six times in the Scriptures. There is no mention made in the Scriptures of 'Adam's Fall' 'Original Sin,' nor 'The Covenant of Grace.' The words 'Eternal Life' are mentioned but once in the Old Testament, Daniel xii. 2. The word 'Predestinate' is mentioned twice, and twice the word 'Predestinated' is mentioned. —*Boston Palladium.*

Anecdote of Mr. Kemble.—Mr. Kemble had been dining with a noble duke of high convivial habits, and on this particular occasion the libations to Bacchus were so frequent and of so long a continuance, the party did not wend homewards until four o'clock in the morning. At a quarter past four Mr. Kemble (who insisted on walking) found himself home on the Strand, opposite Exeter 'Change in the upper apartments of which was exhibited the menagerie of the celebrated Polito. The "matin" roar of a lion called forth Mr. Kemble's attention; he paused—and with the fumes of wine floating on his brain, he was seized with a peculiar whim, and uttered to himself,

'To be, or not to be, that is the question.

'It shall be!—no man ever attempted it. In any book of natural history—nay in all the voyages and travels I ever perused, no man ever did it. I will do it.—He waited shall say, alone I *will have a ride on a rhinoceros!*" He here took a pinch of snuff, and exclaimed, 'what to! Exeter 'Change! Nobody stirring!" He then made a staggering effort to pull the bell. After he had rung the bell several times with tipsy vehemence, one of the keepers of the wild beasts, who slept in their apartment as sort of groom of the chamber, made his appearance in an ancient bear-skin dress, and a full wig. Kemble—'Sir, are you Mr. Polito?' Keeper—'No sir, master's a-bed, and asleep.' Kemble—'You must wake him, good fellow.' Keeper—'I daren't sir, unless it's werry perticler.' Kemble—'Next time say 'very particular.' Hark you, it is very particular. You have up stairs, if I remember rightly, an animal denominated a rhinoceros.' Keeper—'I've got a rhinoceros, and a fine fellow she is.' Kemble—'Then I must see him. You object. Go call Polito, your very noble and approved good master.' On the arrival of Polito, Kemble addressed him—'Mr. Polito, I presume?' Polito bowed. Kemble—'You know me, I suppose?' Very well sir. You are Mr. Kemble, of Drury-lane theater.' Kemble—'right good Polito! Sir, I am seized with an unaccountable, an uncontrollable fancy. You have a Polito—'Yes sir.' Kemble—'My desire is to have a ride upon his back.' Polito, 'Mr. Kemble you astonish me!' Kemble (elated) 'I mean to astonish the world. I intend to ride your rhinoceros up Southampton street to Covent garden market.' Polito, 'It is next to an impossibility.' 'Were it an impossibility, I would do it.' Polito—'Suppose any accident should happen, and he is valuable. I would not permit him to be led down into the street under the sum of ten guineas.' Kemble—'Here are ten guineas, Polito, a bargain. Lead forth my charger, speed! speed!' Polito finding that he could not get rid of the extraordinary application, pocketted the ten guineas, and told the keeper, (who was on intimate terms with the rhinoceros) to bring the animal out, with the proviso that it was to go no further than Covent garden. When in the street, ridiculous as it may appear, the grave John Kemble actually mounted on the back of the beast, who hardly knew what to make of it, but led in a strap by its feeder, went quietly enough, until Mr. Kemble, highly elated by the achievement of his whim, thought it necessary to spur with his heels. Keeper—'Gently sir. Let vel alone. This is rayther a crusty bufler; if you make him unruly he'll pitch you off, and rip you up.' 'Rip me up! Ha! ha! ha! What would they do at Drury?' It was daylight; and of course, a mob was collected from Covent garden market. At this moment Emery who was also returning from a late party saw the extraordinary cavalcade. Emery somewhat startled at the situation of Mr. Kemble, immediately went up to him, and walked by his side to the top of Southampton street, when Kemble deliberately dismounted, gave a crown to the keeper, patted the rhinoceros, saying, 'Farewell, poor beast!' and, holding Emery's arm, uttered. 'Mr Emery, I have doubtless committed a very silly action; but after imbibing a certain quantity of wine, my whims are under control; but nevertheless, I have done that which no living being can say he ever accomplished.

'What man dare, I dare.
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros—'

'Bless my soul, I am getting on the rhinoceros again. Mr. Emery will you have the goodness to see me home."

Steam Carriages for Common Roads.—One of Sir James Anderson's Steam Drags for common roads, was tried June 20th, on the Howth road near Dublin, and is said to have fully answered the anticipations of all concerned. It ran for about two hours, backing and turning in every direction—the object being chiefly to try the various parts in detail. It repeatedly turned the corners of the avenues at a speed of about 12 miles an hour, and at a pressure of only 40 or 46 lbs. on the square inch. No smoke has been observed, and very little steam was observed, while even this is alleged, will be removed when running publicly on the roads. The whole machinery is ornamentally boxed in.

National Courtesy.—Congress appropriated $15,000 for the purchase of presents to the Imaum of Muscat. The President has, in pursuance of this provision, selected 28 mirrors from Underwood, 100 Fulton st. N. Y., the two largest of which are 100 inches by 72, being the largest that have been made in this country. A pleasure barge has also been made in N. Y. by order of the President by Crolius, which will be a beautiful present. It is 31 feet long, 4 feet 10 inches beam, and 21 inches in depth.

The material is of cedar, and the outside white enamel, with the gunwale bands are painted, and are the rowlocks, awning stanchions, and rudder yoke. It has blue satin cushions fringed, imperial Wilton carpet in the bottom, and lined throughout above the thwarts with blue silk. A canopy covers the whole; that portion over the stern seats being richly curtained. The crescent surmounts the plated parts which sustain the canopy, while one of a larger size, to which are attached blue and white cords set in silver sockets serves to manage the rudder. Two sets of oars with plated bands and tips, and boat hooks to correspond, complete the equipment. This beautiful vessel may be seen at 7 Wall st.

The President has also directed specimens to be sent of every species of fire arms, and other military weapons including not only those in authorised use in the army, but repeating guns, rifles, pistols, &c., and every description of sword in use by officers of different grades, artilleries dragoons, &c.

The Constitution in the U. S. makes five years residence in the country, a prerequisite to citizenship.—It would seem therefore, that any provision by individual states which admits aliens to vote in less time than this, must be unconstitutional. The case which was recently before the Supreme Court of Illinois, it is now said, was dismissed through some informality, and some of the papers of that state affirm that all aliens who have resided 6 months in the State will be entitled to vote under the State Constitution.

Terrific Storm.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury furnishes that paper with the particulars of a dreadful thunder storm which passed over the Combahee section of S. Carolina on the 17th inst. attended with an awful destruction of human life. Just previous to its bursting upon them twenty of the negroes belonging to the Hon. Henry Middleton, being crowded into a house, whither they had repaired as a place of refuge, were struck down by a vivid flash of lightning, and the following is the result of the stroke. Four of them escaped entirely unhurt, were severely shocked—five were stunned, and horrible to relate, nine were killed upon the spot The nine who were killed never moved nor manifested any signs of animation, but presented a heap of mangled corpses. The five who were stunned, recovered their senses, only after the expiration of one hour, and two who were only severely shocked did not lose their recollection. The visible and external marks were different according to the intensity of the stroke upon each. Those who were stunned were and continued to be very much swollen and puffed up especially in the extremities. The features and bodies of the killed bloated and swollen to the full extent of the skin, were so disfigured as nearly to obliterate the identity of the individual, and the blood uncoagulated poured from their noses and ears, and the muscles as a usual, so entirely relaxed as to permit the body to be fixed into any position. In two only of these was there any abrasion of the skin, and that slight extending merely to the cuticle.

Attack of a Jackass.—A few days since, Isaac Johnson, Esq. formerly Sheriff of the county of Salem, N. J. where he still resides, was attacked and severely kicked by a jackass while tending a lot in which it was pasturing. The animal jumped upon him, knocked him down, kicked, stamped and bit him until life was nearly extinct and for a considerable length of time after he had ceased to make resistance. Mr. J. was much bruised and mutilated, and has since had one of his thumbs amputated. He had purchased the animal but a few days previous as one gentle and docile, and entered the enclosure in which it was pasturing without the slightest apprehension of danger. The attack was instant and terrific, and continued until he was weary of the assault, when he leisurely walked away, leaving his victim apparently lifeless. Mr. J had him shot the following day, having subsequently learned that the vicious habits had been similarly exhibited before.

Facility of Travelling in Europe.—The Boston Evening Gazette says that Mr. W. M. Andrews, who came passenger in the Britannia, has made a rapid tour from Malta to Boston. He left that island on the evening of the 15th of June and since that period has visited Naples, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Marseilles, passed over land 600 miles to Paris from there to Havre, crossing over to London, and from thence, in the Britania to Boston via Halifax. All this he accomplished in the short space *of thirty two days* —and time enough being allowed to see all that was necessary to be seen at the different cities.

The distinguished friend, John Joseph Gurney, sailed for England on Monday in the Roscius. He has been travelling in this country and the West Indies for about three years, and left behind him a valuable work concerning the working of the English emancipation system in Jamaica, and the other British Islands, which will be published in New York during the present week by Mahlon Day. This work, coming from such a source, cannot fail to have an extensive circulation, and will be looked for with great interest. It is understood that the author's testimony is, on the whole, in favor of the system. Mr. Gurney is one of the wealthiest as well as one of the most benevolent men of the age. A mutual friend, who has had a familiar acquaintance with his pursuits and travels in this country, estimates his donations and charitable gifts during his sojourn at $20,000. While on a visit in Canada he was so affected by the almost total absence of the means of education, that he purchased a lot of building for a school, and drew upon his house in London (his brother and himself being bankers) for £500 besides, to carry out the design. It is pleasant to remark in this connection, that Mr. G's. worthy sister, Mrs. Fry, has been travelling on the continent of Europe during about the same period, visiting the several Courts, and in a variety of other ways seeking to promote the benevolent objects to which she has devoted herself for life.

We are assured that her appeals to the throne of Denmark in behalf of emancipation in the Danish West India Islands, have at least led to a serious investigation, and may result in complete success.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Gen. Scott, Col. Backhead and staff, with the band of the 2d regiment, with a large number of ladies, embarked at Buffalo on the 22d ult. in the steamer *Illinois*, on a visit to the principal military posts on the upper lakes.

The beautiful ship Milwaukie arrived at Buffalo on Wednesday, in 7 days from St. Joseph, with 1,500 brls. flour, 1,500 bushels wheat, 125 casks alcohol, and 27 tons pig iron.

Edward Dyer, auctioneer at Washington, advertises that on the 4th of August he will sell by auction, the two Arabian horses presented by the Sultan of Muscat to the President of U. S.

Flying.—Galignani's Messenger relates that a Bavarian mechanic, named, ingenhoizer, has invented an apparatus for flying, and has proposed to the Minister of the interior, to make a public exhibition of his system in the Champs Elysees, on the King's fete of the 1st of May. He pretends that he can, with his apparatus, raise himself to any height he pleases, take any direction in the air, and lower himself with more or less rapidity, at will.

The interest on the Morris Canal bonds is no longer paid in London. The holders there have authorized a respectable firm in this city to call on the company for an exposition of its affairs. This exposition is promised as soon as the president returns to this city. The amount of indebtedness in London is not known by the public here, but is believed to be very large. It is well known the company owe a large sum in Holland for which the canal is pledged. The canal is a valuable one, and the amount of coal and merchandise transported on it is large. It has, however, never paid the interest on the amount expended, and for some time past the company is known to have been embarrassed.—*N. Y. Exp.*

The Courier says;—Mr. Cryder, of the house of Morrison, Cryder & Co. is one of the committee, and arrived here in the British Queen, as the representative of the foreign bond holders.

Specie.—The barque Cossa, arrived here this morning from New Orleans, brought $71,000 in specie, consigned to A. Lardner, of the United States Bank. The brig Langdon Cheeves arrived yesterday from the same place, brought $100,000 in specie, consigned to the same institution.—*Philad. Gaz.*

State Stocks by Auction.—There were yesterday sold by auction, in Wall st. $25,000 New York 5½ per cent. for the benefit of sundry rail roads, at par to 99.

Two fine lads, the eldest named James Bowman, aged 16, the other Conover Schenck, aged 12, both of Middleton, N. J. while on a visit, near the inlet at Shrewsbury, went into the water to bathe about noon on Sunday; the youngest ventured beyond his depth and was carried out to sea. The elder lad swam to rescue him, but the tide was too strong for his efforts, and they were both lost forever.

☞ Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

Rapid Firing.—An artillery company at Cincinnati, on the Fourth, loaded and fired one gun nine times in fifty-six seconds.

A Bank worth having.—It is a cry often heard in these times, that the Banks won't discount. We know a bank whose vault is well stored with the richest treasures, which is open to all who are disposed to apply, and which through all the pressure, has been as ready to discount as in the most prosperous times. Gentle reader if you are content to quit speculation, and willing simply to make your mark, you can be accommodated. This bank has a perpetual charter, and is known as the Grand Bank of Terra Firma; an entrance may be found, upon the sunny side of most of our hills.

Yes boys, such you must grasp without gloves are the plough, the spade and the hoe. The only security it requires is industry endorsed by temperance, and it seldom offers any thing but substantial currency. Those who have made themselves lean by complaining of hard times, and the scarcity of money, need only try one experiment, and the sooner they take the responsibility the better. Application should be made early in the season.—*Watchtower.*

An Irish Wager.—"Nate hand you are then my darlint,' said one bricklayer to another. 'You mount yer ladder wid ye hod full of stones, and scatter them on the head iv us as ye go sir.'—'Be my sowl I'd carry yer own sweet self up from de bags to de roof, and down widout you feelin' spilt.'—'You couldn't do it sir—I'd lay a trifle ye couldn't.'—'For a naggin I could dem; d'ye take me bet ?'—'Done! the naggin ov ye's, I'll instantly tugging out his half pence; as it happens I'm hate.' 'I'd rather lose anything than my wager, an' just as we were comen by the second story I was in great *hopes.*'

Census.—The man appointed to take the census in Pawtucket, Mass., experiences, so says the Gazette, the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the ages of the girls, none of whom plead guilty to over 24. In one family he found no less than 19, all between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four.

For the Plainfield Union.

Reply to Alpha.

Sir:—In the last number of the Union, the public were favored, at your particular request, with your communication upon the study of Mathematics. If the editorial features which accompanied it, had not, in a measure, committed those who differ from you in opinion to a reply, (if indeed you can be said to have any *opinion* upon the subject at all,) the shallowness of your sentiments, couched in language

"Scarce half made up,
And that as loose and unfashionably,
The dogs bark in,"

would have shielded you from any notice whatever from those who occasionally "waste their time upon branches beyond Arithmetic and Surveying." The world, Sir, has not yet grown so ill-natured as to find fault with ignorance, provided it be not backed with an arrogant self-sufficiency. But when a man, stiffening his hamstrings, struts out before the community, *through the press*, attacking a science of which he is profoundly ignorant, and congratulating himself upon a relish for pursuits, of which we look in vain for any other evidence than his own assertion, he sinks deservedly, and unpitied to that depth in the scale of public estimation, where mock and gibe are his comforters. If, Sir, you, or any of your *literary friends*, should deem my remarks unnecessarily severe, you will please to remember that they were dictated by a conviction, that one so stupid as yourself could not have his attention secured by less vigorous means. Balaam's ass would not listen till he was well cudgelled.

You commence with a sneering enquiry concerning the utility of those parts of mathematics, which lie beyond Arithmetic and Surveying; and "humbly conceive there is no such thing as applying the term *sublimity* to these studies." I do not doubt your sincerity. It is not always fair, however, to judge others by ourselves, particularly in matters of taste. What subject of human contemplation can compare in grandeur with that with which demonstrates the trajectories, the periods, the distances, the dimensions, the velocities, and the gravitation of the planetary system; states the tides; adjusts the nutation of the earth; and contemplates the invisible comet wandering in its parabolic orb for successive centuries, in but a corner of the universe; which considers that the diameter of the earth's orbit, of one hundred and ninety millions of miles in length, is but an evanescent point at the nearest fixed star to our system;—that the first beam of the sun's light whose rapidity is inconceivable, may still be traversing the bosom of boundless space! Language sinks beneath contemplations so exalted, and so well calculated to inspire the most awful sentiments of the Great Artificer; of that Wisdom which could contrive this stupendous fabric; that Providence which can support it; and that Power, whose hand could launch into their orbits, bodies of a magnitude so prodigious.

It was not to be expected that one who professes intimacy with antiquity should err so egregiously in relation to the advancement which mathematics made among the Greeks. But I cannot attempt to correct you in a short essay like this. I merely remark in passing, that Geometry was regarded with the most enthusiastic admiration among that people, and so ardent was the devotion of its votaries that they transmitted it to us in a state so little short of perfection that the labors of 2000 years, with the advantage of starting where they left off, have been able to do very little to improve or beautify the magnificent fabric which they reared. When Geometry was yet in its infancy, it acquired so strong an influence over Plato's mind, that he placed the inscription over the door of his school, "*Let no one who is unacquainted with Geometry enter here;*" and when his disciples asked him what was the probable employment of the Deity, he replied, *God himself geometrizes.* Pythagoras was so delighted with his demonstration of the theorem respecting the *Square of the Hypothenuse*, that he is said to have sacrificed *one hundred oxen* to express his gratitude to the Muses; and Archimedes took so much pride in his discoveries respecting the properties of the sphere and cylinder, that he ordered his tomb to be inscribed after his death, with a sphere and a cylinder. Such, Sir, was the ardor of these pioneers in the march of scientific truth; and long after every other memorial of their existence shall have sunk into oblivion; when their statues and temples, and triumphal arches, shall have crumbled atom by atom into dust, the science of Geometry, of which they were the founders, shall still remain. Decay and corruption can never reach it. Independent of matter and all its liabilities, it is the same in all times and places; and the admirers of Geometry, through all future ages will go back to the times of Thales, Pythagoras, Archimedes and Euclid, to celebrate the birth-day of their favorite science.

I would not do you the injustice to deny that you have advanced one idea, which, though erroneous, has always operated, upon the minds of many, to the prejudice of mathematical pursuits. Your objection is substantially this; that they contract the mind, and, by circumscribing its view, oppose the exercise of invention; that they tend to form a skeptical, and mechanical character, rendering the mind incapable of comprehending an extensive subject, and insensible to those nice shades of evidence, and unconsciousness of that accurate perception of beauty and truth, so requisite to quick and fair judgment in matters of taste and morals. This objection, if well founded, would be sufficient to prove the study dangerous; but I fear it will require more ingenuity than you possess, to defend a position so vulnerable.

It would not be difficult to reply to your charge by reasoning on the nature of the science, and its necessary effect upon the mind. I might mention the many surprising discoveries that have been made in it, and the power of making those, which the study of certain parts communicates, by leading the mind along the natural path of invention. It might be shown that if on the one hand, the view is circumscribed in a particular proposition, while the attention is fixed to a single point; so on the other, few employments give exercise to a greater grasp and comprehension of mind than the keeping in sight an ultimate object, through all the parts of a long mathematical process, and observing the bearing which each argument has on the final one. We might notice also the nature of the investigations in the higher Algebra, more abstract and general than the language employed in the metaphysical and moral sciences will admit. In fine, if exposing our weakness could add to our strength, we might point to those parts of analysis, where the path of discovery is so dark, and the mental process so subtle and evanescent, that the most profound masters, while they have with wonder admired the certainty of the conclusion, have been staggered and divided about the nature, and even the truth of the principles, by which it is attained.

But it is unnecessary to confute by argument, when we have such unbounded evidence from history, how groundless are these objections. We may ask then whether all the Geometry of Greece could quench or restrain the creative genius and glowing imagination of Plato? Whether the astonishing reach of mind, the proud originality and independence of thought, the faultless taste and eloquent sensibility displayed in the most perfect writings of his native tongue were diminished by the strong predilection and most complete success with which Pascal cultivated the Mathematics? Or has the philosophy of the human mind been investigated with less skill, the parts of this boundless science been examined with less patience, the laws regulating the motions of our thoughts, noted with less penetration, or the influence of association on the language and imagery of Poetry traced with a less delicate pencil, than if Dugald Stewart had not for years discharged the functions of the Mathematical Professorship at Edinburgh?

I have now, Sir, concluded my criticism upon the very singular views you entertain in relation to this popular branch of education. I have not written with the expectation of effecting any change in your sentiments. It is just as impossible as it ever was "to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

Your closing remarks set all gravity at defiance. We are there informed, that the elegance of the diction which your article displays, is due entirely to your passion for the Classics. Your purely jackatestical style, would sooner lead us to suspect that you had been cropping thistles in Beotia, than drinking inspiration at Parnassus or Helicon. "With the literary characters of the country," you modestly observe, "you are proud to be associated." "*Bless us, what a dust we raise,*"—said the fly on the chariot wheel.

With your communication I am done. I have given it more attention than it deserved—much more than I designed to do, when I sat down to notice it. And I take my leave of you, with assuring you that this reply is to be attributed solely to the importance of the subject which you have barely attempted to vilify. Truly "there are times, when the *insignificance of the accuser* is lost in the *magnitude of the accusation.*"

Affectionately Yours,

JUNIUS.

Industry of Massachusetts.—According to an official report made to the Legislature, (an abstract of which is given in the Philadelphia Inquirer) it appears that the product of the great branches of *manufacturing* industry in Massachusetts, during the year ending in April 1837, was $91,790,000; of which sum the three principal items were, cotton fabrics, $17,419,000; woolen fabrics, $10,399,000; and fisheries, $7,592,000. If to the products of manufacturing industry, be added the earnings of navigation and agriculture, it is estimated that the whole annual product of the industry of Massachusetts exceeds $100,000,000; which divided by 700,000, the population of the state, gives $140 as the average value of the annual labor of each man, woman, and child in the community. The whole value of the industry of the cotton growing country of the Southern States, with a population of 2,500,000, is equal to $100,000,000; and the annual value of the labor of each man, woman and child in those states, is estimated at only $40.

Spurious twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation in Philadelphia.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, August 3, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Louisiana Election.—We have New Orleans papers to the 18th. The majority of Edward D. White, whig, for Congress in the first district is 2045, and of John B. Dawson, V. B. in the second, is 13.

The Senate will stand 8 whigs to 9 Van Buren men. In the House there will be a whig majority—probably not exceeding 4 or 6. In the last Legislature the state of parties in the senate was reversed; and in the house the whigs had a majority of 8 or 10.—*Jour. Commerce.*

Strange as it may seem, complete returns are not in from the third district, and which party has chosen that member of Congress is yet uncertain.

Whig Meeting at Plainfield.

The Tippecanoe Association of Westfield township will hold a public meeting at Plainfield on Monday, the 3d of August next, at 6, P. M.

Charles Kaig, Esq. of Elizabeth-Town, Joseph Hoxie, Esq. of New York, James Wilson, Esq. of Trenton, and others are expected to address the meeting.

Men of all parties are invited to attend.

The cars of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Co. will leave Elizabethtown at 5 o'clock, P. M. and return as soon as the meeting adjourns, for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the meeting. Fare going and returning 37½ cts.

Joseph Alexander, Isaac H. Pierson,
Joseph M. Osborn, John Rendolph,
Elisha Runyon, Executive
July 29, 1840. Committee.

N. B. The members of the Association are requested to assemble at Laing's Hotel in Plainfield, punctually at 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of transacting important business previous to the above meeting.

☞ The Public Meeting will be held at the Rail Road Depot, and a convenient place will be provided for the ladies to hear the addresses.

Elections.—As the dullness of summer news, and summer business, is slowly passing away, elections in the States are becoming more frequent, to stir up both news and business. To-morrow, Tuesday, elections for State officers are held in Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois. In the latter state three members of Congress are also to be chosen on the same day. In Tennessee, the election takes place on Thursday of this week,—in North Carolina the fore part of this month,—and in Vermont, for State officers, and five members of Congress, on the 1st of September.

The Salt River Journal, published at Bowling-Green, Missouri, a good-sized, and well conducted paper, until lately neutral, has just come out in favor of the Administration. We trust, friend Buckner, your course hereafter will be more troublous than heretofore—better have stood to your neutrality, and let party strife alone—however, you know your own business best. Be sure we shall not follow your example. Why in the name of success do you not change the ill-favored title of your well-printed journal?—Salt River is an unlucky name in politics. The whigs in these parts say that you are laying an anchor ahead, and that your patronage after the fall elections will be immense.

There is an article in some of the administration papers, copied from the Cincinnati Advertiser, entitled "Street Brawls of Gen. Harrison," with an affidavit, &c. It was ordered for insertion in the Union, but we declined it, as we do not by any means approve of circulating such stories. We will never aid in bringing into ridicule the great men of our country, however profitable we might find it, for they are the glory of the nation. Many such articles against Gen. Jackson were circulated, as well as several others against Gen. Harrison, which, we are happy to say, are calculated to injure their authors only. Any thing rationally condemning or commending the public acts or policy of such men as Jackson, Harrison, Van Buren, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton, &c. we have no objections to inserting—but any thing merely calculated to bring such men into contempt and ridicule before the nation and world, we will not circulate for 50 cents per column or ten times that. Though we do not agree with them all in every thing, we honor them, and wish the United States could produce many more, equal to them in talent and influence.

Red River Raft.—A channel has been cut through the raft to permit the passing of any of the boats. The plantations were clear of water, but there was considerable sickness from ague and bilious fever.

Among the passengers of the British Queen was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hughes, Roman Catholic Bishop of New York.

From the Baltimore American, of Wednesday last.

Steamboat Collision—Great Loss.

A fearful collision occurred at sea on Saturday night last, between the steamboats Governor Dudley and North Carolina, which resulted in the loss of the latter boat, together with the passengers' baggage, and the U. S. mails for the south. Providentially no lives were lost. These boats both belong to the Wilmington and Roanoke R. Co. and at the time of the collision, which took place at sea, about 60 miles south of Wilmington, the North Carolina was running towards Charleston with the Northern passengers and mails, while the Governor Dudley was on her way towards Wilmington.

The collision took place about 1, A. M. on a starlight night and calm sea. They were going 12 or 14 miles an hour, and were seen by each other for a mile before they came together. How they managed to run into each other is not known. The North Carolina sunk to the waters edge in 10 minutes, and the passengers, all in their beds, had barely time to escape with their lives, on to the Dudley, before she went to the bottom. Among the passengers in the N. C. were several members of Congress—one of whom, Gen. Dawson, of Georgia, lost $15,000 in his trunk. Other passengers also lost considerable sums of money, and some were losers of their little all.

Specimens of anthracite iron, manufactured from anthracite coal, at the furnace of Messrs. Biddle, Chambers & Co. at Danville, Columbia co. Pa. have just been sent to Peale's museum by Burd Patterson, of Pottsville, Pa.

Much sickness is said to prevail all along the Tennessee river. Many farmers had deserted their farms and gone to the mountains, and the crops in the river bottoms were "drowned out."

American Bishops.—A Paris paper of June 26th, mentions that three Roman Catholic Bishops from the United States, [viz: Mr. Rosati, of St. Louis, an Italian, Mr. Portier, of Mobile, a Frenchman, and Mr. Niles, of Nashville, an American, have arrived in that city on their way to Rome.

Cold Water.—A new set of candidates for medical popularity have sprung up in Germany, who under the guidance of Vincent Priessnitz, a farmer in Graefenburg, in Austrian Silesia, profess to cure all diseases by the internal and external application of pure cold water.

Remember, that when a boy is scared, in the night, he whistles. When a coward expects to be beaten, he blusters. When a politician is afraid of defeat, he brags.

Louisiana Crops.—The New Orleans Courier says: "Abundant as last year's cotton crop turned out, we are assured that of this year will exceed it in quality and quantity, should nothing unusual happen before November. A planter on Red River, who made 800 bales last year calculates on 1000 at least this fall. The Sugar Cane also bids fair to reward the planter. So that times would be brisk enough among us, next winter, could all hands get clear of their debts."

☞ The Report of the Minority of the Committee of Elections in the New Jersey Case is an exceedingly interesting document, which ought to be in the hands of every Jerseyman. We have determined to publish it in pamphlet form, and hope to be able to distribute it with our next paper.

The Report will make 24 large closely printed pages. It will be printed on good paper and furnished to clubs or individuals at the low price of two dollars per hundred copies. Orders are respectfully solicited.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

A Great Freshet was produced at Washington on the night of the 23d ult. by a tremendously heavy rain. The streets were deluged, a considerable portion of Pennsylvania avenue was overflowed, cellars filled, bridges swept away, &c. The damage done is estimated at $40,000.

An interesting display of silk worms, through all the changes from the perfect butterfly, their eggs, the worm when first hatched, through all the stages and feeding to the cocoon, with specimens of American made silk, deposited in Peale's museum by Mr. J. W. Griffith, Norwalk, Ct.

The Boston papers say that 50 berths have been taken for the steamship Britannia for her return trip. There are fewer merchant ships in that port than for a number of years—only six ships, 3 barques and a few brigs. The high rates of southern freights, and the very long passages from Europe have had a tendency to produce this scarcity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Garret S. Lane, $2,91; Miss O. Bragg, 1,92; Wm. M. Jennings, ,81; S. S. Pound, ,75; J. L. Runyon, 75; I. Coles, Esq. ,50; David Oliver, 1,00.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Truman Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, so far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if they have any, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

16t 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in Bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy**, translated from the Original Greek of an O.d Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

Notice.

IS Hereby given that Elizabeth Boice, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I a n determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JACOB G. BOICE.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 3t 2w

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig pieces, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840. 2

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		4 62 to	4 75
Rye Flour,		2 56 to	2 62½
Indian Meal,		2 75 to	3 —
Grain —Virginia Wheat,			1 00
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			53
Corn, yellow, northern,		52 to	57
Do. white. L. I. & Jersey,		— to	57
Do. southern,		56 to	—
Barley		61 to	66
Oats,		30 to	37
Peas, white dry,			12 00
White Beans,		15 00 to	16 76
Molasses.—New Orleans		27 to	33
Havana, Matanzas,		23 to	24
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		12 00 to	12 25
Do. prime,		8 50 to	8 75
Butter, dairy		14 to	20
Do. shipping		12 to	12
Hog's Lard,		6 to	11
Pork, mess, brl.		14 00 to	—
Do. prime,		10 00 to	12 00
Cheese, American,		9 to	9
Hams,		10 to	—
Rice, 100 lbs.		3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0	15 to	0 16
Dipped,		13 to	0 14
Sperm,		41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10 to	12
Java,		12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		11 to	11
Upland,		6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			3 00
Pickled Cod, brl		3 50 to	4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.		18 to	00
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		11 50 to	12 21
Mackerel, No. 2,		9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3		6 25 to	7 20
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			39
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8 to	10
New Orleans		6 to	8
Loaf,		14 to	15
Lump,		15 to	17
Tallow.—American.		11 to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,		62 to	1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37 to	80

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	no sale
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	el 1-2
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	par 1
Red Back	par o 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal & banking co.—Trenton bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	3
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	3 1-2 to 3
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	5 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. at Penn's Ferry.	broke
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Ft. Pa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

Between Richard D. Littell, President of the States Island Bank, Complainant, and Silas Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 27th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stake in the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains in the line of Job Squier's land, then along James Brees's land south 48 deg. East 18 chains and 55 links to a stone in the line of Job Squier's land and corner of other land of Nathan Vail, then along the line of his other land south 84½ degrees west, 13 chains and 20 links to a stake and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of lot No. 203 north 57½ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, south 32½ degrees west 69 links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 deg. west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32½ degrees east, 69½ links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 48 degrees west 13 chains and 86 links to a stone in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road, north 92½ degrees east 5 chains and 20 links to a stone in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his line and Job Squier's north, 89½ degrees east 8 chains 21½ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 100 lots lying on the northeasterly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 218, according to a map of the said land, dated Oct. 13th, 1835, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, July 20th, 1840. 4w

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we have now received a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety.—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE W. PEARSALL,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

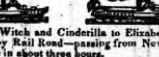
ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840, two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

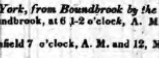


For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 9 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's; or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spelling and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany,
Blake Pencils by the hundred, for Schools, and in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th, 1840.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, per quire.—Also, Letter Papers, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechisms, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS of such, as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandums and Pass Books, from 1 to 9 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Drawing Paper, Letter, Legal and Bonnet.

Pocket Books and Wallets, Large and small.

Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Pen Knives, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S FILES.

ALMANACS for 1840.

—Lucifer Matches.—Lead Pencils.—Sealing Wax.—Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Tuition Matches,—Pocket Combs.—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book.
Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas.
Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic.
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Dabell's Arithmetic.—Webster's Spelling.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books.
School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rectoric.—Grimshaw's United States.
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar.

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings.
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill.
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Clark.
Village Hymns.—Young Man's Aid.
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott.
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy.
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait.
Bunyan's Holy War.—The Golden Rail Road.
Whitteer's Poems.—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Lindley Murray's Grammar.—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary.—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospel.—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis.—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit.—Watt's Psalms and Hymns
Life of David—Jonah.—Tessant.—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France.—Greece.—England
Song Books, several kinds.—Pirate's Own Book
Professor Silvey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanack for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—Child's Book on the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott.
Goldsmith's Natural History with Plates.
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Teller, Cards, and Complete Bible,
Charlotte Temple.—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster.—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa.—Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vasa, with a portrait,
Thome and Kimball's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate.—Royal Cobb of Hoyll
Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Right of Freedom, with a portrait—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols:
The Fountain &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let; at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography.—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic.—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Frugality.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Pompeiana Oraculum; or Book of Fate.—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte, translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Franklin's Theory of Gunpowder
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts each.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 8 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—2s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Song Book.—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.

June 15.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are required to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law, to

ALEX. WILSON, Administrator.

South Plain's, May 2d, 1840.

A New Volume.

The first number will be issued on the twenty seventh day of June 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

COMPRISING

Articles from the Pens of the most distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting and instructive to readers, including Original Poetry—Tales and Sketches, grave and pathetic—Critical Reviews of Books and choice selections from the best New York, English and French Periodical Literature and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the Drama, and Criticisms upon the fine arts as they are presented for the notice and consideration of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, &c. &c. &c. displayed in the latest Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and a multifarious variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, and remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Sciences, Art, Mechanics, &c.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most splendid steel engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus on the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These engravings are somewhat similar in size for framing or the post folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent historians by American artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a repository of elegant literature of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the unanimous and unbiased commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The Mirror, for its size, is the cheapest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, so every subscriber is sure of a perusal of the literature and the fine arts, and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and three pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost insignificant for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have the support of two hundred thousand readers, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious engravings on wood will also be given.

In entering, for the general taste, we shall never permit be set aside the claims of a spare hour to the mental amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the neighbor of whose fayer the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In wishing for a new volume, we feel assured that while we continue to deserve, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge, we shall continue to conduct a new work with renewed spirit and a steady determination to render the Mirror still more the most ardent friends could wish.

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra superfine quarto form, with new type, and on fine white paper. It is issued in a shape of a work splendid superfine quarto engravings, and is embellished with wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, or Flute, value at least twice the amount of the price of the Volume, and has since its publication maintained the character of the most popular and fashionable work of the kind. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. Subscriptions received by the Agents of the Mirror residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the Editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Postmasters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters address to the Mirror must contain bank bills, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**

LABELS, &c. &c., done to the best manner, at the lowest rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839. tf

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made to the Term of April, 1840, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 16th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, about one mile east of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

DANIEL RUNYON,
GEO. GE BROWN, Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX.

May 18th, 1840. 17 ts

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains near to Plainfield. Inquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1839. 20 ly

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The Government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $5 a year for the use of them. Books are to be furnished at cost without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its sleeping rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It will be sufficient that while medicine is necessary, to heal the sick, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system, that the most learned physicians and scientific others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the chief agent in their efficacy, and their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discovery's secret was too complex for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, which characterizes the truly learned, they have all admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same sphere, namely that they act directly upon the chyle in the stomach, and from thence the blood, and in manner has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This no other effect, and the unlimited gratitude of the afflicted is the best report. There is no sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of forming fever sickness, &c. &c. &c.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1840. Number 186.

E. F. OSBORN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OVER
OUR THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months of said year; $2.25, end if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines or a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications of long or short or business, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 9 o'clock, Monday Morning.

VARIETY.

For the Plainfield Union.

Musquitoes.

Radii are lignibus colores neque commovet eha.
Virg.

Mr. Editor.

A few evenings since, I was very tired, and went to bed about eleven. It was exceedingly hot, and no sight was my room with the soft yellow beams of the moon, that it was long before I could win "nature's sweet restorer" to my eyelids. As I am a gentleman of exceedingly thoughtful disposition, I was not at a loss for amusement. I began to run over the events of the day that was gone; and after some little pensionable, my meditations gathered around the pretty form of a certain lady, and I lulled myself into a gentle slumber by thinking of her. I lay for sometime in that most luxurious state, between sleeping and waking—just on the boundary line of mortality—with half my senses yet clinging to this earth, and the rest already beginning to roam in the lightness of freedom through the realms of fancy. I was indeed in a most delightful state of mind, and scarcely felt the couch that gave rest to my weary frame. Fair visions, beautiful as the hues of the rainbow, floated in my imagination. The conceptions of fancy embodied themselves—the very wishes of my waking moments were half accomplished; and I became, as it were the mighty ruler of a world of my own. I thought I was sailing through the immensity of space, and passed by planets in my way; but it was pleasure to me, and I seemed to be wheeling in graceful circles in the air, far away in the cerulean sky. Sometimes I thought I was sporting in the green meadow, romping and racing with the most lovely maidens I ever beheld. In short every kind spirit that lifted me far above the regions of earthly degradation, and I was revelling in the gay pleasures of another world.

At length my fancy began in one terrible capsize. The pretty girls—the green meadows—passed away; and I thought I beheld a battle. I stood upon the brow of a rugged mountain—The sun dashed and flamed on one side, and the din of war arose on the other. The wind blew in roaring whirlwinds, and bore the white foam of the ocean in misty wreaths along the air. The sky was blackening with huge clouds, that rolled like a troubled ocean over my head. The lightning burst through the gloom in broad bright sheets of fire, or quivered in terrible forms along the dark sky, as though its mighty train had been sent in wrath. The thunder crashed along the heavens as if a thousand worlds had tumbled together and shivered into ruins. I turned my eye from the stormy clouds to gaze upon the fight. I saw warriors bounding fiery steeds—rushing over the shrinking bodies of the dying. Nations flashed—the thunder and the cannon shook the earth with their mingled tumult. Shrieks, shouts, and the clashing of arms sounded in my ear, and I was about to fly away from the scene, when I saw in the midst of the battle, the form of a beautiful woman; her curls ringlets were streaming in the wind, and her white robe spotted in terror at the desolation around. I was rushing to her relief, when I saw a huge ruffian approach to her side—he seized her silver ringlets—he tore them from her head—and waved in the exultance of his triumph to grasp her throat; and the shriek that arose above the storm of war, was answered by a laugh. Another, and another, roughly seized the beautiful being; until I shouted revenge, and rushed to her rescue. Many a bright blade flashed around me—many a sword bathed whirred by my ear, but I bore the falchion from the clenched hand of a dying warrior, and mingled in the battle. The lady figures of my enemies bore back at my approach. I cut my way to the terrified girl; and when she saw her brutal insulters gnashing their teeth at my feet, she sprang to my side and clung to my bosom. A giant monster struck at her white forehead. I turned my wrath on him—his blade shivered into a thousand atoms—I cleaved his onward skull to the jaw, and he fell shrieking from his horse. Dreadful were my struggles—terrible was my revenge. I bore her back against the maddened fury of all around—sprung with my lovely burden upon a fleet steed; the noble animal fled like the wind; the clouds disappeared as we rode; the sun shone again in bright constellations—the birds sang music to our way—and in a few moments I thought we were in one of the most beautiful countries I ever saw, and heard the clang of war on ye as some gentle breeze bore it at intervals to our ears. Who shall tell the happiness of my bosom at the moment I bore away my pretty maiden from the battle, and felt that we were free! Roses clustered in blushing wreaths around us, and perfumed breezes brushed away the drops that emotion had gathered on my brow. I looked upon the being I had rescued; and, looking, I loved. She smiled upon me, and was beginning to speak, when the voice of a distant trumpet broke upon our ears. Nearer, and more near, came the fatal sound; sometimes breathing soft music, but as it approached it grew a long, loud thundering twang, and—I awoke. The fairy scene had vanished; but the sound of the trumpet continued; I raised myself in my couch—and, gracious fathers! it was a mosquito! a little, vile, cruelly mosquito was flourishing in all the glory of long legs and sharp sting, around the very pinnacle of my nose!

Now, was ever such misfortune? To be dragged down from the fiery realms of imagination—torn blushing cheeks and blushing roses—from fame—and victory—and love—to be torn away from these pleasures by the buzzing of a musquito! at whose approach the enchanted spell was broken, and every vestage of my happy vision melted away!—it was too much for human nature to bear. I lay upon my couch in a state of the most pitiable melancholy, muttering over the sad certainty that I was only my poor humble self—that I had not been the monarch of the world—that I had not even seen a battle. I had not rescued lovely innocence from ruin; and instead of cleaving the brutal ruffian from his steed, I had been in all probability, flourishing away at my poor unoffending bed-post, or beating perhaps the musk and surrounding form of my pillow.

Pity me, Mr. Editor; but do not laugh when I assure you I was exceedingly indignant, and what increased my passion to a most alarming degree, was the fact, that the little rascal kept humming about my face—now sailing about my ear—then casting a fine flourish on the tip of my nose—and sometimes with the most perfect sang froid alighting on my very cheek. I struck my face with all my might in hopes of crushing the intruder to death, but he escaped from the blow, and all their fury fell upon myself. I began to be outrageous, and had already twice myself in to a copious perspiration, when to my unspeakable delight, the fury of the besieger abated—I heard his tone dying away in distance—feebly, and more feebly, it just reached my ear—and I could hear it no more.

I flung myself upon my pillow, and after a few moments' repose, a gentle slumber again began to steal over my senses—my eyes closed; the exercise of mankind were again rapidly passing from my recollection; my spirit began again to float through the creations of fancy, and sought with the voluntary wanders of the dreaming world. I was just forgetting myself and all my cares, when "terrible doom," the approaching music of my long legged friend was audible away off in the farthest corner of my room; and to my utter consternation, I could distinguish the varied hum of several of his companions. The persecuted Frenchman, when he beheld for the fifth time the everlasting pile of his waggish purser, and exclaimed in the memorable countenance of his half-broken heart, "Begar! here's Monsieur Tonson come again," did not feel half the vexation I experienced from my nocturnal visitor. In the name of comfort thought I when will my misfortunes end? Gently and playfully the little fellows sported before they thought fit in their wisdom to sit down to supper. They smiled round and round; now retiring, so as to flapper my mind with the vain hope that they were leaving me forever; and then coming boldly within an inch of my nose. Unhappy man! thought I, upon what trifles does your peace depend. I called my stoicism to my aid, and determined to sleep in spite of them.

Yes, thought I, without opening my eyes, for I was very sleepy with all my vexation,—I will not let so small a trouble cause a single murmur. I was interrupted in my soliloquy by a sharp bite on my forehead, upon which my philosophy and equanimity vanished, and I was compelled to act upon the defensive. I tried to catch some of them as they flew by me. I whirled around the clothes, in hopes of burying them in its folds. Alas! Alas! I had no sooner composed myself to rest again under the foolish supposition that I had driven them away, than the same everlasting hum came whirring past my ears, and sailing in a most provoking composure around every feature of my face. At length I sprang out of bed in despair—opened the windows and doors of my room, and paced the room in angry sleeplessness. A gentle breeze came murmuring into the chamber, and bore away my tormentors. I looked out upon the silent world. The beautiful streaks of morning were just stretching along the eastern sky. I felt a little soothed by the beauty of the scene; my irritation gradually subsided. I flung myself again on my couch, and the bright beams of the morning sun awoke me from a refreshing slumber. When I arose I happened to cast my eyes upon the white washed ceiling, and there I beheld a mosquito reposing his delicate form after the fatigues of the night. I mounted a table—and subtly and carefully reached my extended palm, and gave a most terrible slap. There was blood on the place when I got down, and happening to look in the glass, I found my teeth set together, in a most revengeful manner.

J——S.

At a late examination at the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy what he would do if a man were blown up by gunpowder?

"I! Why," coolly replied the Tyro, "wait till he came down again."

"True," said Abernethy, "and suppose kicked you a posteriori, for such an impertinent reply, what remedies would I put in motion?"

"Why," said the young man, "the fleurs and extremities of my right arm, for I should floor you directly."

Poetry indeed.—We find this exquisite little poem in our exchange papers. It is evident the author's maternal parent was not acquainted with his abilities.

"Farewell, dear girl, farewell, farewell,
I ne'er shall love another;
In peace and comfort may you dwell,
And I'll go home to mother."

What does 1840—mean? Enlighten us.—*Baltimore Sun.*

One, one for nothing," as the landlord said when the loafer went off without paying for his dinner.

China Seas.—The Boston Journal says:—It is now reported, and we hope and believe that there is some substantial foundation for it, that 5 ships are about to be despatched, as soon as circumstances will admit, for the East Indies, to consist of the Independence, Constellation, Concord and two other sloops of war—the squadron to be commanded by Com. Warrington.

A movement is about to be made in Philadelphia, for the establishment of a line of steamers between that city and England.

A late English paper states that in the trial of a locomotive on the North Midland Railway, the engine, with only the tender attached, ran ten miles in eight minutes.

Mr. Wm. Whitaker, pastor of the Dutch Reformed church—the oldest church of that sect in the city—has made a public renunciation of the faith of that denomination, having become convinced that it is a cunningly devised fable, and "dangerous and heretical in all its tendency."

It is stated that Capt. Talbert, of the U. S. Engineers, Prof. Emerick, of Columbia College, and Prof. Cleaveland, of Ohio, have been appointed by the President commissioners for the exploration and survey of the North Eastern Boundary line, under the late act of Congress appropriating $15,000 for the purpose. The selection is certainly a good one.—*Newark Daily.*

Never accuse others to excuse yourself.

Story of our Village.;

Or the happy Match.

BY STACEY G. POTTS, ESQ.

"Now," said Henry Hemphill to his young wife when they went to house keeping, "it's my business to bring money into the house, and yours to see that none goes foolishly out of it." This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her, first because he loved her, and in the second place because he knew she was sensible, economical and industrious; just the reasons which should influence every man in his choice, now. And he thought it was that each should have a distinct sphere of action.—Their interests were one and indivisible, consequently, each had the same motives to act well the allotted part. His business called for his whole attention; he wished therefore, to pursue it undisturbed by other cares. For himself he looked for happiness only at home; there he expected a supply for all his wants; and he was of course not disposed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable person could find in the bosom of his own family. Her duties being all domestic, she was able to compass them the better, by turning her attention to them. Her husband's business doing habits, his temperate, correct life had all the power of example; increasing her esteem and doubling her anxiety to deserve his.

They had married without waiting to get rich. They neither distrusted Providence nor each other. With little besides health, and a disposition to improve it, they had never believed, strong confidence of final success, which prudent resolutions inspire in those who feel that they have perseverance enough to adhere to them. Thus they began the world.

To attach a man to his home it is necessary that home should have attractions.—Harry Hemphill's had. There he sought repose after the toil and weariness of the day; and there he found it. When perplexed or low spirited he sought thither, and amid the soothing influence of its quiet and peaceful shades, he forgot the heartlessness of the world, and all the wrongs of men. When things went ill with him, he found always a solace in the sunshine of affection, that in the domestic circle beamed upon him and chased every cloud from his brow.—However others trusted him, there was always kindness, confidence and love. If others deceived him, and hypocrisy with its shameless face smiled on him to delude and injure him, there was all sincerity—the sincerity of the heart which makes amends for suffering and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

No blog accurately tends to make a wife a good housekeeper, a good domestic economist, as that kindness on the part of the husband which speaks the language of approbation, and that careful and well directed vigilance, which thrives and gives every promise that her cares and prudence will have a profitable issue. And Mary Hemphill had this token and this assurance.

Harry devoted himself to business with steady purpose and untiring zeal. He obtained credit by his plain and honest dealings; custom by his faithful punctuality and constant care; friends by his obliging deportment and accommodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village. Those who never deceived who trusted to his work. He always drove his business a little beforehand, for he said things go badly when the cart gets before the horse.

I noticed once a little incident which illustrated his character. A thrifty old farmer was accosted in the road, at the end of the village, by a youngster who was making a dash in finances, and who wanted to loan a few hundred dollars. The wily old man was perfectly ignorant where he could be had, and sidled off from him as soon as he could.

He rode directly down to Hemphill's, and told him he had a sum of money to loan and he wished he would take it; the payments should be made easy—just as they would suit him. Indeed, replied Harry, you have come to a bad market; I have a little cash to spare myself; and have been looking around these two weeks for a good opportunity of putting it out. The farmer was astonished at seeing in his lowness all were like clock work at home.—The family expenditures were carefully made; not a farthing was wasted, nor a scrap lost. The furniture was all neat and useful, rather than ornamental. The table plain, frugal, but wholesome and well spread.

Little went to the seamstress or the tailor. No extravagance in dress, no costly company dinners; no idle waste of time in too much visiting; and yet the whole neighborhood praised Mary Hemphill, and loved her. She was kind without ostentation; sociable without being too much so. And while few people lived more comfortably, none lived more economically.

The results of such management can never disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who build upon them. Even the angry frowns of misfortune almost put to defiance. A vantage ground is even gained which the storm seldom reaches; and a reward comes in its progression, to crown the meed of love thus spent.

The music of Harry's tools was in full play on the morning that I left the village for a distant residence. It was but yet sunrise; and as the south have on by the neat and quiet residence of the village, I saw that the door was open and Mary standing in the doorway upon the table. Mary in her neat morning dress and white apron, blessing in health and loveliness, was busy about her household affairs, and a stranger who happened to be my fellow passenger to the city, observing it, said; "There's a thriving family, my word for it." And he spoke well. There are certain signs perceptible about those who are working things right, that cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury, many years afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country residence on the banks of the river, surrounded by all the elegance of wealth and taste. Richly cultivated fields spread out on every side, as far as the eye could reach, and flocks and herds were scattered in all direction. It was a splendid scene, the sun was just setting behind the western hills; and while a group of neatly dressed children sported on the adjacent school house green, the mellow tones of the flute mingling with their noisy mirth. "There," said an old friend, "lives Harry Hemphill; that is his farm, those are his cattle, here is his school house, and these are his own and adopted children educated at his own expense. Having made a noble fortune by his industry and prudence, he spends his large income in deeds of charity; and he and Mary mutually give each other the credit of all this." My heart expanded then, it expands still, when I think of them. And I pen this simple history in the hope that as it is entirely imitable, some who read it will attempt to imitate it.

A Quaker's Letter to his Watchmaker.—I herewith send thee my pocket clock which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time that we at thy friendly school, he was on ways reformed, nor in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping—or, as the vanity of human reason phraseth it, catch him napping. Hence I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man. Examine him, therefore and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly that thou mayest by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition draw him from the error of his ways, and shew him the path wherein he should go.—It grieves me to think, and often I ponder thereon, I am really of opinion that his body is lost, and the whole mass is corrupted; cleanse him therefore with thy charm of physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest it. I entreat thee, friend John to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgement according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand on him, let it be without passion or wrath, lest thou give him to destruction. Do then regulate his motion for the time to come by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.

Eulogy of Washington.—Hard, hard indeed, was the contest for freedom, and the struggle for independence. The golden sun of liberty had nearly set in the gloom of an eternal night, ere as radiant beams illuminated our western horizon. Had not the tutelar saint of Columbia hovered o'er round the American camp, and presided over her destinies, freedom must have met with an untimely grave. Never can we sufficiently admire the wisdom of those statesmen, and the skill of those leaders of those revolutionary armies, who by their unwearied exertion in the cabinet and in the field, achieved for us the glorious revolution. Never can we duly appreciate the merits of a Washington, who, with but a handful of undisciplined yeomanry, triumphed over a royal army, and prostrated the Lion of England at the feet of the American Eagle. His name,—so terrible to his foes, so welcome to his friends,—shall live forever upon the brightest page of the historian, and be remembered with the warmest emotions of gratitude and pleasure by those whose he has contributed to make happy, and by all mankind, when kings, and princes, and nobles, for ages, shall have sank into their merited oblivion. Unlike them, he needs not the assistance of the sculptor or the architect to perpetuate his memory; he needs no princely dome, no monumental pile, no stately pyramid, whose towering height shall pierce the stormy clouds, and rear its lofty head to Heaven, to tell posterity his fame. His deeds, his worthy deeds, alone have rendered him immortal! When oblivion shall have swept away thrones, kingdoms and principalities—when every vestige of human greatness and grandeur, and glory, shall have mouldered into dust, and the last period of time become extinct—eternity itself shall catch the glowing theme, and dwell with increasing rapture upon his name!—*Wm. H. Harrison.*

Never think of raising your reputation by detraction.

"What would you take," said a chap to a waggish friend, "What would you take to read the speech you have been delivered in congress during the last winter?"

"What would I take?" responded the wag.

"Yes."

"I'd take about two years."—*Picayune.*

Ohio.—We have been shown a flat loaf of Virgin Copper Ore, weighing 125 lbs., cut from the mass about a foot beneath the surface, on the land of Mr. Gould, in section 3, township 4 north of the Refugee, and 3 miles east of the village of Lower Salem, and in this 3 feet 4 miles of the Refugee, there are several lumps of pure copper ore, of all of the weight of 5 lbs., also found on the same land, and in a hollow not far from the one in which the mass was found. The question of pure or not pure, we leave for others to decide. The mass we saw was covered with the green carbonate of copper, and on a spot where the loaf was cut off, the copper was of a bright red color. The loaf of the mass was found by Mr. Gould in digging a well, and in order to get through it, he was obliged to use the sledge and drill, and after getting through it, he found the mass to be of pure copper. A German blacksmith, who was employed to work the mass, was offered $1 per lb. for the loaf, but refused it. Other specimens of ore have been found in the neighborhood, and some of the principal veins of the Refugee have been traced for miles. Should the mass of copper prove pure, and the veins of ore be found to be of any value, it will be one of the richest mines in the world.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

An Attempt to Rob.—During last night, while the Wheeling night hat was engaged in the discharge of his duties, a villain attempted to enter the room of the clerk of the steamboat Ariel, by the window, for the purpose of robbing the safe. The villain was discovered in the act of entering the window, by the lady of another steamboat, whose room was adjacent to the clerk's, and called out to know what was the matter. No answer was returned, but a noise was heard as if some one was crawling up or out from the window. A partial examination was made early this morning, but every thing appeared to be safe and quiet. It is supposed that the thief was alarmed at becoming known, and fled. We should not be surprised to hear that the villain was a passenger on board the boat.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

The Cincinnati Gazette says that a gentleman from Indiana found a pocket book containing a sum of money, on the floor of the cabin of a steamboat on which he was a passenger, from which the owners had been evidently, and there was other evidence that a burglar had been on the boat. Nothing, however, has been missed.

We would give notice to all thieves & pickpockets, that it is the height of folly to expect to find any money on the persons of printers, or in their pockets, for we have none. Printers are in want of cash in consequence of others, they have not that for which it is most likely to be wanted, and not having the pay in advance as such unfeeling and unthinking creditors—And we would further state for the benefit of the community, that this advice is a sure CAUTION which should not be disregarded. Unwarned villains should be exposed and all reasonable means taken to prevent them from carrying out their evil designs.—*Ib.*

The New York and Erie Rail Road Company expect to complete the road from Goshen to the Delaware on the 4th day next month, and by the early part of December to the Lake. It is supposed that the road will be finished for a trial trip on or before the 1st of November. The 50 miles now under contract will be completed by the first of November. The 50 miles now under contract will be completed by the first of November. The 50 miles now under contract will be completed by the first

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, Augus: 03, 1840.

Put I have always upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Louisiana Election.—Full returns have at last been received. In the Third District, Mr. Moore, the whig candidate, has been elected by Congress by a majority of 55. We stated last week, that the whig majority in the First District was 2,015—and that the administration had a majority of 13 in the Second District, so that the whigs have a majority of 2087 in the whole State.

In the State Senate are 6 whigs to 9 Van Buren men—in the House, 27 whigs, and 23 Van Buren men, giving the whigs a majority of three on joint ballot.

The whigs have gained in the popular vote, (the Newark Daily says 1200,) all in the First District. The Administration have gained one member of Congress, and three or four members of the State Legislature. Louisiana has four, who have generally a whig State, and will probably go for them in the fall.

In the last Presidential election, Louisiana went for Mr. Van Buren.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. L. H. Watmey, President and Treasurer of Commercial and Exploratory Bank Sunbury, has just finished giving a copious statement in the newspapers and important details of operations, by a large class in the papers, and has given universal satisfaction. We have seen specimens of the improvements of the whole and have made during the week or two past, and must say they are fully equal to any we have ever seen. As Mr. W. intends to the interests of the subscribers and to render the bank as commonly honoured by travelers of Pennsylvania, we have little doubt that the improvements will be permanent. We have also seen specimens of his own handy work with the pen, which must be commended to all desirous of fine curlers, as well qualified for the business he has undertaken.—As Mr. Watmey always intends to do perfect justice to all his subscribers, and is without a particle of opposition, we like all parties to encourage him to the patronage of the public. All who have occasion for the services should not let an opportunity pass without securing them, for we are sure they will never have reason to regret it.

Prices under the Sub Treasury.—Much, very much is said on this subject now-a-days, and a good deal, we think, ignorantly. The Journal of Commerce says that since the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill, there has been quite a revival of business in manufactures and an advance in prices. Sundry products, also advanced in price—and several trades of the South have remitted specie payments, since the Sub-Treasury bill became a law. On the other hand, a paper in the west says that property has fallen in price on the first operations of the Sub-Treasury System. Our own opinion is that the effect of this new law has been much over rated. It never will reduce prices any long time to the extent that it stands, and certainly, at the present time, more than at three years before it gave some half operation, it can have no perceptible influence either way. If prices have advanced in one section of the country, and fallen in another, the Sub-Treasury is not to be commended or blamed for it—it must be owing to other causes.

To say that it will reduce the wages of labor in this country to whom pence a day, (the wages in many European countries,) is a perfect nonsense, while land as sufficiently and cheap here as a note or and must be for hundreds of years.

The final effect of the system, however, whether we are misled by its framers or not, will be to make money more valuable to some small extent, than it now is, and of course to depreciate the prices of most things that money buys, to the same extent.

An idea now prevails abroad to a great extent, that the currency, especially in gold is a curse, but much more than less. For instance, in Texas, land sells at 50 or 60 dollars a league, but the money specified is not worth from 15 to 20 cents a dollar. Not one would hesitate to say that a purely metallic currency, had it a country would be, would be better than that.

Should the Sub Treasury law get into full and complete effect, which cannot be determined till after the Presidential election, and be continued on the permanent plan in which our Government founded, say to the country managed, and that of the makers of silver and the rate of interest should be lowered correspondingly with other things, so that the relative returns of the public officer, and money lender should not be, than they was contemplated by the framers of legislation.

The Whig Meeting in this place on Monday evening last, was not perhaps as large as had been reasonably anticipated, as the weather was very inclement. We suppose from 300 to 500 were present. We saw three four horse teams well freighted, one of them a good looking log cabin, from the direction of New Market.

The speakers were James Wilson, Esq. of Trenton, Mr. Cook, of Newark, Col. Scott, of New Brunswick, and Charles King, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

A friend in Northern Pennsylvania writes: "A Sign.—At the raising of a barn the other day, in the township of Herrick, the Harrisons proposed a trial of strength, and on marching out, they found,

For Harrison,	5
For Van Buren,	10
For Birney,	13

There was nothing heard of the Birney men, until the others were crowing. The Birney men though still were strong. Dem water does not always make the most noise.—*Easton paper.*

The two Arabian horses sent by the Imaum of Muscat as a present to the President of the United States, were sold on Tuesday, the 4th inst. at Washington. The fight grey was taken by L. M. Powell, Esq. of Virginia, at $6250; and the dark grey by Gen. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, at $6225.

Census of Troy.—The people of Troy contain number 19,973. In 1835, they were 10,550, and in 1830, 11,587 inhabitants.

Middletown, Ct. contains 7 127 inhabitants.

A Chief on a Circuit.—When one of the Mohawk chiefs was on board a Hudson river boat some weeks since in New York, he called out to the conductor of the passengers, and told him he would pay him one to ride on a Circuit or railroad car; he admitted, he would have rebuke he meditated a ride over the Circuit course.

A Whig State Convention will be held at the State House in Trenton, on Tuesday, the 25th of August, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a Congressional and Electoral Ticket, to be supported at the election in November next.

State Temperance Notice.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Temperance Society, will be held in the city of Camden, on Wednesday, August 12th, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Committees of vigilance have been appointed in some districts, and the necessity of appointing in every district, the appointment of such committees is universally admitted. The appointment of such committees will be rewarded by the co-operation of Temperance friends, which have not yet responded delegates are requested to do it at once to the Secretary, with the name of the district appointed, in order to send forward reports of facts and others throughout the State.

M. J. KERR,
Chairman of Exec. Committee.

Notice.

The Abolitionists of New Jersey will hold a State Convention in Newark, at the house of A. N. Dougherty, 57 Market street, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate (if thought best,) a Congressional and Electoral Ticket.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the Five Church, Newark, on Wednesday the 19th, at 10, A. M. The Society will probably continue in session 2 days. Several addresses may be expected.—The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee,
M. F. CHANNING, Secretary.
Newark, Aug. 5th, 1840.

DIED

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!—died at Newark, on Sunday, the 26 inst. Thomas Belcher, aged 78. The Revolution, aged 18½ years! On Monday, he was buried with military honors.

Near the Wissahickon, on the 27th ult. Mr. Benjamin Mifflin, in the 90th year of his age. He was a whig of the Revolution, and remained a patriot until his death.

At Williams' Forge, on the 27th ult. Harvey Thompson, in the 35th year of his age.

At Rahway, on the 6th inst. Mr. Oliver Hetha.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE subscribers having resolved to close his business, offers his entire stock of goods at cost. Persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts, as all those not called upon will please call and settle without further notice. 3t LEROY.

August 10, 1840.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that Simeon Hand my wife, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I forbid all persons harboring her on my account, and I do not intend to pay any debts she may contract.

JACOB S. HAND.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 3t.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its branches, done at this office. Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar.

JUST SALT by the sack.
Also a few Bbls
New Orleans Sugar for sale low by
July 11, 1840. SIBBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction to Spelling and Reading—Town's Arithmetic, Parley's Geography—Olney's Do. and Atlas, Smith's Grammar, Smith's Arithmetic, Colburn's Arithmetic, Dabell's Arithmetic—Webster's Spelling, Fenny's Elementary, and common Copy Books, Ruled Cap, Letter and Pocket Portfolios.

Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates,
Fenelon's Telemachus, in French, with plates,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 32 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Love and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Life and Times of Mrs. Judson,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Boston Notions, by the Modern Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems—Polish's Course of Time.

Hannah More's private Devotion—Allenne's Alarm Guide, on the Circumcision of Men—Essay on Man by Alexander Pope, and Thomson's Progress
Help to the Groaner—Domestic Happiness
Death on Circulation—Exodus
Wood of the Cross by Spurs—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Book of Martyrs—Dodridge—the Reformers
Grimshaw's Frazer—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds.—Pirate's Own Book.
Lamb's Poems—Hemans' Poems—Milton's Poems.
Bunyan's Holy War—Pilgrim's Progress,
Watson's Sermons, and the Crochet Almanack for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—Child's Book on the soul.
Child's Book on the Sabbath—Child's Watch
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Parley's Tales—Parley's Letters.

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Bible Stories—Bewick's Fables—Lovers,
Burton's Comic Songster,—Seven Musicbooks.
Abuses and Mellon —Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,
Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture,
The Slave, or Memoirs of Indera, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The Slave Trade, a prize Essay,
Thoughts on Slavery.—Mercie's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Whittier's Anti-Slavery Poems,
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Rise of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Barker's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Speech on the Slave Trade,
Jay's Views,
Poems and prose Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait and Memoir,
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fanatic, a Tale,
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Parley's Philosophy
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character,
Child's Instructor,
Child's Mother's Book—Arithmetical Table Books.
Coach in the Lot, by Thomas Boone,
Three Lost Children,
Benjamin Franklin; or Book of Fate—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Benjamin Franklin—Edited from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Child's Philosophy,
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
JUDGMENTS,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Essex Orphans' Court.

Town of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Townas Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate of the said deceased, and for an order for the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying a sale of the Court is hereby ordered, that the said ORDER, shall be published in the Union, a newspaper printed in the county of Essex, once a week for three months successively, before the 27th day of October next, to the end that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, may appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why no sale of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold to pay his said debts.

A true copy from the record.
Test
JNO. J. CRETWOOD, Surrogate.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.
July 11, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this office—a small Book entitled The Christian Economy, translated from the Original French of an 18 d Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations. Eighty thousand copies have been sold in a week, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Bridal Linen,
Plain Jaconet,
Spotted Lawn,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—These Almanacs contain the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many curious facts, and will be a valuable acquisition to every whig who will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains Fanwood, New Market, Bound Brook, Somerville, and Philadelphia.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—one line of splendid Steamboats, (Swiftsure,) will leave Jersey City, foot of Pavonia street, N. Y. River, by the Steamboat Wm. Gaston and Cinderella to Elizabeth Port, from thence by Rail Road, connecting from New York, to Somerville or other stations.

For Philadelphia, from New York.

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth Town, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Camden at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, via Broadbrook by the Cars.

Leave Philadelphia at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.
Leave Elizabeth Town, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Somerville at 10 A. M. and 12. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

For New York, via Broadbrook by the Cars.

Leave Philadelphia at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Somerville at 10 minutes before 9 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1 P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Sugar, and all Merchandize, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to Somerville.

A Line of New York State Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with this Rail Road.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, and will forward daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 22d day of August, inst. at 12 o'clock, M. pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1840, in a cause wherein Benjamin Williamson is complainant, and Jacob Ayres, Executor of Jacob Ayres, deceased, and others are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of said Court, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones in the middle of Scotch Plains road, at the corner of land of Jacob Squier's, and running thence (1) along the said Squier's land south 89 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stake in the line of Job Squier's land, and corner of other land of Nathan Vail, then along the said last other land south 2½ degrees west, 13 links and 70 links to a stake and stones, (2) at No. 2003, then along the line of land of Nathan Vail, north 87½ degrees west 37 chains and 50 links to the middle of Scotch road, (3) then along the middle of Scotch road, south 32½ degrees west 4 chains and 50 links to a stake in the middle of said road, (4) then along the line of No. 141 south 89½ degrees west 8 chains and 50 links to a stake in the line of No. 141, (5) then along the eastern line of said No. 141 south 89 degrees west 12 chains and 50 links to the centre of Grand street, (6) then along the centre of said street north 40 deg. west 2 chains and 70 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, (7) then along the line of No. 141 north 89½ degrees east 8 chains and 50 links to a stake in the line of No. 141, (8) then along the eastern line of said No. 141 north 89 degrees east 12 chains and 50 links to the middle of Scotch road, (9) then along the middle of said road, north 32½ degrees east 3 chains and 20 links to a stone in the line of No. 141, (10) then along the line of No. 141 north 89½ degrees east 6 chains, (11) links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said premises is subject to 100 lien by the mortgage of the said Jacob Ayres, deceased, to the said complainant, dated Oct. 13th, 1835, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

JOHN CONGER, *Jr. Master.*

Newark, July 9th, 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington,
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Beattie's Saint's Rest,
Pilgrim's Progress, all kinds and prices,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Adam, with 54 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables.—do.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—do.
Dawning Sung Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed, For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 13.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law.

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.
Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pot Cap, Ruled do. at 1c 6d, or 8c. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored,

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.
Spenney's Explanation, Mother's Catechism
A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 8 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.
Steel pens, copper pens, and quills,
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small,
Lead pencils, Sand Peas, Pen holders, &c.
500 QUILLS, a good quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.
A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 10 cents each.
SEAR'S PILLS.
ALMANACS for 1840

Slates.—Slate Pencils.—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Lead pencils, 3 cts. per hund.—Fine tin Matches.—Pocket Combs.—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Parley's Geography—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Dabell's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling,
Fenny's Elementary, and common Copy Books.
Ruled Cap, Letter and Pocket Portfolios.

Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates
Fenelon's Telemachus, in French, with plates,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 32 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Love and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Life and Times of Mrs. Judson,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Boston Notions, by the Modern Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems.—Polish's Course of Time.

Hannah More's private Devotion—Allenne's Alarm Guide, on the Circumcision of Men—Essay on Man by Alexander Pope, and Thomson's Progress
Help to the Groaner—Domestic Happiness
Death on Circulation—Exodus
Wood of the Cross by Spurs—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Book of Martyrs—Dodridge—the Reformers
Grimshaw's Frazer—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds.—Pirate's Own Book.
Lamb's Poems—Hemans' Poems—Milton's Poems.
Bunyan's Holy War—Pilgrim's Progress,
Watson's Sermons, and the Crochet Almanack for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—Child's Book on the soul.
Child's Book on the Sabbath—Child's Watch
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Parley's Tales—Parley's Letters.

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Bible Stories—Bewick's Fables—Lovers,
Burton's Comic Songster,—Seven Musicbooks.
Abuses and Mellon —Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,
Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture,
The Slave, or Memoirs of Indera, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The Slave Trade, a prize Essay,
Thoughts on Slavery.—Mercie's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Whittier's Anti-Slavery Poems,
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Rise of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Barker's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Speech on the Slave Trade,
Jay's Views,
Poems and prose Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait and Memoir,
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fanatic, a Tale,
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Parley's Philosophy
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character,
Child's Instructor,
Child's Mother's Book—Arithmetical Table Books.
Coach in the Lot, by Thomas Boone,
Three Lost Children,
Benjamin Franklin; or Book of Fate—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Benjamin Franklin—Edited from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Child's Philosophy,
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
JUDGMENTS,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS SUMMONS, &c. &c.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Dress Goods, Fine and Coarse Settinetts, Sacks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety, and all will be sold on Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce. Call and Examine.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,
For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.
SIBBORN & WILSON.
Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 3t.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against the said estate, to present the same immediately for adjustment and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (Jne) Executors.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at the Factory, in the care of Ayres & Dunn's store, will be returned to the owner when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 12 6m

Consumption Cured!

THE
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE, of Germany.

And For Sale at this Office, at $2,50 per half ounce.

Citizens of Northland South America:

To Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany (Europe) belongs the unenviable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DEITRINE to the science of Medicine, which although vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he presents to the world from fact in truth to any doctrine of Holy Writ.—Doctrines each one of which has commanded the assent of millions of our race, and which indelibly challenges its opposers to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the discovery of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so nobly triumphed over our great consumption by CONSUMPTION, in the hands of which the last stages, a medicine which has thoroughly filled the records in the Marine, Medica, and thereby proved it self the Conqueror of Physicians—a medicine, for which the Creator of all has in his unbounded care to bless the benevolent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pulpit exercises, that many of our sanctuary often become the happy instruments of conveying despondency into bosoms rich in true health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

is a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, than the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, in the hands of which no disease can for its resistance, when solely as possessed of a superior influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians—a medicine, which is daily snatching cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE.—The Sanative, for adults, are drop 1 for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop, the Sanative to be given in the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-half rix dollars" ($2,50) per half ounce.

A CERTIFICATE, Cost, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany are well aware that, by our country, we may of forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of the Genuine Science, which we are unalterably by self-interests. Though we shall express in no expressions of praise, either of the merits or virtues of Louis Otton Goelicke's Matchless Sanative, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes beheld and our ears saw, we must bear witness.

We believe, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a secret for cure and a new remedy for consumption, we looked upon him and especially pronounced him to be a common impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on listening to such cases as the Burgomeister, and on seeing the trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we were down in a very few days by the expense of our self-conceit, and the astonishment of many in our midst, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt finally changed to admiration, and we are now compelled to the acknowledgement of three unanswered results, and namesake of our alumnæ of him, we do feel to exist in reality world, that we believe him a philanthropist, to the cause of the profession, and to the world at large, which he has given birth.

The unusual adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that if perfidious at, it possesses the power of curing, for otherwise it would not be even heard tolerated.

P. VAN ETRUELEA, M. D.
MALPER VAN TRUELEA, M. D.
MATTHEUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Mr. D—e, 12, 1838.

Mr.—My A. Noyes, who has been for a considerable time of a distressed state of health, unable to do any work, has received from using the Sanative, and thinks it will certainly cure him. Mr. Geo. Russell was given over by all who knew him to be in consumption and was unable to eat any meat, but is now able to work and mostly to his bed; has increased by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his own living last summer.

Yours, &c. JOHN M.—

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1839

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the consumption for a great number of years, has received a pint of the Sanative; at the time he purchased it he was very far gone, and not able to get out of bed. Since he has taken it he is quite round and does a little at the shop. Yours, &c.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON & CUMMINS,
Sole Agent for Plainfield N. J.

William L. Gaston, Peradventure Van Dervoort, and James Taylor, Esquires,

Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

Is Hereby given, that on Application as set by John Berry, of the County of Essex, who claims an interest in the one-fourth part of all that tract of Land, situate on the North side of Green Brook, in the County of Somerset, and Township of Warren, in the vicinity of Warrenville, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a Stone in the Road, at the Corner of Land of the Heirs of Gershom Conger, deceased, and running thence (1) along the same, and Land of Peter Conger, North 45 degrees West 20 chains and 50 links to a Stone; thence (2) North 45 degrees East 20 chains to a Stone; thence (3) South 45 degrees East 20 chains and 50 links to a Stone in the Road; thence (4) along the same South 45 degrees West 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing forty acres of Land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Peter Conger, by Gershom Conger, Jr. and Wife, by Deed bearing date the 1st day of April, 1818, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Somerset County, in Book of Deeds, No. 17, for Lands, Folio 348, &c. and the said John Berry, David Allen, and Daniel Coey, claiming the said Land, under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, held in and for the County of Somerset, on the 1st day of August, 1837, against the said Peter Conger, at the suit of the said John Berry, David Allen, and Daniel Coey, and to them directed, as by the Sheriff's Return thereof, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1837, will appear, and that the said John Berry, David Allen, and Daniel Coey will then be appointed Commissioners as to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act, entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Tenants in Common, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1799.

Given under our hands, at Bridgewater aforesaid, this 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

WILLIAM B. GASTON,
PERADVENTURE VAN DERVOORT,
JAMES TAYLOR.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. July 1st, 1840.

G. W. Anderson,
J. S. Ayres,
Andrew S. Bowne, 2
Jacob E. Bonn,
Wm. Boden,
Charles Bonn,
Robert Bedell,
Albert Covey,
Randolph Dunn
Daniel Drake,
Monty Drake,
Cooper Freeling, 2
Cyrel Freeman,
Jacob Fisher,
Rev. Walter B. Gillet,
Daniel S. Garrison,
John Green,
Charles Hubbard, 2
A. H. Hazelton,
Wm. Hubbard, 2
Wm. Hubbard, 2d,
Jacob Hubbard,
Adrian Long,
Patrick Lahy,
John L. Long,
John A. Mason,
W. A. H. Martin,
Isaac D. Mott,
Miss Maria Norris,
Andrew McKee,
James Mullen,
Squire Page,
Abram Price,
Miss Mary Parker,
Rebecca Randolph,
Mrs. Christina Randolph,
Ephraim L. Sheppard,
Wesley Ray Sykes,
Miss Rachel Schenck,
Wm. B. Stewart,
Messrs. Stoter & Stranger
Jacob Stelle,
Benjamin C. Tompkins,
Wm. Terry,
John Tinder,
Jesse Tinder, jr. 2
Isaac Tinder,
John Tanner,
Washington Updike,
Jesse Vandeveer,
George Van Buren,
Thomas M. Wiley,
Jacob Wilson,
Wm. Wilson.

Which letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

J. MARSH, P. M.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Wheat, suitable for seeding, which he offers at the sign of the Golden Sheaf, Front-st. Also, a few bushels of the most beautiful variety of Potatoes, called the Gardner's seed: also, the Tuscarora and other Oats, and a quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. COREY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Tibbet and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for Sale by D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES and MITTENS, for Ladies and Gentlemen, which will be sold very cheap, at the 56 cent store.

D. LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quantity to inform the citizens of Plainfield and the surrounding town he has a large assortment of Dry Goods, which he will sell at 10 per cent less than ever before offered in this place. He will be happy to show them the goods, whether they are going to buy or not; he will be pleased to see them at any rate. He has a large assortment of Cassimeres, Satinets, Cassinetts, Flannels, Linseys, Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Cambrics, Cotton Flannels, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticking, Checks, Linen, Diaper, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Crash, Bed Ticking, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Ruffles, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Artificials, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Fish, Salt, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Frames, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Flints, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, Cradles, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trimmings, Carpeting, Oil Cloth, Stair Rods, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Hearth Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Willow Ware, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Stoves, Pipes, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Copper, Brass, Lead, Shot, Powder, Flour, Meal, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Peas, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Pork, Beef, Tongues, Sausages, Mackerel, Herring, Shad, Codfish, Pickled Fish, Soap, Candles, Starch, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Logwood, Fustic, Alum, Saltpetre, Blue Vitriol, Glue, Rosin, Turpentine, Varnish, Shellac, Lamp Oil, Camphene, Alcohol, Lamps, Lamp Trimmings, Wicks, Chimneys, Shades, Globes, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Tea Trays, Waiters, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots, Tea Pots, Tea Caddies, Tea Boards, Tea Chests, Tea Canisters, Coffee Mills, Pepper Mills, Spice Mills, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Slices, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Reticules, Fancy Boxes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Paper, Envelopes, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blacking, Brushes, Sponges, Soda, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Pearlash, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Mace, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Pecans, Chestnuts, Oranges, Lemons, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Vinegar, Pickles, Mustard, Catsup, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Cakes, Crackers, Biscuits, Gingerbread, Pies, Tarts, Puddings, Ice Cream, Confectionary, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Toys, Dolls, Trumpets, Drums, Fifes, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Bugles, Bugle Horns, Bass Horns, Trombones, Bass Drums, Tambourines, Cymbals, Triangles, Castanets, Tuning Forks, Music Books, Sheet Music, Strings, Bridges, Pegs, Rosin, Cases, Bows, Bow Hair, Violin Keys, Violin Tailpieces, Violin Pegs, Violin Screws, Violin Chinpieces, Violin Fingerboards, Violin Bridges, Violin Tuning Screws, Violin Strings, Violin Cases, Violin Bows, Violin Rosin, Violin Keys, Violin Pegs, Violin Tailpieces

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1840. Number 187.

E. J. OSBORN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months of said term; remain, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of said term, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post paid to ensure attention.

Communications to insure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Dorsen, and James Taylor, Esquires,
Judges of the Inferior Court at Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Bogg, of the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Land, situate on the First Mountain, near the Farnace over against Thomas Bonnel, in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Ezra Woodruff deceased, containing about twenty five acres of Land, commonly called and known by the name of the Furnace Land, and Valley Lot. We have nominated Alfred Beaty, David Allen, and Daniel Cory, Commissioners, to divide the said tract into five shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Court House at Bridgewater, in said County of Somerset, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Alfred Beaty David Allen and Daniel Cory will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1799.

Given under our hands at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM B. GASTON.
FERDINAND VAN DORSEN.
JAMES TAYLOR.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. Affect one of the Liver Complaints, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 18th, 1839.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tostate for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same duly for examination and settlement: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the affairs of the estate should be settled as soon as possible.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND.

Plainfield, June 9th, 1840. (6w) Executors.

POETICAL

The Bible.

By William Leggett.

This little book I'd rather own
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in miser's coffers shone;
Than all their diadems.
Nay, were the sea one ocean chrysolite,
The earth a golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

How baleful to Ambition's eye
His blood-bought spoils must gleam,
When death's shrouded hand is nigh,
His life a vanished dream.
Then hear him with his gasping breath,
For one poor moment crave;
Fond, wouldst thou stay the arm of death,
Ask of the gold to save!

No no, the soul ne'er found relief
In glittering hoards of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health,
But here a blessed balm appears
To heal the deepest wo,
And he that seeks this book in tears,
His tears will cease to flow.

Here he who died on Calvary's tree,
Hath made that promise blessed,
Ye heavy laden come to me,
And I will give you rest;
A bruised reed I will not break,
A contrite heart dispise,
My burden's light, and all who take
My yoke shall win the skies.

Yes, yes, this little book is worth
All else to mortals given,
For what are all the joys of earth
Compared to joys of Heaven.
This is the guide our fathers gave,
To lead to realms of day,
The Star whose lustre guide the grave,
The light, the life, the way.

VARIETY.

American Iron.—A writer in the Philadelphia National Gazette estimates the present consumption of Iron in this country at three hundred thousand tons, and the average annual expenditure of each member of the community therefor at two dollars and sixty-five cents. The present selling price of bar iron is about $100 per ton, and it is asserted that it can be produced in the anthracite region for less than $40, or much less than the amount of duty and expenses upon that which is imported. He supposes that the reduction of prices that must take place whenever the new works shall become capable of supplying the demand, will tend to increase greatly the amount per head, because of the substitution of iron for numerous purposes for which wood is now used, and because of the increased facility of supplying demands of every description that may arise; but admitting that the average annual expenditure of each person shall continue the same, and that the reduction in the price of iron shall be only 25 per cent. he estimates that in 1850 not less than 550,000 tons to supply the demand of a population that will then amount to about 24,000,000. The quantity required for that of 1860, then amounting to about 30 millions, will be nearly a million of tons, requiring not less than three millions of tons of iron ore, and six millions of tons of coal for its conversion into the various forms in which it is used, from the water pipe and stove plate to the pen knife. The production of Great Britain has risen, in 20 years, from 400,000 tons to a million and a half, and it is difficult to see any reason why that of the United States may not increase as rapidly. If these calculations be verified by time, those who have invested their means in the coal and iron lands of Pennsylvania, and in the improvements leading thereto, will have little cause to regret it. In England acres of coal land sell for hundreds of pounds, and we see little reason to doubt that such will speedily be the case here, as our population will speedily equal that of Great Britain and Ireland, and will double itself again in little more than 20 years, and with every increase in the number of consumers, there must be an increase of the value of land which yields the commodity that is to be consumed.

Be Kind to Your Sister.

One morning, there was a little girl sitting on the door-steps of a pleasant cottage near the common. She was thin and pale. Her head was resting on her slender hand. There was a touching sadness in her sweet face, which the dull, heavy expression about her jet black eyes did not destroy.

Her name was Helen. For several weeks she had seemed to be drooping, without any particular disease; incessant in her attendance at school, and losing gradually her interest in all her former employments. Helen had one sister, Clara, a little older than herself, and several brothers.

The day she seemed better, but something her sister had said to her just before, gave that expression of sadness to her countenance; as she sat at the door of the cottage. Clara soon came to her again.

"Helen, mother says you must go to school to-day; so get up, come along and get ready, and not be moping there any longer."

Helen.—Did she say so?

Clara.—Yes, she did. You are well enough I know, for you always say you are sick at school time. Get your bonnet, for I shan't wait.

Helen got up slowly; and wiping with her apron the tear which had started in her eye, she made her preparations to obey her mother's command. Now Clara had a very irritable disposition. She could not bear to have Helen receive any more attention or sympathy than herself; and unless she were really as sick as to excite her fears, she never would allow that she was sick at all. She was determined not to go to school alone this morning, and had persuaded her mother, to make her sister go with her.

In a few moments, they were both ready.—Their dinner had been packed for them, in a large basket which stood in the entry.

"Helen," said Clara, "I've carried the basket every day for a week; it's your turn now."

Helen.—But it's twice as heavy now. I can but just lift it.

Clara.—Well, I don't care. I have got my Geography and Atlas to carry; so take it up, and come along, Lord Fudge. I shant touch it.

Helen took up the basket, without saying another word, though it required all her little strength, and walked slowly behind her sister. She tried hard to keep from crying, but the tears would come as fast as she wiped them off. They walked on thus in silence for about a quarter of an hour. Clara felt too much ill-humor to take the least notice of her sister. She knew she had done wrong, and felt uneasy, but was yet too proud to give up, and was determined to "hold out;" excusing herself by thinking,—Well, Helen is always saying she is sick, and making a great fuss. It's just good enough for her. When she had reached the half-way stone, she had half a mind not to let her rest there, as usual; but the habit was too strong to be easily broken, and she sat down sullenly to wait for Helen to come up.

The broad flat stone was shaded by a beautiful weeping willow, and around the trunk of the tree, ran a little brook. It would seem as if the beauty of this place must have charmed away the evil spirit which was raging in Clara's breast:—but no! The cool shade brought no refreshment to these evil passions. She sat sullenly till Helen came up, and then began to scold her for being so slow.

"Why don't you come along faster, Helen? you will be too late for school, and I don't care if you are; you deserve a good scolding for acting so."

"Why, Clara, I am very tired, my head does ache, and this basket is very heavy. I do think you ought to carry it the rest of the way."

"Do give it to me then," said Clara; and snatched it from her with such violence that the cover came off. The apples rolled out and fell into the water, the gingerbread followed, and the pie rolled after. It has been truly said that "Anger is a short madness;" for how little reason have those who indulge in it. Helen was not to blame for the accident, but Clara did not stop to think of this. Vexed at having thus lost her dinner, she turned and gave her little sister a push, and then walked on as rapidly as possible. O! could she have seen the consequence of this rash act—could she have known the bitter anguish, which it would afterwards cause her, she would have tempted her to do it, but Clara was angry. Helen was a sweet just on the edge of the stone, and she fell into the water. It was not deep. She had waded there many a day with her shoes and stockings off, and she easily got out again, but it frightened her very much, and took away all her strength. She could not even call to her sister or cry. A strange feeling came over her, such as she had never had before. She laid her head on the ground, closed her eyes and thought she was going to die, and she wished her mother was there. Then she seemed to sleep for a few moments;—but by and bye she felt better, and getting up, she took her empty basket and walked on, as fast as she was able towards school.

It was nearly half done when she arrived there and as she entered the room, all noticed her pale face and wet dress. She took her seat, and placing her book before her, leaned her wearied head upon her hand, and attempted to study but in vain. She could not fix her attention at all. The strange feeling began to come over her once more: the letters all mingled together—the room grew dark,—the shrill voice of the little child screaming its A B C in front of her desk, grew fainter and fainter—her head sank upon her book, and she fell to the floor.

Fainting was so unusual in this school, that all was instantly confusion, and it was some minutes before the teacher could restore order. Helen was brought to the air, two of her companions supported her weight, and none were allowed to remain near excepting Clara, who stood by, trembling from head to foot, as almost as white as the insensible object before her, and she determined never again to indulge her temper, or be unkind to any one. If Helen only recovered, the future would be spent in atoning for past unkindness. It seemed for a short time indeed, as if she would be called on to fulfill her resolutions. Helen grew deadly pale, and in short an hour was apparently as well as usual. It was judged best however for her sister to return home, and a farmer who happened to pass in a new gig, very kindly offered to take her.

Clara could not play with the girls as usual,—she could not study. Her heart was full, and she was very impatient to be once more by her sister's side.

O how eagerly she watched the sun in his slow progress round the school house; and when at last he threw his slanting beams through the west window, she was the first to obey the joyful signal; and hastily putting pen and ink instantly disappeared from her desk.

Clara did not linger on her way home. She even passed the "half way stone" with no other notice than a deep sigh. She hurried to her sister's bed-side, impatient to make up, by every little attention for her unkindness. Helen was asleep. Her face was no longer pale, but flushed with a burning fever. Her little hands were clasped, and as she moved restlessly out on her pillow she would mutter to herself—sometimes calling on her sister to "stop, stop," and then again begging her not to throw her to the fishes.

Clara watched long in agony, for her to awake. This she did at last; but it brought no relief to the distressed sister and friends. She did not know them, and continued to talk incoherently about the events of the morning. It was too much for Clara to bear. She retired to her own little room, and lonely bed, and wept till she could weep no more.

By the first dawn of light she was at her sister's bed-side; but there was no alteration. For three days Helen continued in this state. I would not if I could describe the agony of Clara, as she heard herself called upon, and deservedly reproached by the dear sufferer. Her punishment was indeed greater than she could bear. At the close of the third day, Helen gave signs of returning consciousness—recognized her mother and anxiously called for Clara. She had just stepped out and was immediately told of this. O how joyful was the summons! She hastened to her sister, who as she approached looked up and smiled. The feverish flush from her cheek had gone—she was almost deadly pale. By her own request her head had been raised upon two or three pillows, and her little emaciated hands were folded over the white coverlid. Clara was entirely overcome, she could only weep; and as she stooped to kiss her sister's white lips, the child threw her arms around her neck, and drew her still nearer. It was a long embrace;—then her arms moved convulsively, and fell motionless by her side; there were a few struggles—she gasped once or twice—and little Helen never breathed again.

Days and weeks, and months rolled on. Time had somewhat healed the wound which grief for the loss of an only sister had made; but it had not power to efface from Clara's heart the remembrance of her former unkindness. She never took her little basket of dinner, now so light, or in her solitary walk to school passed the "half way stone," without a deep sigh, and often a tear of bitter regret.

Children who are what Clara was,—go now and be what Clara is—mild, amiable, obliging and pleasant to all.

Cathedral of Seville.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, under date of Seville, Spain, June 21, 1840, gives the annexed description of the Cathedral of that city:

As the greatest wonder in Spain is the Cathedral of Seville, after a night's rest, we rose early, and without a guide attended mass. On entering the church I was absolutely struck dumb at the immensity and beauty of its interior. Feasting upon the sight for a few minutes, we proceeded to walk around the Church. Never was my mind wrought to such a pitch as in beholding this magnificent work of art. The Cathedral was built by the Moors, somesix hundred years since. The style of architecture, I should judge was partly Arabic and partly Gothic—the latter predominating. It is an immense building, containing within itself six or eight chapels dedicated to the different Saints. The floors are of marble and mosaic, and the altars are of the richest marble to be found in Spain. It is immensely high, and all the windows are of stained glass, representing scriptural scenes, and some of them painted in 1516. After remaining an hour, we returned to breakfast; but the first sight of that church was never to be effaced from my memory. The next day, Sir M. took us in charge, and we proceeded to the Cathedral, when we were introduced to the padre, (priest) and he commenced our certain. In the first place the treasury of the church was opened for our inspection. I had formerly read, in the Arabian Nights and other fictitious works of riches, but never believed the reality could be brought so close to fiction. The images of gold and diamonds and other precious stones, were positively dazzling to the eyes. There is a large temple, ten feet high, of solid silver, and of the most exquisite workmanship. They formerly had a gold temple, of the same size, but during the peninsular war, it was melted up for the use of Government. It is useless to describe the different golden images shown us as they all related to religious subjects, and, to my eyes, were nothing but idols. We were afterwards shown the wardrobes of the Archbishops, and others. Here were robes covered with gold and precious stones of immense value. It is the greatest sight of the kind I ever expect to see. The above is seldom exhibited; but from the intimacy and influence of our friends, with the head of the church, everything was laid open to us. We afterwards visited the paintings, which are the richest of any Church in Spain. In the Cathedral are about 60 of Murillo's best productions. He was a Seville, and his best days were devoted to the embellishment of the Cathedral.

Petrified Buffalo.—This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about 2 years since, by a party of trappers, belonging to Captain Rent's company, lying on the side of one of the lower dams of the Rio Grande of the north, (a stream emptying itself into the Gulf of California) whose waters it is said possess the petrifying qualities, in an eminent degree, &c. &c. &c. abounding in specimens of animals and vegetable productions in a petrified state. The petrified buffalo is described by those who have seen it, to be as perfect in its petrification as when living, with the exception of a hole in one of its sides, about 4 inches in diameter, around which the hair has been worn off, probably by the friction of the water, in which it must have laid for ages past, to have produced such a phenomenon. The hair on the hump of the shoulders, neck, forehead and tail, though converted into almost a smooth surface, may be easily discerned. The horns, eyes, nostrils, mouth and legs, are as perfect in the stone as in their prsine state.

The country in which this rare specimen was found is inhabited by the Esteaux, a roving tribe of savages who subsist, a great portion of their lives, on insects, snakes, toads, roots, &c. This tribe being particularly hostile to the whites, renders the acquisition of the curiosity not a little hazardous; and notwithstanding this and many other difficulties to be surmounted, such as distance expense, &c. Capt. Charles Rent contemplates bringing it to the U. States with him during the ensuing autumn.

Familiar Letters to Henry Clay of Kentucky, describing a winter in the West Indies. By J. J. Gurney. 1 vol. M. Day & Co.—This calm minded and practical philanthropist who is the writer of these letters, has just left our shores after a visit of something more than three years to this western world. He has carried with him the respect of all who casually were thrown into his company, and the warmth and affectionate admiration and regard of those more closely connected with him by friendship and familiar association.

As a part of his general scheme in crossing the Atlantic, he visited the West Indies—"neither," to use his own language "in the pursuit of pleasure, nor for the specific purpose of ascertaining the effects of emancipation; much less as the agent or representative of any body of philanthropists, either in England or America, but in the character of a minister of the Gospel."

The results of this visit are embodied in the letters comprehended in this volume, and addressed by permission to Henry Clay; and most remarkable and encouraging are those letters to the working of the great experiment now in progress in the British West Indies, of the complete emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Gurney visited St. Croix, St. Thomas, Tortola, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, and Cuba, and in a sort of tabular form, or diary the information obtained in each island is given. We are struck throughout the record, with the absence of any long like system or theory to be established, beyond the general conviction that freedom could not be incompatible with the peace and prosperity of these communities.

Fair, and patient, and promiscuous inquiry, and cautious deductions, seem to guarantee the accuracy and truth of all the conclusions of this disinterested and benevolent observer; and these conclusions, as we have said before, are most encouraging and consoling to all who desire the extinction of slavery, and earnestly look for proofs that this extinction can be effected without any risk to the white race.

On this point, all all readers who have attended at all to the matter are aware, there has been heretofore much conflicting testimony—exaggerated reports of benefits on the one hand, and exaggerated rumors of disturbances and losses on the other. The calm narrative of Mr. Gurney puts the matter at rest.—Wherever the negro is treated fairly, kindly, and well, he is found an obedient, manageable, and productive laborer, as sensible to the stimulus of wages, and as anxious to acquire property, as the white man. And this is the whole case. For if it can be satisfactorily established that the emancipated slave, instead of being an idle drone, or a licentious marauder, will with fair just and steady treatment, become a willing laborer at wages, the case is made out—since no one, we believe doubts that free labor, at job work especially, is vastly more productive than slave labor.

We hope this little volume will have universal circulation in our Southern States. It is entirely free from harshness—not an unkind word or reflection occurs, so far as we recollect, in its pages—not a reflection that can shock any reasonable man, though a slave holder.

It is a dispassionate exhibition of the actual working of the public experiments of any age—the restoration to their rights of a race, of thousands and tens of thousands of human beings held in bondage—and by the results so easy, so certain, so materially beneficial to both races, it is sought to encourage the owners of slaves elsewhere to encourage the bright example.

Of Jamaica, the account is long, circumstantial, impartial, and as in the case of the other colonies, most satisfactory.

From Jamaica, as is known, have proceeded the most vehement outcries against emancipation, and the direst forebodings of ill from its consummation.

In Jamaica, today a half-way measure of apprenticeship—interested, as they do not mean slavery and freedom, but of which the effects seem to have been all evil has left seeds of bitterness and discontent more than elsewhere. Yet, with all these drawbacks, even in this island, the advance of order, comfort and diligence on the part of the freed laborers, and of security and increased pecuniary gain on the part of the planters, is clearly and largely in favor of Freedom. On the latter point, pecuniary profit, we every day learn, that the prosperity of the planters of Jamaica is not to be measured by the mere amount of the produce of sugar and coffee, as compared with the time of slavery. Even when produce is diminished, profit will be increased—if freedom be fairly tried—by the saving of expense. "I had rather make sixty tierces of coffee," said A. A., an extensive planter visited by Mr. Gurney, under freedom, than one hundred and twenty under slavery; each is the more profitable one, and I make a better profit by it nevertheless, I mean to make 120 as before."—N. Y. Amer.

News by the Great Western.

Twenty one Days Later.

The Great Western reached her wharf in N. York on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, after a passage of 14 days and half days, having left Bristol on the 23d ult. The London and Liverpool dates are up to the day of sailing.

Among her 101 passengers we notice the names of Jerome N. Bonaparte, Miss Sedgwick, Mr. B. Cooper, the famous dramatist, in company with Mr. Placide, Mr. Miller, M. P. &c. Col. Thorpes, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the state of Illinois, returns, we fear, disappointed, not with or difficulty in succeeding in the object of his mission, but has returned in the Great Western. Prince Rasel is also a passenger.

The markets continued in the same depressed state as at our last dates, and there was a prospect of a general failure of the crops, on account of a long spell of cold, rainy weather. Money, however, was plenty, and could be had at low rates of interest. The news of Cotton Bill has been unusually large, but the prices had been maintained generally, though there was great depression in some. During the week ending the 24th July there were received at Liverpool 95,686 bags of cotton, of which 80,793 bags were from the United States, brought in 21 ships from Mobile, 16 New Orleans, 7 from Apalachicola, 6 from Charleston, 6 from Savannah, 3 from New York, 2 from St. Joseph, 1 from St. Marks, 1 from Philadelphia.

The sales that week were 27,320 bags, of which 3300 American were taken for speculation, and 1100 for export.

Large orders for Flour have come out by the Great Western, in anticipation of a failure of the harvest. The cold, wet weather was threatening the harvests, and bread stuffs had risen. The stock of grain on hand was very limited.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the morning of the 15th ult. after a passage of only thirteen and a half days.

The following news we from the Queen was sent to both Houses of Parliament on the 13th, asking for a Regency Bill in consideration of her present circumstances. Charles Locock, Esq., has been appointed by the Queen first physician accoucher to her majesty—Robert Ferguson, Esq. second physician, and Richard Bingden, Esq. surgeon-accoucheur.

Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority I shall be prepared to submit to you such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object was to provide for the possible contingency of the accession of a minor to the Crown. It is proposed that his Royal highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the established Church; and for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland. Some parties would have been glad to have associated colleagues with Prince Albert; and it is rumored that the Duke of Sussex aspired to this honor. Queen Victoria, who always has her own opinion and wishes would not permit this.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Kelley's Punishment of Death Bill which has called forth considerable discussion, after having been slightly amended, was to come up for a third reading on the 27th ult.

The Canada Government Bill has met with strong opposition from the Duke of Wellington, who gave eighteen reasons why he could not support it.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held their annual dinner at Cambridge on the 15th ult. An immense pavilion was erected and 2500 persons were present. Mr Stevenson, the American Minister, delivered a speech.

Edward Oxford, the pot boy who fired at the Queen, had been adjudged a lunatic, and sent to bedlam. His trial was attended by many fashionable ladies.

Ireland.—Distress prevails to a melancholly extent throughout the Island's country. Many of the poor people are actually endeavoring to subsist on weeds.—*Leinster Express.*

Father Mathew, the great Temperance Reformer, is gaining thousands of new converts every day. The fees paid by those who subscribe to the pledge are one shilling sterling for a medal, sixpence to a clerk, sixpence for a flag, and one penny per week to a parish priest for the names that are taken over.

The new steamer President which was to leave Liverpool on the first day of this month made an experimental trip to Cork and Dublin and proved herself to be a first rate sea boat.

The Queen has entertained the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, at Buckingham palace since the 14th ult.

Her Majesty has honored Mr. Hayter with a sitting for a full length portrait.

Tagioni, the famous danseuse woman, was divorcing the attention of the world of London, with the view to depart for St. Petersburg on the 1st to dance before the Autocrat,—reminding one of a similar caper of old time in the land of Canaan.

Thomas Dibbin, who is now in his 70th year, is said to be lingering in the most griping penury in London.

Sheridan Knowles' new play is to be brought out at Covent Garden in September.

Mr. Cavies, of the North and South American coffee house, at Liverpool, died of the rupture of a blood vessel on the 22d ult.

At a large meeting of the Zoological Society, it was proposed to close the gardens on Sunday which proposition was strongly opposed by a great majority of the aristocracy who alone enjoy the privilege of visiting the Gardens on the Sabbath.

Prof. Espy has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms at *Liverpool, but if we* may judge from the papers he met with a poor reception.

The civil war in Spain was at an end, and upwards of 27,000 Carlist troops, with their leaders had retired to France.

The London & Blackwall Railway had been opened to the public, and 67,154 persons were conveyed in eleven days in the passenger trains.

An army of 800 was employed on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

In Paris great preparations were making for the anniversary of the three days. One of the ceremonies was to be the transport of the remains of those who fell fighting for freedom on the 27th, 28th and 29th July 1830, to a vault constructed beneath the column that stands on the site of the Bastile, and which is to be consecrated by the clergy. Funeral cars on an immense scale are made and ornamented, on which the relics, said to contain the ashes, of the 48 "immortalized patriots" are to be placed, and borne in pomp. The Prince de Joinville had sailed for Napoleon's remains at St. Helena.

As regards Turkey, no settlement whatever has taken place between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. A serious insurrection has broken out in Syria. A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pacha and Egypt have risen in rebellion. The insurgents, to the number of 40 thousand, approached Aleppo; the commandant of that city hastily made a sortie, but he was driven back with a loss of six hundred muskets.

The London correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer gives the following intelligence concerning American securities abroad, at the departure of the Great Western:

The dividends in all the American securities have been honorably remitted—and there is also the account of the approaching satisfactory settlement of the question of the North Eastern Boundary line.

An improvement in the business in American securities has consequently taken place since the arrival of the Great Western—the difference being not less than 5 per cent. in favor of all the quotations of any of the stocks, as in a very great increase of investments—which during the last three days have been on a scale to which the market has not been accustomed for the last eighteen months. The principal purchases have been in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, in which latter there were yesterday extensive transactions—one of which was for £10,000 at 92½. The securities of Pennsylvania are now 10 per cent. higher than on this day month, being the afternoon in very active demands at 84—a proof that in the words of Hume, "public credit is a hardy plant"—the loco focos of Pennsylvania having so recently been suffered to be about to annihilate the whole credit and character of the State. The stock of the State of New York has been much enquired for, at about 88; but it appears that orders to be forwarded at the market—a large amount having been received from and to New York—in consequence of a limitation of the price and powers of sale. The most important transaction of the present week, and which exhibits the returning confidence in American securities, is the sale of $1,000,000 of Illinois Sterling Six Per Cents, which have been sold by Col. Thornton, the Canal Commissioner to the House of Maguire, Parker & Company, at the rate of 85 to the contractors—who disposed of the Bonds readily at 86, at which price there was an investment of 100, 000 in the course of yesterday afternoon. The shares of the Bank of the United States alone remain without animation at £15 5s. The consequence of the uncertainty which prevails in the subject of the half yearly dividend, and the tendency towards the ten payment which prevades the reports brought by the steamship. The debentures of Rothschild are, however, in extensive demand at 98½ a 99, those securities being taken by wealthy parties in Lombard street, by whom the market will probably be cleared at the present rates.

A self taught artist of Massachusetts, Mr. Holcomb, is said to be constructing a telescope for Girard College which will surpass in size the celebrated telescope of Herschell.

An Earthquake at Hartford.—The Courant of Monday last says:

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this city yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. It was accompanied by a low rumbling noise, and a report like a heavy clap of thunder, and the duration was from 15 to 20 seconds. Our buildings were very much shaken, and considerable alarm was manifested. In one or two of the churches, a part of the congregation rushed into the street.

The stream of life down which we go, would be clear and smooth enough, were it not for the dirt and obstacles we ourselves throw into it.

Disastrous Steamboat Explosion.—One of those unfortunate occurrences hitherto almost unknown on our lakes, took place at half past 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. on board the Erie, Capt. Titus. When ascending the Detroit river about 3 miles above Malden, the steam chimney burst, by which six persons were scalded, of whom four have since died.—*Buffalo Com.*

Old School vs. New School.—We learn that a case has been lately argued before Chancellor Walworth of this State, involving the same questions of legal title as that which excited so deep an interest in Philadelphia. The Chancellor takes the same view of the matter with Judge Rodgers, before whom the case was first heard in Philadelphia, that is, he adjudges the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian church to be the legal body.—*Jour. of Com.*

The bridge over the New Jersey Rail Road where it passes through the high ground at Bergen, near the Patterson Depot, fell in on Saturday with a load of hay on it. A colored man, named Henry Groomebeck, was instantly killed. The deceased with Cornelius Van Riper and his grandson, were driving a load of hay across the bridge when it gave way. The two latter happily escaped without injury. The Coroner's jury examine the company for the condition in which the bridge was.

Census of Wisconsin and Iowa.—The former gives returns for 31,000, and the other 50,000 souls. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are from New England.

More House Breaking in Trenton.—The dwellings of Benjamin Fish, Esq. Judge Dayton, and Henry W. Green, Esq. were last night entered, by boring through the window shutters; but daylight finding it impossible to proceed for without breaking some doors and windows which might awaken the families, left without stealing any thing. They also entered the South Trenton House, kept by L. Sunderland, and carried off a time-piece.—*State Gazette.*

Arrival of the Antelope.—The American Fur Company's steamboat, the Antelope, arrived last Saturday from the mouth of the Yellow Stone. She has on board a valuable cargo of furs, robes &c. for the company.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Emigration to the United States and Canada.—More than this season over forty one thousand emigrants have arrived at the two ports of New York and Quebec, viz:—At New York 24,908, and Quebec 16,362. The proportion is about 30,000 English and Irish—the remainder Germans, Dutch and Swiss. It may be safely assumed that they have brought at least a million of dollars with them, probably much more. This does emigration constantly add to our strength and wealth. It is only to be regretted that the mass of them are not better educated, and more familiar with our institutions.

A beautiful miniature Locomotive made by Mr. Mastin, of Phila. as a present to the Emperor of Russia, is highly praised by the papers of that city, as a splendid specimen. It weighs but 66 lbs. and has drawn 456 on a circular railway of 7½ feet in diameter.

Population of Brooklyn, N. Y. 35,000—at the last census 15,000, having more than doubled in 10 years.

The Vice Presidency.—Hon. James K. Polk has formally declined to be longer considered a candidate for the Vice Presidency; so has Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama; Mr. Forsyth's declensions was made public in May. Col. Johnson, therefore, has the whole field (one side of it) all to himself.

The bark Eugene has sailed from Boston to Calcutta, with the following Missionaries for the Presbyterian Board:

Messrs. Jos. Owen, of Bedford, N. J. John C. Rankin and wife, of North Carolina; Wm. H. McCauley and wife of Alabama; and Miss Vandeveer, of Kingston, N. J.

Missionaries to Africa.—Messrs. Fielding and Constantine with their wives, sailed from Norfolk in the packet ship Saluda, bound for Africa.—These intrepid evangelists go out under the patronage of the Baptist Missionary Society, and it is understood are destined to labor in the valley of the Niger. Previous to their departure there were appropriate services on board.

Forty-six natives of the United States and of Great Britain, were violently arrested in May last, by the Mexican Governor of California, put in chains, shipped to the port of San Luis on the Pacific shore of Mexico, and thence driven in a herd, under a burning sun, to the city of Tepic 60 miles in the interior,—all on a mere suspicion that "the Yankees" meditated an insurrection, to get possession of the Territory! Their sufferings are represented to have been indescribable. Thro' the generous interposition of *Thos. J. Farnham, of N. York, who happened to be passing* through to the U. S., the case was spread before the British and American Consuls at Tepic and they were released on parole. The Ministers of the two countries had made a demand upon the government at Mexico for redress, and an official report for the President of the U. S., was received at N. Y. on Thursday by the bark Una, from Vera Cruz.

The dwelling of Daniel Donsery, Cambria Co. Pa. was torn from its foundation on the 30th ult. in a gale, and himself and three children crushed beneath its ruins.

Two barns with their contents were burnt by lightning in Burlington co. on Monday night—belonging to Col. Michael Haya, near the city, and Joseph Stevenson, near Jacksonville.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st inst. says:—"Our city continues healthy, and not a symptom of epidemic has appeared. There is less disease in New Orleans at this moment than in any city of the same population in the United States."

We are gratified in the prospect of a most extensive and splendid exhibition of *Silk* at the 13th Annual Fair of the American Institute, which opens at Niblo's Garden on the 5th of October, 1840. An immense number have within the last year been engaged in the raising of silk. Most of them, it is true, are at work on a small scale; but notwithstanding, the whole amount, when the *multitude of small parcels* are added to the larger parcels, will make a formidable aggregate. These are some of the benefits already realized; but the plentitude of the harvest is hereafter to be enjoyed. The mulberry, which is now spread over almost every State, has actually cost the country but little. The losses which the enthusiasm of speculation has inflicted have fallen on individuals; but generally, what one has lost, another has gained. The country experience little or no loss from this change. The mulberries are in the country, and their intrinsic value is as great as ever. The money paid for them has only changed hands among our own citizens. The mania of speculation has not deteriorated the leaves of this precious tree; they are as nutritive and wholesome for the worm as ever.

The requisite knowledge for preserving and hatching the eggs, feeding the worms and reeling the silk, is fast advancing. The details of this business are daily practical and experience; the nature and habits of the insect must be understood. *Many at first failed in hatching the eggs, and were discouraged; others, who persevered, succeeded.*

The home supply of silk will have a direct and most benign effect in the balance of trade. The same year that we imported over twenty millions of dollars in value of foreign silk, we might have supplied all our wants, and exported largely besides.—*Long Island Star.*

The Report of the South Carolina Rail Road Company shows that the income of the Road for the half year ending 30th June, was $223,295 46, and that the expenses for the same time including all improvements in road, machinery and buildings, and the interest on loans, were $152,281 80—leaving a nett profit of $71,081 56. The Report says—

The increase of receipts on the road, since it was fully in operation, say for the last six years, has been over 20 per cent. each year, to the next preceding.

On the subject of improvements in machinery and cars, the Report has the following paragraph:

Another improvement which has originated with ourselves, is the *Barrel Car*—constructed both for passengers and freight. These are made with staves grooved and dove-tailed together, and bound with 2 inches wide, by half inch thick-doors at both ends. The passenger car is 30 feet long in the clear, with a portico at the ends 2½ feet long. The diameter in the centre is 9 feet; and at the end 8 feet. The staves are 1¼ boards 5 to 6 inches wide, extending the whole length of the car. There are 20 windows on each side 15 by 30 inches, glazed—the sash passing up over head. The freight car, which has been in use about four months, is only 21 feet long—but others are building about 30 feet long, and will carry about 40 to 45 bales of cotton, or 15,000 lbs. in other goods.

The company are making experiments of timber, which has been submitted to the Kyanizing process of corrosive sublimate. On the 17th of June last two pieces of timber which had been thus prepared, were examined after having laid down for two years, and were perfectly sound—Other pieces of timber of the same description, which had been laid down at the same time without undergoing the process, were found to be decayed in several places.

Probable Business.—The following expenditures and receipts of certain Custom Houses in the United States, are from a document printed by Congress in 1838.

	District, Expenses, Revenue collect.	
Ipswich, Mass.	$1,244 05	$12 02
N. London, Conn.	4,012 14	1 19
Hardwich, Ga.	455 21	nothing
Sunbury, do.	730 00	do
St. Augustine, Flor.	1,402 56	do
St. Johns, do	1,578 13	do

Whig paper.

This is certainly very wise, and doubtless has been continued through *four* administrations; simply because Congress was intent upon political management, and each successive President found the existence of a few sinecures very convenient, and the people thought it nothing about the matter, because the money did not come out of their pockets—directly.—*Emancipator.*

A Fact for Office Seekers.—The New York Sunday Atlas says:—"If all the labor and capital employed for the past five years in this state, in seeking office, had been expended in raising potatoes, the product would have been much greater, and the public good promoted in a far higher degree."

The Crops.—The Nashville Union says:—The corn in this section never promised a better if so good a harvest. Our farming friends assure us that the early crops are safe, and may be considered "made," even if there should be no more rain. A great deal of oats has been lost in consequence of frequent rains during the time of harvesting. The rye has turned out so well, and the wheat crop is almost a total failure. In most of the other States in the Union, however, it has been very abundant.

Ships.—There are no less than nine ships building at Medford near Boston. All along the coast of Massachusetts and Maine, the note of preparation in ship building is sounding loud. Whatever else may be dull, this trade is brisk. The past season has been the best we have known. The present race of ship owners ever knew. Many vessels have paid their cost in the clear profits of freight. There will be a grand fleet of new carriers on the ocean within six months.—*Jour. of Com.*

An old Steed.—The horse which the Prince of Orange rode at the battle of Waterloo, died not long since at the great age of 82 years.

Emigration.—A number of framework knitters have emigrated to the United States during the last week or two, and others are about to follow them. Their place of destination is Germantown, near Philadelphia, where there is a large manufactory for hose, gloves, &c. carried on by a Quaker.—*Leicester (Eng.) Chronicle.*

The Double Cylinder Napier Press has been superseded in point of swiftness, by an American invention of R. M. Hoe of New York, which is said to be capable of throwing off from 4,000 to 4,500 impressions per hour.

The 13th anniversary of the American Institute will open to visitors on the 5th day of October next, and articles intended for premiums must be delivered the 2d or 3d of October.

Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, has declined the D. D. conferred upon him at the late commencement of Utica College, on the ground that such titles, in his opinion, are not consistent with the Savior's injunction, "Be ye not called Rabbi, &c.

The deputy marshal who is taking the census of Cincinnati, says in his report of the 5th Ward—"In this Ward I found two instances of the instability of fortune. In destitute circumstances, dependents for the bread of the day, on the labors of the day, were two women, one a grand daughter of a distinguished Governor of Massachusetts, and the other a cousin of a late Governor of New Jersey, hardly less honored. Here were women brought up in habits of ease, with servants about them in early life, to perform those labors for them, which they are now doing for others.—How many scenes are furnished daily to such observation, for many who cannot profit by it, which would teach impressively not only resignation and contentment, but absolute gratitude under the contrast of our condition with that of others.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		4 62	to	4 73
	Rye Flour,	3 50	to	3 56
	Indian Meal,	2 75	to	2 81
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				1 30
	Rye, northern, 56 lb.			80
	Corn, yellow, northern,	52	to	57
	Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	56	to	58
	Do. southern,	61	to	63
	Barley	30	to	35
	Oats,			30
	Peas, white dry,			80
	White Beans,	1 00	to	1 10
Molasses.—New Orleans		27	to	29
	Havana, Matanzas,	23	to	24
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		12 00	to	12 25
	Do. prime,	8 50	to	8 75
	Butter, dairy	14	to	16
	Do. shipping	12	to	13
	Hog's Lard,	6	to	7
	Pork, mess, brl.	14 00	to	14 25
	Do. prime,	10 00	to	10 25
	Cheese, American,	9	to	9
	Hams,	10	to	10
	Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00	to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,		90	15 to	16
	Dipped,		13 to	14
	Sperm,		41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,			10 to	12
	Java,		12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,			10 to	11
	Upland,		6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.				3 00
	Pickled Cod, brl	3 50	to	4 00
	Smoked Salmon, lb.		16 to	20
	Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50	to	12 21
	Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42	to	10 25
	Mackerel, No. 3	6 25	to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,				1
	Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix			8 to	10
	New Orleans		6 to	8
	Loaf,		14 to	15
	Lump,		15 to	17
Tallow.—American,			11 to	12
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,			42 to	44
	Hyson and Young Hyson,		27 to	32

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per cent. discount.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	½
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	1 to 2
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	½
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	1
Essex, and Windsor, do	1 to 2
The remaining banks	2
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	1
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	½
Eagle bank at Newport	1
Franklin at Providence	1
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	½
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	½
do Exchange Association	1
Commercial bank Tolland	1
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	½
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chelsea—	½
(J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lexington Association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. Association—Mechanic's ex. bk.—Mechanic's Bank Co.—N. Y. Exchange—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—	1
broke, stopt or to stop,	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par
do in the West	½
Red Back	1
Commercial bank, Albany,	1
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1
Bank of Utica,	1
Do. State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere Delaware bank—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farmers' at Middletown—Morris canal—Farmers' county bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union at Dover, all	par
The remainder of the good banks,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1-2
Except Schuylkill,	par
County banks,	2 to 5
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn.	1
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	2

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, August 17, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson.

Reader, we take it for granted, you are going to the great whig meeting this afternoon on the rock. You will see there two or three thousand of your friends, which alone would be a sufficient inducement to attend. Besides, many speakers of talent and exalted station will address you, and of whatever party you may be, you must come home wiser than you go. You will not have another so good an opportunity so near your doors. We expect to see all Plainfield there, the women excepted, and many more, for we intend to go, on foot and alone, across lots, if some of our whig friends do not offer us a better chance, "free, gratis, for nothing."

Elections have just taken place in several states. Kentucky and Indiana have gone for the whigs. Alabama for Mr. Van Buren. We hope to be able to tell of North Carolina and Illinois next week, and more full of the three states first mentioned.

Mr. Hussey, editor of the Elizabeth-Town Journal, has published the "Report of the Minority of the Committee of Elections" in the N. J. Election Case. It makes a large pamphlet of 24 pages, and is furnished at the low price of $2 per hundred. We should be pleased to sell a few hundreds for him in this section. A specimen can be seen at this office.

During the past week, two large Democratic meetings were held—in Rahway and Newark. About 2000 people were present at each, as the whigs say. The speakers were Vroom, Wall, Dickerson, Adrian, &c. &c.

The whigs have also held large meetings since our last publication. Webster was probably at one of them.

The editor of the Rahway Herald, a professedly neutral paper, last week gave the following estimate, as his opinion, of the result of the approaching Presidential contest:

Harrison,	*Van Buren,*		*Doubtful.*
New York, 42	Maine,	10	Tennessee, 15
New Jersey, 8	N. Hamps.	7	Penn. 30
Mass. 14	Alabama,	7	Virginia, 23
Rhode Isl. 4	Mississippi,	4	Georgia, 11
Connecticut, 8	Missouri,	4	Illinois, 5
Vermont, 7	Arkansas,	3	N. Carolina 15
Maryland, 10	S. Carolina 11		
Kentucky, 15		—	99
Michigan, 3		40	
Indiana, 9			
Ohio, 21			
Louisiana, 5			
Delaware, 3			
149			

which elects Harrison by a majority of 4, even if he gets none of the doubtful states.

About six weeks ago, we also made an estimate, merely for our own amusement, and it was much like the above. We gave Harrison all the states there claimed for him, with the exception of Maryland, which we considered doubtful. The remaining states we gave to Van Buren. Our estimate then stands, 139 for Harrison, 145 for Van Buren, and 10 that we cannot even guess on which side to put. To show that Maryland ought to be set down as doubtful,—in the last Congress, Maryland had five of each party, viz. 5 democrats to 3 whigs in the House of Representatives, and 2 whig Senators,—and at the last Presidential election, it went for Harrison by a vote of 22,852 to 22,168, or a majority of only 684 in over 45,000 votes. In our opinion, the choice between the two candidates for their chance of success is not worth sixpence.

"W—d," is received. As it is wholly political we cannot give it an insertion without our usual charge of fifty cents a column. It will make two columns—and on the receipt of $1, we will give it a place.

We learn from the Newark Daily that the following are appointed delegates to represent this township in the whig State Convention:

Daniel Shotwell, Alex. Wilson, S. K. Steven son, Linus H. Miller, Gideon Ross, Jos. Alexander, Ephraim Clark, Amos P. Scudder, Elston Marsh, Allen Wilson, Josiah Crane, Eli Marsh, Alex. Dunham, Ephraim Drake, David Lenox, James Leonard, Moses Ross, Daniel W. Ayres, John D. Titsworth, Wm. Dunn, Randolph Dunham, Elisha Runyon, Wm. Porter, jr. John Pierson, Pratt Drake.

The following paragraph is taken from the English Anti Corn-law Circular, which was received by the Great Western. It contains much truth.

Corn Laws and the United States of America. "There can be no question that the derangement of our currency consequent on the Corn Laws, has greatly aggravated the difficulties of America, and has for a time so prostrated her trade, that she will be unable to purchase her usual supplies of our manufactures; but though she has no money to buy goods, she has abundance of corn. Providence blessed her last year with the most abundant harvest ever known, and the prospects of the coming harvest are said to be greater than the last. She can immediately send us two millions barrels of the finest flour in the world, and in a short time she could send us two millions barrels more. The industrious working people of Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Manchester, are starving for want of employment. America wants the products of their industry, but has nothing to give for them but flour. What shall we say of the law which forbids this natural exchange, which consigns the most honest hard-working race of men, to wretchedness and misery—and for what?

Fire in Mount Holly.—We learn by the driver of the stage, that a barn in Mr. Holly, occupied by Peter C. Stryker, was struck by lightning last evening and consumed.

Three horses, one belonging to Stryker, and two (a pair of valuable gray matches) belonging to Mr. Bates, were killed by the stroke. The barn was owned by Elizabeth Shinn.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Melancholy Death.—We learn from Poughkeepsie, that Major Hatch, keeper of one of the principal Hotels in that place, was killed by lightning while sitting at his door about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. No other person was seriously injured.

Two year steamers, each 600 tons burden, are in process of building in New York, for the Spanish Government.

Temperance.—The Rev. Mr. Maginnes, of Pottsville, Penn. was the first Catholic clergyman in this country who engaged in the Temperance cause, and he says that the society connected with his church now numbers over 2400 members—a larger number, perhaps, than is connected with any church in this country.

Salt.—The Elyria (Ohio) Atlas says, We have seen a specimen of most beautiful salt, manufactured from a spring which rises on land of Rev. Joel Talcott, in Sullivan, of this county. We are told that the strength, that is the saltness, of the waters flowing from this spring, is such as to warrant the expectation that it may be profitably manufactured, and moreover that there are indications of a very large supply.

A favored city.—Yesterday, the 3d of August, completed one year since the occurrence of a fire in this city; and what is also remarkable, we have been without even an alarm during the whole period.

The whole amount lost by fire in this city for two years past, is short of $2,000.—*Portland Me Advertiser.*

Caution for three months to come.—The political contest will probably rage with unabated power for three months. Let Christians take special care to preserve their spirituality, their activity for Christ, and their Christian character untarnished.—*Evangelist.*

Mr. Healy, a young American painter, has received the gold medal given annually by the King of the French, to the artist who most merits the distinction. This is liberal.

Of the fifty-two members comprising the Michigan Legislature two, only, are natives of the State

Nothing is easier than to deceive oneself.

Notice,

The Abolitionists of New Jersey will hold a State Convention—in Newark, at the house of A. N. Dougherty, 57 Market street, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 10 o'clack, A. M. to nominate, (if thought best,) a Congressional and Electoral Ticket.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the Free Church, Newark, on Wednesday the 19th, at 10, A. M. The Society will probably continue in session 2 days. Several addresses may be expected.—The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee,
M. F. Gardner, Secretary.
Newark, Aug. 5th, 1840.

Mathematical Department.

Beneath this cover is a dish of roast,
A Franklin's favorite, and a Newton's boast;
To all whose tastes have not been render'd vicious
E'en to the fair, its flavor is delicious.

We have received from our correspondent Junius a demonstration of the Theorem which was proposed some time ago by a lady. As the proof is entirely too tedious for our columns we will give only the construction of the diagram:

Let ABC be any triangle. Draw CD, BE, cutting each other in F, and the sides of the triangle in E and D; Draw AF and DE, and bisect them in G and H. Through P draw MFL, NFO parallel to AB and AC, cutting the sides in M and O, and the base in L and N; And through H draw HI, HP parallel to AB and AC. Bisect BC in K, and draw KP and KI, which produce to S and T. Through G draw VG parallel to AC, which produce to X, cutting CD in X, KS in W, and HI produced in Z. Draw XY parallel to AB. Join GH; this produced will cut the base BC in the point R.

From X we have received a solution of the wine glass question,—he makes the answer 4½ inches. Also a satisfactory demonstration of the last problem proposed by Junius.

The discouraging accounts brought by Capt. Farnham respecting the dreary character of the Oregon Territory, are contradicted by an intelligent traveller just arrived at St. Louis, from a tour west of the Rocky Mountains. The region he says contains vast tracts of fertile land, affording ample room and verge enough for a mighty republican empire.

If thou wouldst reap comfort in adversity, sow it in prosperity.

A Whig State Convention will be held at the State House in Trenton, on Thursday, the 20th of August, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a Congressional and Electoral Ticket, to be supported at the election in November next.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

L. H. Whitney, $5,00; Geo. Brown, 2,50; J. M. Bullman, 1,16; J. Fourait, 1,00; R. W. Martin, 1,00; T. F. Randolph, 1,00; John Tucker, ,63.

DIED

In Somerville, on the 9th inst. Elias Smith, youngest son of S. L. B. Baldwin, aged 1 year.

Vanallen's Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of these celebrated Patent Pumps, and will sell them at Fac ory Prices.

August 17, 1840. LLWIS M. FORCE.

Information Wanted.

MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about about 28 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, being on her way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York, and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather. She smokes almost incessantly, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk sprung, red merino shawland a mixed shaker bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICKE D. MEDICK, 128 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N J. August 11th, 1840.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business entirely, will sell, at low sell his remaining Stock, consisting principal y of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without farther notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. tf

Notice,

IS Hereby given that Elizabeth Boice, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. JACOB G. BOICE.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 843w

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
State Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th, 1840.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the
PAINTING BUSINESS,
the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.
Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed; and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Casting.

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand, will get as they may be ordered, of a different pattern. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington,
Paradise Lost and Regained,—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Victor of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Trustum Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave and the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 29th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, lying in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.
185 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.
July 17, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an O d Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it in such read. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

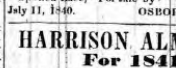
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.
May 11th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.
Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises,
Between Richard D. Littell, President of the Staten Island Bank, Complainant, and Silas Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 27th day of August inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, bounded as follows to wit: on the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains in the line of Job Squier's land, then along James Breen's land south 48 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stone in the line of Job Squier's land and corner of other land of Nathan Vail, then along the line of his other land south 2½ degrees west, 13 chains and 20 links to a stake and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of that lot north 57½ degrees west 5 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, south 32½ degrees west 62½ links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 deg. west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32½ degrees east, 89½ links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 48 degrees west 13 chains and 66 links to a stake in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road, north 92½ degrees east 5 chains and 20 links to a stone in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his line and Job Squier's north 30½ degrees east 8 chains 21½ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 100 lots lying on the northeasterly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 215, according to a map of the said land, dated Oct. 13th, 1835, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, July 20th, 1840.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold on Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.
OSBORN & WILSON.
Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 Ty

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's. or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when ordered.
THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.
May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to
ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.
Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

Consumption Cured!

THE
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal Louis Optok Goelicke, of Germany.

And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America:

To Louis Olton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which we suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which beholdly challenges his opposers to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned thanks, and praise, for a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,* whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *cosmos* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence!—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of thought into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdome, and thus possesses a triune SOLID POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy, for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third Fie dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL FACULTY, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of it, benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine,* we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known for what our eyes beheld and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Olton Goelicke first came before the German public as a discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the medicine, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless cases; and we very deem it our humble duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, ashamed of our unbelief in him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent additions of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not one testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN T. MUELLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1839.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks he will entirely recover in time. Mr. Geo. Rassor was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; he has commenced using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the CONSUMPTION for 3 years, commenced using and has taken a part of a phial of the Sanative, at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a bucket of water, but now he is able to go wood and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Style of Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assures them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.

January 25th, 1840.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and on the most reasonable terms. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRIMP & CO. and the public generally, that he wishes to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 23 tf

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Thos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from the pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agency being denied him, he then offered to rob him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another supply, which he sent him shortly after this manner. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his clever fraud, he made a partial remittance of the sales of it in last No. only 10 dollars. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Rever end Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless imitation of the Matchless Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or in leave it with any person to sell on commission. The sole agency of the True Sanative is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from its Depository in Boston.

☞ For all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) some time in the above facts, and they may be sure of obtain ng the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent o the Matchless Sanative, is expressly desired to give a immediate notice, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may ascertain that the publish are put on the Look out for Imposters, he will print the name of the agent to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Medical Depository

Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 138 Washington st

PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of this country can raise silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk cocoons, from the egg to the seed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in mores multicaulis, will produce, the first year, on two-year old plants, Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the Journal of the American Silk Society was established, in which will be given practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c., besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 at which time the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the habit of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil

During the hours of school, recreation and rest, the sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—theother on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

The School, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family o the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose pa rents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its studyrooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street, and it is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Marce 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PEERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their extraordinary medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover the portion of their composition which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery exceeds the powers of man to discover. That great deity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inas much as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the wonderful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine in any other shape, namely that they have not been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 6000 pilles a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into my practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic an certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 20th, 1839. 14 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

SUSTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Fashion and Gossip, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that may present themselves, for censure and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best and most valuable productions, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published. One of these, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the firstbeing, a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that all who intend to subscribe should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice will prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number, of the present large size, contains a variety useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and the whole forms at the close of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, &c. A library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, and to foreign literary aid will be taken and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, a few doors west of Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid engravings, royal quarto engravings, executed expressly on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved Vignette title page, and an elegant and tasteful index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications, and post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remittances in all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Print ing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscriber will expose at Public Vendue, to said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 26d, 1839. 99 1y

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Gilt.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colours,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Inkstands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

GOLD PENCILS, best quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates, Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Lacks to put into books, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adam's Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini'
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mille' Rosa'cie, and Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings.
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns for Young People,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittcer's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Bigelow's Technical Dictionary,—Domestic Progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Wesley's Version of the Spirit'ual's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Young Christian's Library in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanac for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saints' Rest—Owen's Book on the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Poems, complete, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Child's Book Setting Maul—Mother Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa —Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Father Clement, and a number of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler; with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates.
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form,
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Life of Dr. Manning,—Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Life of Pinney,—Memoir of Mrs. Mary,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Peace and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treat, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Love Children.
Boanparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte, translated from the French.
Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done & put at all. J. B. AYRES,

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield. N. J. July 1st, 1840.

C. W. Anderson,	Miss Maria Morris,
J. B. Ayres,	Andrew McKee,
Benjamin S. Brown, 2	Josiah Miller,
Jacob B. Boice,	Squire Pope,
Wm. Boylan,	Abram Perry,
Charles Boice,	Miss Mary Parker,
John Bedell,	Stephen Ruckman,
Albert Covert,	Mrs. Christina Randolph,
Randolph Dunn	Erastus S. Sheppard,
James Drake,	Miss Mary E. Soper,
Mercy Evans,	Miss Rachel Snedeker,
George Freitag, 2	Wm. D. Stewart,
Caleb Freeman,	Messrs. Bonner & Stranger
John Flood,	James Thorn,
Rev. Walter B. Gillet,	Cornelius C. Tunison,
Daniel S. Garrison,	Wm. Terpe,
David L. Gage,	John Tetteu,
Sherman Griswold, 2	James Thorn, jr. 2
A. H. Harris,	Isaac Titus,
Morris Hatfield, 2,	John Tetteu,
Elizabeth M. Hurd,	Catherine A. Vail,
Abram Long,	Jacob Voorhees,
Patrick Lain,	George Van Buren,
John L. Laing,	Thomas M. Wiley,
Mrs. A. M. Martin,	Isaac West
W. A. H. Martin,	Miss Waldron.
Isaac B. Moss.	

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

Just Received,

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Bl k do, Mouselin de laines —Calicoes of the most fashionable style — Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear, also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton sup silk, at 1s. 6d. to 3s. D. LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and the vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased elsewhere, and to ask to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices, may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—Do.—5s. 6d. and 6s.—Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Tea, 50 and 62 & 5s. 6d Lard 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13d. and 15d. Flour, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those intended to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and shortening my sails to weather hard times.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, Just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A General Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and a cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a good wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 20th, 1839. 170 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1840. Number 188.

M. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Derveer, and James Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Binge, of the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Land, situate in the First Mountain, near the Factory (occupied by Thomas Stead,) in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Ezra Wooden dec'd, and containing about twenty five acres of Land, commonly called, and known by the name of the Penny Orchard, and Valley Lot. We have nominated Alfred Berry, David Allen, and Samuel Coey, Commissioners, to divide the said tract into five shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Court House at Bridgewater, in said County of Somerset, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Alfred Berry David Allen and Daniel Coey will be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1789.

Given under our hands at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM B. GASTON,
FERDINAND VANDERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Plane st. Newark, N.J.
Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an affection of the Liver, and I have tested for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX,
July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

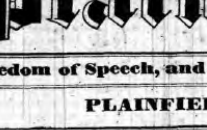
For Sale at this Office,
At 25 cents per box.
Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should soon be brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

POETICAL



From the Boston Traveller.

The City of the Cross.

By Alonzo Lewis.

City of Stars!—Jerusalem!
Think of thine ancient day,
When the splendor of a thousand years
On thy bright summits lay;
Before whose glow the Son of Man
Passed in his grief away!

The glory of thine ancient faith
In that sad hour grew dim,
Shorn of the brightest of his beams
By the cold scorn of Him
Whose slightest glance so far outshone
They boasted cherubim!

He came in mercy and in love,
Thy deepest ills to heal;
To the bright joys of Heaven above
The pathway to reveal;
And thy reward—each torturing pang
The human heart can feel!

Thy temple walls are in the dust!
Thy nation but a name!
While that scorned outcast's crosses o'er
Ten thousand cities flame!
And million hearts would bleed to share
His glory and his shame!

For the Literary Souvenir, for 1840.

In Nature's glorious summer time,
The beautiful green hills
Show forth in verdure's richest prime,
And sing the limpid rills,
As if the course in which they run
Was one of purest joy;
E'en as the path where roams the man
Seems to the simple boy.

I would I were among your songs,
Ye woods and rural streams!
To drink the pleasure that belongs
To your ungarnished dreams.
I would I were reclining now
Upon the mountain side;
Or watching from the rock's wild brow
The torrent's rushing tide!

From care's harassing haunts I turn
To ask of you repose;
Midst crowded scenes of toil I burn
To lose with you my woes.
I long to rush to your embrace,
Your pure delights to share,
And in your solitary space,
To breathe unsullied air!

In vain! proud mammon's stern decree
Has made me captive here!
And fate denies to set me free
For momentary cheer.
Oh for the cooling airs that play
Around the mountain rills,
My spirit longs to be away
Among the woods and hills.

VARIETY.

Clara Delaval.

Truly and beautifully has it been said, that the veil which covers futurity has been woven by the hand of mercy. *Clara Delaval* was an orphan; her father had been disinherited in consequence of an imprudent marriage. But from the expensive education which he bestowed upon his only daughter, it seemed that he still cherished golden hopes for her; which, however, appeared to be altogether crushed by the death of his father, and the accession of his elder brother to the entire property.—From that period he became ascetic and morose; and the constant theme of his conversation was his own wrongs and the cold-heartedness of his elder brother. Happily for his child, she possessed not a mind to be warped by the expression of such sentiments, even from a parent's lips. Quick and warm in all her feelings, with her speech, and thought were one; yet, though she loved her father with the most devout tenderness, she found it impossible to obey, when he required her to nourish resentment in her heart. When, however, he exorted her to imitate his own example in shunning servility, her glowing cheek, sparkling eye, and high bearing, attested her proud independence of soul. The canker of the heart soon brought Clara's father to the tomb; and his brother only survived him long enough to make some atonement for his former harshness, by bringing the orphan to his childless home. On his demise he left her wholly dependent on his wife, than whom a more ill-natured and peevish being did not exist She would scatter benefits with as unsparing hand; but she withheld the genuine smile of kindness, and omitted no opportunity to make the high-minded Clara feel that she was dependent. Had Clara been the protegee of Mrs. Delaval, she would patiently have borne with her infirmities of temper; but the dread of being suspected of mercenary motives, was productive of a frank fearlessness of manner, which seemed to comport ill with her personal interest. Native delicacy of judgement, however, usually ruled her conduct upon such occasions; but when her aunt, as was not unfrequently the case, reviled her deceased parent, whose memory was embalmed in her dearest affections, then, indeed, would her indignant feelings burst forth in language which was not always bounded by the rules of p udence.

One month hence then, dear Clara, you promise to be mine,' said Lord Henry Treville; 'let me hope that the caprices of Mrs. Delaval will not again indu ce you to defer my happiness."

His lovely companion was silent; but the eloquent blush which added lustre to her beauty as he spake, told what *her lips* refused to utter.

'My Clara will not, I know be offended, "if I entreat her to listen in future with more indifference and reply with less warmth, to the unjust sarcasms of that lady."

"Never, Henry, never have I concealed my faults from you. That proud horror of servility which I inherit from my father, has too often, I acknowledge, betrayed me into a style of conversation with my aunt, which, were I not her dependent, I would be far, very far indeed, from adopting."

"Enough, enough, my Clara; believe me, that when I made my somewhat impertinent request, I was actuated solely by the fear that Mrs Delaval would, if not by some miracle kept in good humor, disappoint me a third time of my bride.'

"The evening's latest sigh, that shuts the rose," had already admonished them to part; but they continued to pace the terrace in front of Mrs. Delaval's residence—for they were now on the eve of a transient separation, it being necessary that *Lord Henry should visit his estate* at L——, previous to his marriage.

Lord Henry, though somewat prone to suspicion, was naturally inclined to those generous feelings, which dispose the individual to take the most favorable view of human nature, and its springs of action. But a close intimacy with a young man of high mental attainment, whose disfiguring moral blemishes consisted in a dark 'disbelief of evil," a ready faith in ill, and an eagerness for the discovery of latent error, wherewith to sully the lustre of recorded virtue had exerted rather an evil influence over the mind of Henry, and nourished the chief fault in his character—suspicion. Still however, he was not a convert to the doctrine of his companion—to whose arguments he would reply, 'well, when Clara Delaval is proved unworthy, I will become your disciple; but until then I am content to hold that *virtue yet possesses a home on earth.*"

After making the necessary arrangements at L——, Lord Henry, returned to the town in the neighborhood of which was Mr. Deleval's residence, when the appalling intelligence met his ear, that *Clara Delaval had been arrested for the murder of her aunt!*

Indignantly did Lord Henry at first repel the horrid imputation; but the following details left little room for the kindest affection to plead. On the evening prior to the murder, Mrs. Delaval had been more than usually unkind towards Clara, vow ng that she should never marry Lord Henry with her consent; and that no portion of that wealth, for the sake of which she declared her niece, desirous of her death, should ever be hers. Upon this Miss Delaval rose with a haughty and indignant air, and protesting that she would no longer be the degraded victim of studied unkindness, left the room.—Retiring to her own apartment she burst into a flood of tears and appeared in great agitation. She then dismissed her maid (who generally slept in antechamber)—and as she did not desire her presence, she permitted her to go and pass the night with a sick friend in the city. The ensuing morning the murder was committed. Around the neck of the deceased, a silk scarf, belonging to Miss Delaval, was slightly twisted and a costly marksable diamond ring, also the property of that unfortunate young lady, and the gift of her lover, was found grasped in one hand. Not the smallest article had been purloined; and this as much as any other circumstance, tended to criminate Miss Delaval. She was the only person that could be benefitted by the catastrophe; since, should her aunt die intestate, the property would devolve upon her as the nearest relative.

Bitter was the misery of Henry Treville—terrible his alternations of abhorrence and tenderness. "Often," thought he, "have I heard, but never until now believed, that the enthusiastic nature of woman brooks no middle course; extreme in good or ill, when she falls from the unspotted heaven of innocence, she 'cares not into what abyss.' Had the name of this once worshipped being been associated with any other crime—then amid sorrow and degradation, my soul would have clung to her, with a devotion unchanged and unchangeable. But, the hard heart—the bloody hand! No, no; I will never see her more!"

And how did *she* feel, "the outcast, the abandoned—the *alone*?" She believed that to be guiltless, and to be acquitted, were necessarily cause and consequence; and casting away all fear, she cheered her solitude, with conjectures as to the time of Lord Henry's return. "How will he have me in my affliction," thought she; "and how indignant he will be that a crime so dreadful should be laid to my charge!"

During more than a week she listened almost breathlessly for the impatient footsteps of affection, to break the dreary monotony of her confinement; but it came not—and then her trusting heart began to fail, and blasted hope, with sickening and desolating power, came back upon the soul. All that she had read and heard of the feebleness of earthly ties, and the perishableness of earthly friendships, seemed now confirmed by the deep marking hand of experience, and to give assurance that

"He who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone."

The demon of misery in whose very existence she had, with the joyous scepticism of her years, refused to believe, was now coming fast upon her "with his o'ertaking wings." For, learning that Lord Henry had been a week in town, she felt that her future existence, short as that time might be, should pass unheeded by the presence of him who, she thought, should never have deserted her. Thus given up to the wasting influence of alternate anxiety and despair, she was at length startled by the harsh gratings of her prison door; and recalled from her long and bitter trance, by the warm embraces of her faithful friend, Augusta Treville, who had hastily come from a distant part of the country, to be the soother of the captive's misery, for whose justification she needed nothing beyond her own well-founded convictions. Lady Augusta, doubting whether Clara was aware of her brother's state of feeling, which ultimately brought on a dangerous brain fever, avoided all mention of him; while Clara interpreting her silence confirmatory of her fears, was too proud to make any allusion to him.

The day of trial at length arrived; and the Court was thronged almost to suffocation. On the appearance of Clara, a thrilling sensation pervaded the Court. Never, perhaps, had a being so peculiarly interesting, been placed in that awful situation. Her slender, but exquisitely moulded form, was attired in a plain robe of black silk; her face was concealed in the thick folds of a sable veil, beneath which her silken hair fell in luxuriant tresses. This covering being necessarily removed, a countenance, of the highest order of loveliness, met the view; her every faultless feature was brightened by that light which the soul, "itself unseen, sheds thro' the face," and the inimitable tracery of the violet veins was clearly discernible through the transparent skin. Late confinement and present terror had banished the rose-hues from her cheek; but as she shrunk beneath the fixed and searching gaze of the surrounding crowd, the rich blood mounted to her forehead—and for a considerable time she did not dare to lift her eyes. At length she did so, and they rested upon Lord Henry Treville; who had started from a bed of sickness, to abide the agony of her trial, rather than endure that of suspense.

In the usual order the unfortunate prisoner was called on to plead to the charge of murder! The revolting indictment, as it came distinctly upon her ear, seemed to have aroused her paralysed energies; and disregarding the technicalities of the Court, she clasped her uplifted hands, and exclaimed with fervor, "*Indeed, indeed, I am innocent!*"

The heart touching pathos with which she sighed forth these artless words, affected all present; but she heeded not the impression made on judge or jury, but raising her eyes, sparkling tumultuous through her tears, were turned earnestly upon him whose doubts had lodged the cruelest shafts within her stricken heart: and a radiant flush of joy illumined her countenance, as she saw him bend over the place that separated them, and placed himself at her side. Her words had told; the simple force of truth had come powerfully to, on his soul; the cloud of suspicion which had brooded there was not to flight for ever; and he unhesitatingly yielded to the generous impulse to render this public tribute to her innocence.

The case for the prosecution closed—the leading facts being such as already detailed.

The breathless stillness that prevailed from the withdrawal to the return of the jury, was at length broken by the announcement of the fatal verdict, GUILTY!

As the awful words fell upon the prisoner's ear an icy chill crept through her veins, and her countenance became as pale as the hue of death. These were the instinctive shudderings and recoilings of nature; but incredible as it may appear, Clara Delaval passed from the scene of her condemnation less miserable than she had entered upon it.

Clara spent the day before that appointed for her execution in the society of a worthy clergyman, and at its close, she besought Lady Augusta to forbear to give way to her feelings, but she was not to be moved. At her request, Lord Henry left the cell, with the understanding that he should return at sunrise, the following morning, and spend with her the last hours of her life.

Calm and serene were the thoughts which came upon her, as in the spirit of prayer she knelt upon the cold damp floor of her dungeon. It is true that scaffold, with all its ignominies, would occasionally rise to her view, in fearful distinctness; yet the shudderings occasioned by this horrible vision, were but momentary. The night was one well calculated to add to the solemnity of her reflections; for the thunder, that magnificent operation of nature, which not even the explanation of cold material laws' can divest of its sublimity, had lifted up its awful voice to terrify the guilty conscience, and solemnize the contemplative hour of the afflicted; but to the soul of Clara Delaval it pealed in no affrighting tones. Thus the night passed on: and at length the morning arose.

'Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,
And living as if earth contained no tomb.'

Lord Henry entered, and perceived Clara seated at the little rugged table. To his surprise, she did not move at his approach; and softly stealing towards her, he found that exhausted nature had sunk into profound repose. His sister, also, overcome with weariness, lay stretched upon the wretched bed: but hers was a fitful and uneasy slumber. With an irresistable impulse, he bent over the sleeping convict, and a bitter and desolating feeling agitated his heart, as he thought of the frightful change which a few hours would make in that form now quickened with life, and impressed with grace and beauty. "Can the guilty sleep thus!" thought he, and his tears fell fast and burning on the hand which he pressed to his lips; and Clara awoke. In the course of the melancholy conversation, Clara expressed her regret that her once attached Rose had not been to bid her farewell. "I could not have expected" she said 'that she would be indifferent to my fate. I am not surprised at Janet, indeed—she believes me to be the destroyer of my aunt, and must, therefore abhor me."

The fatal hour arrived!—the messengers of death were at the door; and Clara casting an affectionate look upon her faithful friend, who she thankfully perceived to be still asleep, hastily left the cell that Lady Augusta might not be awakened to the agony of such a parting. Supported by Lord Henry and the clergyman, she passed along the gloomy corridor—when two servants alluded to entered. The unfortunate young lady stopped to speak with them, and remarked with surprise that Rose did not appear at all affected by the melancholy end which awaited an indulgent mistress, but had rivetted her eyes, sparkling with a feverish glitter, upon the ashy countenance of her companion. Turning therefore, to the latter, Clara observed, "I was desirous, Janet, to leave you and Rose something to compensate for the pecuniary loss you have sustained by the sudden death of your mistress; and as I have nothing that I can call my own, Lord Henry will attend to my wishes. Farewell!—think kindly of me, and believe me innocent of the crime for which I am now about to suffer."

As soon as she had uttered these words, Janet sank at her feet, and clasping her knees, endeavored to prevent her departure by the most extravagant demonstrations of grief. Affected by this unlooked for burst of sympathy, Clara bent down and kissed the forehead of the weeping girl, and then moved steadily forward. Upon this Janet uttered a piercing shriek, and rushing before the melancholy cavalcade, so as to prevent its egress, she cried aloud, '*She shall not die! He has left me, and I will save her; for I—even I—am guilty!*"

Astonishment and doubt of the girl's sanness of mind, first pervaded the auditors; but the possibility of the truth of her declaration, induced a delay of the execution. Clara, who had lately manifested such calm and elevated resignation to her fate, now that the light of hope had come upon her, seemed to have been made newly conscious of her melancholy situation: all woman's weakness came upon her; and overcome by conflicting emotions she sank lifeless upon the pavement. She was borne to the jailer's apartment, where Lady Augusta, awakened by the confusion, joined her, half frantic with fear and joy.

An investigation took place, from which resulted a full confession on the part of Janet. It appeared, that about six months previous to the murder, Janet had been privately married to a man of abandoned character, but whom she loved with all the devotedness incident to her strong passions and ill regulated character. The marriage was kept a secret from Mrs. Delaval, lest her dismissal might be the result. By her artful and seemingly devoted conduct, she had induced her mistress to make a will in her favor; which the husband no sooner heard than he began to employ the most powerful arts, to induce his wife to put a period to the old lady's existence lest with her usual caprice, she might cancel the testamentary document which had been duly executed. The first intimation of the horrible design was received with an involuntary shudder; and she at once rejected the proposal. But the tempter knew his power too well; and after various conflicts, during which, desertion was threatened, he bent his instrument to his will. He then instructed her in what manner to evade detection, by casting suspicion upon Miss Delaval, who, he insisted, would escape punishment through the influence of her powerful friends. On the night of the murder, in consequence of Rose's absence Janet attended at Miss Delaval's toilet, and thus attained the scarf and ring; the latter she intended as a present to her accomplice—and though it afterwards became an additional proof against Clara, it was unpremeditated. The instigator of the deed fled as soon as he ascertained its perpetration, in order to avoid the chance of detection, and from believing that his support or clandestine union no longer necessary, as regarded her own safety would render Janet circumspect.

The terror and sensible Rose, however relying on the innocence of her young mistress, was led by consi gnt incidents, to regard her fellow servant with suspicion, but could not for some time discover anything to justify the avowal of her suspicions. On the eve of the day fixed for the execution of Clara, while sitting alone in the apartment which had been Miss Delaval's, harassed by painful incertitude as to the course she ought to pursue, Janet with a haggard and horror-stricken countenance, rushed into the room. The majestic voice of the clement had thundered terror to her guilty and superstitious soul, and she now irresistingly implored permission to pass the night with Rose.—The frantic agony which marked her subsequent conduct, was such as to have touched even a callous heart; but the innocent Clara being about to suffer, steeled the feel

lings of Rose against her who, she was now convinced was the real criminal.—By an ingenious stratagem, she brought Janet on the following morning, to the prison; when, from her knowledge of her character, she hoped that the sight of Miss Delavel, under such melancholy circumstances, would bring a confession from her; and, should such not be the case, she was determined at all hazards, to charge her with the murder. The result fully justified her expectations.

It now only remains to state, what the reader has, in all probability anticipated; that Lord Henry and Clara were in due time happily united, their main defects of character being, in a great degree corrected by the extraordinary events that

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Washington's Rock, (near Plainfield) Aug. 13

At an elevation of nearly 400 feet on the brow of the mountain back of Plainfield stands this celebrated Rock. It is one of very large size, being about 20 feet high and from 15 to 30 in circumference, but the bold projection which nature has given it from the surface of the mountain, renders it a fine position for taking an extensive view of the country below. The Whigs of the counties adjacent thereto having resolved to hold a meeting here, the revolutionary reminiscences connected with the spot are worth advertising to.

In the summer of 1777 the American Army was stationed at various places on the plain below the mountain, at New Market Middlebrook, &c. after the retreat of Sir William Howe from N. Brunswick to Amboy. Upon Howe's changing the movements of his army and marching from Amboy towards the place where Plainfield now is, Washington retreated to the heights in face of the enemy. The advance guard of Howe's army fell in with Lord Stirling's division in a skirmish ensued, and upon the approach of the column under Cornwallis, Sterling was obliged to retreat.—Howe pursued him to Wes field, but on the next day retreated to Amboy. Washington was at this time on the Rock inspecting the operations of the parties on the plain. At various times he resorted to this place to learn the movements of the enemy. This circumstance has given the Rock a sacred character in the eyes of the people of the present day, and in connection with the fact of the beautiful prospect it affords has made it a place of resort for parties of pleasure. The scene presented to the eye there is one of surpassing loveliness. The whole country lies as in a map at the feet of the spectator for 60 miles in circuit. On the left are seen the spires of New York City, part of the Bay, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brighton. Directly in front are Amboy and Raritan Bay. To the right are beheld New Brunswick, and the Highlands of Neveisink and farther on, the eye stretches over the plains of Monmouth to the heights of Kingston and Princeton.—Beautiful villages bedeck the plain, and cultivated fields, farm houses and numerous groves of verdant trees are spread around in pleasing profusion. The prospect itself is at any time worth a journey up the mountain.

A few miles from the Rock there now lives a Revolutionary soldier, 96 years of age, who, 63 ago bore despatches from Lord Stirling to Washington while standing on the Rock in company with several of his officers. He was a Whig then, and is a Whig now. Within a few feet of the hallowed spot, a Log Cabin has been built, and is now owned and occupied by a man who, in the late war was one of the express riders who bore the news of the victories of Lake Erie and the Thames to Washington City. He, too, is a staunch Harrison man.

It is on this spot, once trod by the feet of Washington, and in the sight of New Jersey's battle fields, that the Whigs intend to hold a public meeting. Here can their patriotism be kindled anew, and their devotion to the cause of New Jersey and of their country receive increased vigor; while their resolves o right her wrongs will be warmed into a persevering, enlightened and indomitable action.

Let our Whig brethren here assemble next Monday. Whether they come by hundreds or by thousands, good fare at the Log Cabin and a hearty welcome awai s them. W.

Consumption.—Dr. Latour, of Paris, has published the following rules for preventing the advent of consumption in those who are predisposed to it :—A consumptive patient should inhabit a dry, airy locality, well exposed to the solar rays. Residence in any low damp situation predisposes to consumption. A temperate climate should be chosen, where the variations of the temperature are neither sudden nor frequent. Travelling, and particularly sea voyages, are attended with decided advantage in the early stage of consumption. The patient should be warmly clothed, *and covered with flannel from head to foot.* He should take habitually some moderate exercise, as walking, riding, &c. exposure to open air and sun's rays are absolutely necessary. He should exercise the mind in a moderate degree, but avoid all strong moral emotions. He must renounce any profession which requires strong muscular exertion, a bent position of the body, residence in a damp, moist place, &c., and finally, the food should be rich and nourishing.

Amos Kendall.

No longer of the earth, earthy,
He lives upon an *Extra Globe.*

Correction.—A Dublin paper says—" For her Grace the Duke," in our last paper, read 'his Grace the Duchess.' "

Queer Optics.—" Jonathan, where was you going yesterday, when I saw you going to mill yesterday ?" " Why, I was going to mill, to be sure." " Well, I wish I had seen you—I'd got you to carry a grist for me." " Why, you did see me, didn't you ?" " Yes, but not till you had got clean out of sight !"

The Albany Microscope has discovered that Job was a printer, and that his comforters were non-paying subscribers.

The Practical Monitor.—No. I.

BY THE EDITOR.

Kindness.—There is no power that can compare with the power of kindness in disarming the wicked of their ability to do evil. *In their* opposition to good men and good works, always displayed where goodness is visible, nothing can bring them to acknowledge their error, and cease to do evil, like kindness. St. Paul says, (Rom. xii. 19, 20) " Avenge not yourselve, but rather give place unto wrath.—If thine enemy hunger, feed him, if he thirst, give him drink ; for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." Yes coals of fire that shall melt him to contrition,—and if he have injured thee in any thing, he will recompense thee to the full. The same excellent writer says " If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." And again, (1 Cor. vi. 7) *why do ye not* rather take wrong ? Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded ?" And the wise Solomon saith, (Prov. xv. 1) " A soft answer turneth away wrath." Many more similar passages are to be found in God's Holy Word, and hundreds of examples might be produced, were it necessary, to prove their wisdom and truth. The great power of kindness is exemplified in every case in which it is tried. Whoever knew it to fail ? It is *always* better to yield than to contend—and all who have acted from this principle consistently, have found it indeed better, infinitely better.

Look at all the examples and precepts of our Lord and Savior, God himself, while he was going about doing good in this world, over eighteen centuries ago. All inculcate the principle we are advocating. Says He, (Matth. v. 44) " Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." And while he was suffering the agonies of the crucifixion, he says, (Luke xxiii. 34) Father forgive them, for they know not what they do. Examples and precepts of a like character from Holy Writ, could be multplied, but surely it is unnecessary.

When we consider that the commands of God are so full, and explicit, and numerous on this point, and that the experience of man whenever tried, has proved that kindness, patience, love, is far more effectual in the subjugation of our foes, in benefiting ourselves or others, and in doing good, than anger, unkindness or contention —it is truly lamentable, wonderful, and pitiable that mankind do so generally, I had almost said, universally, disregard both the precepts of God's Holy Word, and the good experience of their fellow men. How few there are, even in this professedly Christian land, who when struk on one cheek would not return the blow ! How few who do not return railing for railing ! How few that bless those that persecute them ! Reader, how is it with you ? Do you, like Christ and his Apostles, love them that curse you ?—Do you pray for them that despitefully use you ? Do you do good to them that hate you ? If so, happy are ye ; rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward !—If not, seek more of the spirit of Christ, if you would spend an eternity with him. Those who have not the spirit of Christ is none of His.

Large Casting.—The Philadelphia North American notices, at the foundry of Messrs. Merrick and Towne, the casting of one of the bed plates of the engines to be placed in the United States Steam Frigate, now building at the Navy Yard. About *thirty four thousand pounds* of iron were melted for this casting ; the plate itself will weigh about *twenty seven thousand pounds*, and is thirteen and a half feet ! The pouring furnished a fine spectacle ; the time occupied in filling the mould was 1 minute 35 seconds. The bed plate is 29 feet 2½ inches long, 7 feet 4 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. The channel from the condenser to the air pump, and 2 strong ribs, 23 inches deep, running the whole length of the plate, form parts of the same casting. The operation, which could not fail to be watched with anxiety by all concerned, was conducted with perfect order, and, so far as yet appears with entire success.

The construction of these immense engines is advancing rapidly in the various departments, (which are very numerous,) and renders the extensive establishment of Merrick & Towne a place of special interest at the present time.

The Crops.—Throughout this country the crops are better this year than they have been for many years past. The wheat crop is considerably above the average, in both quantity and quality. Other grain and grass is usually good, and the present prospect for corn is that it will be a greater yield than has been in this country for ten years, and we should think it would be ripe fully two weeks earlier than usual. Our farmers will have an immense surplus to spare, which we hope they will be able to find a market for. We understand William Buckley of this place is now offering six shillings per bushel for wheat.—*Sackett's Harbor Journal.*

Miss Fly, of Massachusetts, has recovered $365 of Mr. Frost, for a breach of marriage promise. He courted her one year, and the jury allowed her one dollar a day for the time.

The Exchange at Cleaveland, (O,) was burnt on the 7th inst. with the brick hotel adjoining, and several other buildings.

A Hurricane Coming.—It is predicted in N. Orleans, that in the course of the present month Louisiana will be visited with one of the most destructive hurricanes that ever raged along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The reason of this prediction is the very unusual appearance which is said to be going on among the waters of the Gulf. The tides have mounted many feet higher than usual; and when at their ebb, places are far above the surface that were never before seen out of water. These things, it is said, indicate the approach of a hurricane.—*Mobile Register.*

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.—It is stated in the N. York papers, on the authority of a passenger who was on the mail boat during the late accident between Wilmington and Charleston, that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis refused to enter the boats until all the other passengers had been saved, being well aware that his excessive weight would endanger the lives of his fellow companions. The honorable gentleman must have a soul as large as his body, which we believe weighs something like 400 pounds.

Wisconsin Wheat.—A late number of the Wisconsin Enquirer says : The crop of wheat last year in proportion to the amount on the ground, was astonishingly large, and the prospects at present are, that it will be even greater this year than it was last. From every part of the Territory the wheat promises to be most abundant."

☞ A Norfolk negro, named David Brown, attempted to flog his wife, a few days ago in a fit of jealousy, when she up with a hatchet and split his head open. He is dead, she in prison.

☞ A fellow named Henry C. Craft, was last week committed at the Oyer and Terminer of Hudson county N. J.' of polygamy. He had married *four* wives, of whom three were in attendance at the Court. The culprit plead guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the State prison. If it were not unconstitutional to inflict unusual punishments, it would have been more befitting to have condemned the fellow to live with the whole squad.

A Second Daniel Lambert.—Richard March, laborer, of Dunkerston, near Bath has a boy only twelve months old, of the following dimensions ;—Two feet nine inches in height ; two feet one inch round the breast ; two feet four inches round the stomach ; one foot three inches round the thigh ; twelve inches round the calf ; head proportionally large, and rather well formed. The child walked by itself at six months old. Many persons have of late been to see the boy.—*English pa.*

More Giraffes arrived.—The brig Helme, from Alexandria, Egypt, arrived at New York, brings for her cargo and passengers the Giraffes presented to the State, by the Pasha of Egypt, and to whose accommodation the whole brig was devoted. They are imported for June, Titus, Angevine & Co.

Death in a Fight.—Two men at Louisa Court House, Va. on Monday got into a warm dispute about politics, which resulted in a fight, in which one struck the other with a billet of wood a blow so severe as to occasion his death. They were both intoxicated at the time.

Business.—The transportation lines to New York, via Camden and Amboy Rail Road, have received an average of 100,000 lbs. of freight per diem during the past week—an increase of two-thirds over the receipts of the last six weeks previous. This certainly looks something like business.—*Philad. Amer.*

The Wall street Presbyterian church; the Rev. Dr. Philips pastor, recently took up a collection for the American Bible Society, amounting to $804 50.

The receipts of the English rail roads are enormous, paying a great per centage on a cost of $250,000 permile.

The last return of the Birmingham show a weekly receipt of $85,000—Southampton of 36,000—and the Western of $60,000. The first is 112, the second 60, and the third 63 (finished) miles in length.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

41,000 barrels of American salt passed through the Welland canal during the month of July.

The British Minister at Mexico gave notice to the government on the 10th ult. that England would acknowledge the independence of Texas, unless reconquered by Mexico within a given time, named in the note.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that within the last six months, no less than 8 persons have been arrested in that city and county, charged with the crime of murder. In four cases the victims were infants.

Severe Thunder Storm and its Effects.—We had a succession of drenching showers in this city and vicinity, on the afternoon and evening of the 12th inst. accompanied with very vivid lightning and the most startling peals of thunder. One of the flashes of lightning, it is believed, fired a barn in this city, belonging to James Perkins, as about 9 P. M. in the midst of a shower, it was discovered in a sheet of flame. It was entirely consumed, with two good carriages, and some lumber and rushes stored in it. The Workshop of Henry Solomon, Carpenter, closely contiguous, was considerably burnt, but was saved by dint of great exertions, and the rain which fell in torrents at the time.—*Fredonian.*

Rail Roads and the Mail.—Notice has been given by the Post Office Department to the Directors of those Rail Road Companies which convey packages of newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, as they have been in the habit of doing ; and that, if they disobey, the penalty will be rigidly enforced.

Be prudent, but not crafty.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, 18th inst.

Two Steam Ships Arrived.

Acadia at Boston—President at New York.

Quickest Passage Yet.

Two British Steam packets have arrived on our shores the same day ! The President, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst. and which is the largest and most magnificent steam ship in the world, reached New York yesterday afternoon, and the second steamer of Cunard's line, the Acadia, surprised the citizens of Boston yesterday at 8, A. M. having left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th—being only 12½ days on the passage, including the stoppage at Halifax. This last is the quickest passage ever made from England to the United States. The news is ten days later.

Among the 62 passengers of the Acadia is W. L. Garrison. The President brought only 44 passengers and has 1600 tons of freight.

The late Governor General of Canada, Lord Durham, died July 28th, aged 49.

The markets all continued dull and depressed, and the prospects were gloomy, though cotton had not receded. The protracted wet weather had created much alarm for the crops, and fears of a general war rising out of the difficulties in the East, had spread a gloom over the money market.

The English funds had fallen five-eighths, and the French funds 2 per ct. in 2 days—owing to a rumor that England was about to interfere by an armed force in the affairs of the East.

Two chartists were liberated from prison on the 27th ult. and on the following day 15 or 20,000 people assembled in honor of their release. One was carried about in an open carriage, a public dinner given, &c.

The *insurrection in Syria is making great progress, and the whole country was represented as* being in arms. The Egyptian troops have been repeatedly defeated. One caravan of 300 camels had been taken by the insurgents.

Threatened European War !!

Arming of France.—The engrossing topic of the week has been the disagreement of the English and French Governments on the Eastern Question, the settlement of which England, Russia, Austria and Prussia have agreed to attempt without the co-operation of France. The French Papers exclaim against the perfidy of the English; declare that the alliance between France and England, which they now say they always regarded as hollow, is dissolved ; and threaten instant war against England and her allies. The belligerent tone of the Paris papers had caused some uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, where the prices of all kinds of stock have fallen. We believe, however, that the quarrel between the Sultan and his Viceroy will be settled without provoking a general war in Europe.

The London morning papers of Aug. 3, are filled with comments on the menacing tone of France, which is terribly indignant that England, Russia and Prussia should attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, and prevent him carrying into effect his designs against the Sultan.

The Moniteur (French paper) of Aug. 1, announces officially that the reserve of the conscription of 1836 is called into activity, as also the entire conscription of 1839. This, with the recal of the soldiers *en congé*, will make an increase of about 1,000,000 men. Thanks to Algiers, the conscription of 1837 and 1838 has been swallowed up there. In addition, it officially corroborates the previous announcement of the Debats, that power had been given or assumed by a royal ordonnance, signed on the 28th to raise funds for adding 10,000 seamen to the French navy, with five sail of the line, thirteen frigates, and nine steamboats.

There can be no doubt, says the Morning Chronicle, that this force, in addition to that already possessed by the French in the Mediterranean, and in conjunction with the Turkish and Egyptian vessels, forms a very menacing fleet. The support of Egypt by France has been all along given with this view of rivalling and competing with our naval force.

The subject was introduced into both houses of Parliament on the 27th July. In answer to anxious inquiries of prime minister said that negotiations had been carried on between Russia Austria, Prussia and England, to settle the affairs of the East, and that France was not a party to the negociations.

Lord Brougham said emphatically, 'I deeply regret that France is not a consenting party, and I cannot express my regret in too strong a manner.

The French Premier, M. Thiers, is represented to have said that whatever course the Pacha of Egypt pursues, the French Government will support him in it. If this be correct, it is not to be wondered at that France should not appear as a party to the treaty. The origin of the schism is thus stated—

At a conference of the Representatives of the 5 great powers, (France, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia,) in London, to arrange the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, the French Government refused to concur in any proceeding founded on the principle of depriving Mehemet Ali of Syria ; and this was, it appears one of the great provisions of the contemplated treaty. The Representatives of the other powers proceeded with their labors, and bound themselves by treaty to compel Mehemet Ali to restore the Turkish fleet, and abandon all his conquests.

North Eastern Boundary.

The London Times gives the annexed outline of the Report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, the British Commissioners who were appointed to *explore the disputed boundary,* by which they claim the whole—

They have satisfactorily ascertained by strict investigation of the face of the country, by an industrious perusal and comparison of charters, treaties, transfers of territory, and other historical records, the absolute and indisputable conformity between the spirit and intent of the treaty of 1783 and the demarkations of territory originally contended for by Great Britain ; that *no portion* of the disputed districts ever could, under the authority of that treaty, or with any color of justice, have been claimed by the United States ; that the award of the King of Holland, which transferred about three-fifths of the disputed territory, was founded on erroneous data, and on entire ignorance of facts which have been subsequently developed ; that the award of that Sovereign, if accepted by the parties, could never have been executed under any circumstances, the structure of the country interposing *physical and immoveable obstacles thereto : that, so* far from the smallest fraction of the disputed territory falling within the line of the United States, a rigorous construction of some authoritative documents would actually prove a just title on the part of England to a portion of what has heretofore been regarded as a part of the State of Maine itself ; and that, in fine, the conclusions upon which certain " official agents of the republic have rested the American case, instead of being the legitimate results of practical investigation, are *unsubstantial inventions* brought forward in the absence of all real investigation, conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country, and calculated to mislead not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States, and in Europe, as to the merits of the *question.*"

Again and again the same conviction is emphatically repeated, viz. that " notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a time have been so confidently urged that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds ; but that *she has always had, a clear and indefeasible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory*—a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to inspire."

Fill the hungry with good things, and thou shalt never want bread.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	4 62 to	4 73
Rye Flour,	2 50 to	2 62
Indian Meal,	2 75 to	2 87
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,	1 00	
Rye, northern, 56 lb.	53	
Corn, yellow, northern,	52 to	57
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	56 to	57
Do. southern,	56 to	—
Barley	61 to	60
Oats,	30 to	37
Peas, white dry,		12 00
White Beans,	15 00 to	16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	29
Havana, Matanzas,	24 to	24
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	13 25
Do. prime,	8 50 to	8 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do. shipping	12 to	12
Hogs Lard,	11 to	11
Pork mess, bri.	14 00 to	
Do. prime,	10 00 to	12 00
Cheese, American,	9 to	9
Hams,	10 to	
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 15 to	0 16
Dipped,	13 to	14
Sperm,	44 to	49
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		3 00
Pickled Cod, bri	3 50 to	4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	00
Mackerel, No. 1, bri.	11 50 to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		39
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Lump,	14 to	15
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	17
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	62

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Windsock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks,	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank at Newport,	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	el
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
Exchange Association	stop'd
Commercial bank at Bridgeport	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker)—Ex. bk.—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	par
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	3-4
Bank at Pittstown—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	3-4 to 3
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	3 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do do at Lambertsville, N. J.	3

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, Augus 24, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Whig Meeting on the Rock last Monday afternoon was large and enthusiastic. A correspondent of the Newark Daily says there were 2000 present,—the editor of the Rahway Herald estimates the number at 1600. One or two hundred ladies were there, and as many, or more, Van Buren men. The meeting came to order about 4 o'clock. James Wilson, Esq. of Trenton, a very good speaker, first addressed us.—After an allusion to Gen. Washington, he gave us an eloquent, but necessarily brief history of the principal events in the life of Gen. Harrison. He occupied rather too much time, as three speakers more were to follow him. John Van Dyke, Esq. of New Brunswick next addressed the assemblage, and gave us and the audience great satisfaction, in a powerful, eloquent, argumentative, and well delivered speech, of considerable length. His main subject was the encroachment of power on the part of the Executive, for the last 12 years. Hon. Wm. Halsted followed, in a vulgar and scurrilous speech. Faugh! such stuff from a Congressman! There were some good things in it however. When he concluded, it was dark, and the Hon. Joseph F. Randolph had started for home. The people however called him back and he spoke a few minutes. The speech he gave us was first rate, and led the audience to suppose that he would have done well, had he had an opportunity.

He speaks this afternoon at the Westfield meeting; also, Messrs. Amzi Armstrong, Wilson and Congar.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Elections.—The results of the August elections are substantially ascertained. The next one holds no election for State officers this year.

In Kentucky and Indiana the whigs have swept the board. The Whig majority in the former State is 15,000 to 20,000, and in the latter about 10,000. In both, the Whigs have an overwhelming majority in each branch of the Legislature. That of Kentucky will have to choose a U. S. Senator in place of J. J. Crittenden, whig, whose term of service expires the 4th of March next.

Illinois has gone for Van Buren by a majority of about 4,500, and Missouri by about 6000. In both there is a Van Buren majority in each branch of the Legislature. Upon the Legislature of Illinois will devolve the choice of a U. S Senator, to succeed John M. Robinson, V. B. Missouri has chosen at this election, two V. B. members of Congress, viz. John Miller and Edwards. No change.

Alabama is still a Van Buren State, although the party in power have been hard pushed. The V. B. majority in the Legislature will probably be 7 in the Senate, and 6 or 8 in the House.—This Legislature will have to choose a U. S. Senator, in place of Wm. R. King, V. B. whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

East, but not least, comes North Carolina.—Moorehead, whig, is elected Governor by a majority of some thousands, and there will be a whig majority in the Legislature—certainly on joint ballot, and probably in both houses. Upon this Legislature will devolve the choice of a U. S. Senator in place of Bedford Brown, V. B. whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. Both he and his colleague, Mr. Strange, sent in their resignation to the Governor a few weeks since; but we have sometimes seen it stated that it was a mere matter of form, and not accepted by his Excellency. If, however, their resignation is accepted, there will be two U. S. Senators to be chosen. North Carolina in 1836, chose V. B. Electors of President by a majority of over 3000. Three months before, she had chosen a whig Governor, Dudley, by over 4000 majority, and 1838 re-elected him by a majority of 17,000. The Legislature was whig last year by a small majority.

The Rahway Herald has left its neutral position, and come out in favor of the Whigs.

The New Brunswick Fredonian is lately much improved in the quantity of reading matter—in the quality, and in clearness of print, it needed no improvement.

The Rose Bud is the title of a small and very good paper, devoted to Literature and Intelligence, published at Newark. It eschews politics. Published weekly at $1 per annum, in advance.

The editor of the Jersey City Advertiser thus concludes an account of his visit to the political meetings at Morristown and Stanhope:

One word for the Morris and Essex Railroad. Of all tea-kettle locomotives and corduroy tracks that have come under our observation, those from which the extra passengers of Wednesday suffered are the most intolerable. Working one's passage by dragging the cars up hill and waiting in the middle of the track while a train of no more than five cars is divided and dragged on by instalments, in the midst of a juvenile deluge at nearly midnight, are not the things with which to put up patiently at the stage of the art of railroad making.

Jersey City has a population of 3,065.

67 The Whig State Convention at Trenton on Thursday last, nominated the old ticket for members of Congress, viz.: John B. Ayerigg, John P. B. Maxwell, William Halsted, Charles C. Stratton, Thomas J. Yorke, and Joseph F. Randolph.

Mexico is again in a state of Revolution. The insurgents had possession of the capital at the last accounts, and many skirmishes and much blood shed has taken place.

More Anthracite Furnaces.—Mr. John Pott, of the West Branch Valley, has converted his charcoal furnace into an anthracite furnace. It was blown in exclusively with anthracite coal, about two weeks ago, and makes excellent iron, yielding from 10 to 12 tons per week. The furnace is of the smallest class, and the yield, with the use of anthracite, is the greatest by two or three tons per week, than with the use of charcoal. This makes the seventh anthracite furnace in blast in this country.

New American Coin.—The U. S. Mint is engaged in coining a new American dollar, which will soon be put into circulation. It is smaller in diameter, and consequently more convenient than the Spanish coin, and is altogether better executed.

Large Trees.—The Forest Trees in Oregon Territory, west of the Rocky Mountains, are said to be larger than any growing on our continent. Ross Cox describes a fir growing near Fort George, or Astoria, on the Columbia, about 8 miles from the sea, which measured forty-six feet in circumference at ten feet from the ground, 150 feet in height before giving off a branch, and not less than 300 feet in its whole height. Another tree of the same species, is said to be standing on the banks of the Umque, trunk of which is 57 feet in circumference, and 216 feet below its branches.

A Curious Fact.—According to a late report of the Warden of the State Prison in Connecticut, the whole number of prisoners is 169. Of these 108 had been intemperate—and 78 had been runnellers!!!

Cotton Mill burnt.—We regret to learn, says the Patterson Intelligencer, that a cotton mill at Godwinville, belonging to Mr. A. Post, was burnt to the ground on the 5th inst. Nothing was saved.

A Speedy and Profitable Voyage.—The ship Hector arrived at New Bedford from the Pacific lately, with a cargo of 2700 barrels of oil—having been out only 26 months! The cargo is worth about $80,000.

The Great Western left New York on Tuesday last with an unprecedented slim outfit of "navailables." Her passage money amounted to but $8000; her freight $1,300, and her postage but $2,000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

William Davison, $2,25.

MARRIED.

In Newark, N. J. on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Grace church, the Rev. John Waldron, Domestic Chaplain of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent and Strathern, (Father of Queen Victoria, of England,) and now Domestic Chaplain of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to Laura, eldest daughter of the late Judge Burnet. Mr. Waldron is one of the five baronets created by Patent under the hand and seal of the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling and Dover, in 1824.

At Jackson Hill, on the 11th inst. by the Rev Mr. Thornton, Daniel Gold, Esq. of Delhi, N. Y. an assistant clerk in the House of Representatives of the United States, to Miss Mary Ann Kendall, daughter of the late Postmaster General.

On Monday, the 17th inst. by Rev. Mr. Felch Mr. Almon Curtis, of Albany, to Miss Hannah Carter, of Rahway.

At Shaftsbury Vermont, SMITH HARPENDING Esq. late editor of the "*New Moon*," published at Monroe, Louisiana, to Mademoiselle JANE HUNTINGTON, of Vermont.

DIED

In Bowling Green, Missouri, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. Mrs. Mary Ann Price, consort of Mr. George B. Price, publisher of the Salt River Journal of that place, and eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Green, of Morristown, N. J. aged 29 years.

In New York, on the 17th inst. Mr. Wm. S. Webster, merchant, aged 36 years. His remains were brought to Plainfield for interment.

In New Brunswick, on the 12th inst. Mary M. daughter of Mr. C. V. Mundy, in the 14th year of her age.

At Colloden, Monroe co. Georgia, June 19th, Harriet A. wife of Abraham Bonnel, formerly of Elizabethtown.

LOST,

ON the Evening of the 21st inst. between Scotch Plains and Ephraim Corey's,

An Enamelled Gold Breast Pin,

A Tulip, Rose, &c. painted on it, worth $12. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at Dr. Jno. W. & Lewis Craig's Office.

Plainfield, Aug. 24, 1840.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly manage l and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Casting

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents.

D. LENOX.

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vandiker's Patent Pumps, and will sell them at Fac ory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 60 years, with good usage.

They fear no reserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. ELWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3s. per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash, Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members of said Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at Abm. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. The plan to be submitted will be that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the surplus on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the eight premiums required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For example:—If a person wishes to insure $1000 at 50 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interest thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $41 00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

August 24th, 1840 188 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above three weeks. C. B.

Information Wanted.

MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about 25 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y. made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, being on her way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York, and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather.—She smokes almost necessarily, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk apron, red merino shawl and a mixed blanket bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received, and a reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICHARD MEDICK, 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business in Plainfield, will now sell his remaining Stock, consisting principally of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without farther notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. *tf

Notice,

IS Hereby given that Elizabeth Boice, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I a determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JACOB G. BOICE.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 84 3w

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction, Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy, Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany, Slate Pencils by the hundred,—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th, 1840.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Signs and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 12½ per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of Cromwell and Jackson,
Paradise Lost and Regained,—Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Places and Geographical Tables,—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Dowsing Song Book—Jack Halyard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office,
June 15.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Trustum Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and prayed a sale of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, or other be fore this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. shew cause why as much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his debts.

A true transcript from the record.

185 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

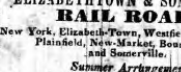
May 11th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th *May*, 1840—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-



Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 1 and 5 before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

Between Richard D. Littell, President of the Staten Island Bank, Complainant, and Silas Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 27th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stone in the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains in the line of Job Squier's land, then along James Breen's land south 48 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stone in the line of Job Squier's land and corner of other land of Nathan Vail, then along the line of his other land south 2½ degrees west, 13 chains and 20 links to a stake and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of that lot north 57½ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, south 32½ degrees west 62½ links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32½ degrees east, 89½ links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 48 degrees west 13 chains and 86 links to a stone in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road, north 92½ degrees east 20 links to the place of beginning, in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his line and Job Squier's north 30½ degrees east 8 chains 21½ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 100 lots lying on the northeast. erly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 218, according to a map of the said land, dated Oct. 19th, 1830, and filed in the clerk's office of this county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, July 20th, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'rs.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office, at $2,50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America!

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which boldly he challenges his opponents to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of the MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy IT CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—an medicine which has ever before become in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Goelicke, whose wonderful and wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often became the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses A THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption, is the combined result of a supernatural influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, even as daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had regarded in the *mortified grave*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions for administering and taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

*A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of the honest, upright, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's theory, we feel bound to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and most pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against him for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make a trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to declare, that we do not believe it can cure consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discovery of this medicine was so complete, that we gave up our entire attention to these unexpected results; and, as friends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTHER VAN ANDEL, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Sir—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasor was given over by the physicians to be in a consumptive consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own sawing last summer. JOHN S. DOWLEY.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Monroe, Ga. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time was unable to walk without help, and was unable to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS Such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Papers, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, 4/- and 6d ets. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates.—Slate Pencils.—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax —Lasting to put into beds, 4/- cts. per hund.—Friction Matches.—Pocket Combs.—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Dabell's Arithmetic—Webster's Spelliengy.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments, Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Restorian—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Love and Let Live, by M.A. Bellamy,
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Watt's for the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Story Books, several kinds—Picture's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many engravings.
Baxter's Saint's Rest—Scudd's Book on the soul.
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa—Boddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates.
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Weeks' Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery,
Life of Wheelock,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Thatcher on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoir.
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.

Memoir of Hon. Speaker
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do.
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Juvenile Miscellany.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Horoscopium; or Book of Fate—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte, translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, &c.
MAGIC, OR CARDS, &c.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt,

Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article,
Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by
Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book accounts are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 26th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.
April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres.*

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

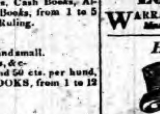
The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 21, 1840.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to keep on the same business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 8th, 1838. 72 tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk, and the only better fabrics that can be made upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole expense of silk will be made clear, and will vary from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk as every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the mulberry, and for managing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to engage, either in a small note, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly in pamphlet form, and contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, which is to be paid before the first is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick' of New York who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, but better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from the Baptist church for gross and high misconduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few days since, this Reverend wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Not satisfied with the punishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:— ☞ Dr. Peters is the travelling agent he has been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent in the Peters Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to given a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for he Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertising this Sanative as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,

General Amerian Agent, Depository
Fenton, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 198 Washington st

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Green Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Condition on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN,
EZRA WILCOX, } Commissioners.

May 18th, 1840. 174 3m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 26d, 1839. 92 1y

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—Strictures upon new productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engraving, Music, etc.—Notices of the Lected Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Sciences, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

TERMS—Four Dollars per Annum, New Subscribers.

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the 'Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia" as described by Hon. Mr. J.K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrations of a new form of Art-Industry by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, which date, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietors to print but a limited number of copies over and above what shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and entertaining matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and eighty imperial quarto pages, with a splendid table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, which is more than adequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first periodical in the land, as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and in London and Paris a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In casting for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women; in the smallest of whose favor the Mirror has long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which has enabled us to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with new type, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and with etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and an copious index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance, to be forwarded by the earliest mail to the subscriber residing out of the city of New York. Communications must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.
Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 178 tf

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate his friends and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.
Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 5s. D. LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patronk with them with as low a price as any other establishment. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned.—Sugars, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. and 8c.—Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 13d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d Lard 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15d. Flour, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me, to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very serviceable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Plaid Mousseline laines —Calicoes of every fashionable style—Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.
May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging, Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D LENOX.

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. AYRES.
Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. July 1st, 1840.

G. W. Anderson,	Miss Maria Morris,
Daniel S. Anderson,	Andrew McKee,
Benjamin S. Brown, 2	Josiah Miller,
Jacob R. Boice,	Squire Pope,
Wm. Boylan,	Darius Peck,
Charles Boice,	Miss Mary Parker,
John Bedell,	Stephen Ruckman,
Albert Covert,	Mrs. Christian Randolph,
Randell Dunn	Ereuriel L. Sheppard,
James Drake,	Miss Mary E. Squier,
Mercy Evans,	Miss Rachel Snedeker,
George Freitg. 2	Wm. B. Stewart,
Caleb Freeman,	Messrs. Oliver & Stranger
John Flood,	James Thorn,
Rev. Walter B. Gillet,	Runyon C. Tunison,
Wm. Gaston,	Wm. Terry,
David L. Gage,	John Totten,
Sherman Griswold, 2	James Thorn, jr. 2
A. H. Harris,	Isaac Titus,
John Hatfield, 2,	Wm. Vanhorne,
Elizabeth M. Hurd,	Catharine A. Vail,
Abram Long,	Jacob Voorhees,
Doyle Lain,	George Van Buren,
John L. Laing,	Thomas M. Wiley,
Mrs. A. M. Martin,	Isaac West
W. A. H. Martin,	Miss Waldron.
Jas. Mattison,	

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL,

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to secure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety of boys, as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the daily standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed clothes and towels, or pay $21 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner on it.

This school, though designed chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the families of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st of February last, by the completion of the Elizabeth town and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS.

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only as a purgative, but also on the circle, whereby the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid through out the system. Many eminent physicians, and others that learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such wonderful and happy effects, and in every instance all resulted in the conclusion that the discoverer's secret was too much for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, which characterize of great learning and genius, the Doctor has not withheld this discovery from the world, but in the act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood, and thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already mentioned in the New York Medical Report, is produced by a certain ingredient in the composition of these Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this concentrated power, that no impartial scan can detect the whole, as they are all gathered together by the watchful agency of the pill, and pass along through the vascular system of the body, and from one to another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely, their soundness, quality and purity, their roundness—all of which combine to render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore introduced. Another advantage attributed to this pill is, that by the use of his patented machine, by the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are prepared into the body by counting manufacture, and not being touched by the hand from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the secret and concealed of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet injustice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills recently known as Dr. Peters' Pills, for the supply of those who might call for them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes for which they are designed, that I have determined hereafter to use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M.D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty street York: Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For sale at this Office, 50 cents per hundred. By any other kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1840. Number 189.

E. F. OUSELEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO., N. J.

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All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications of long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday, and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,
And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The
FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,
SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that *have been sold in various parts of the eastern and* western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and conditions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX.
July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,
At 25 cents per box,
Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Derveer, and James Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

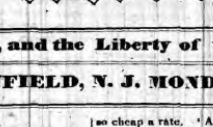
IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Binge, of the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Land, situate on the First Mountain, near the Factory (occupied by Thomas Read,) in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Ezra Wooden dec'd. and containing about twenty-five acres of Land, commonly called, and known by the name of the Peach Orchard and Valley Lot. We have nominated Alfred Berry, David Allen, and Daniel Curry, Commissioners, to divide the said tract into five shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Court House at Bridgewater, in said County of Somerset, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Alfred Berry, David Allen and Daniel Cory will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1799.

Given under our hands, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.
WILLIAM B. GASTON,
FERDINAND VAN DERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, said is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.
GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND.
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

POETICAL



None their End obtain.

By Richard Howitt.

The miser has his anguish,
The merchant weary pain,
The lover long doth languish,
Yet none their end obtain.

The toiling farmer soweth,
The reaper reaps the grain;
The traveller forward goeth—
Yet none their end obtain.

The miser leaves his money,
The merchant all his care;
The lover—gall and honey—
For thus it is they fare.

The farmer in death's furrow,
Is buried like his grain;
The laborer on the morrow
From labor doth refrain;
All pay the life they borrow,
For all *that end* obtain.

They lie then down to slumber
Beneath the churchyard stone,
With all the woes they number,
Their destiny unknown.

And what thou could they follow
With such continued quest?
What flirting dreams and hollow
Thus robbed them of their rest?

Power, wealth, or love, or leisure,
Alone could not be sought;
Beyond must be some treasure,
Some phantom of the thought.

They sought, thus truth confesseth,
But, erring, failed to find,
What Heaven alone possesseth—
A calm and happy mind.

VARIETY.

From the New York Mirror.

The Bargain.

'What have you there, husband?' said Mrs. Cortland to her thrifty and careful spouse, as the latter paused in the open door to give some directions to a couple of porters who had just set something upon the pavement in front of the house.

'Just wait a moment, and I'll tell you.—Here Henry, John, bring it in here,' and the two porters entered with a beautiful sofa nearly new.

'Why, that is a beauty, husband! How kind you are!'

'It's a second-hand, you perceive; but it's hardly soiled—no one would know the difference.

'It's just as good as new; what did you give for it?'

'That is the best part of it. It is a splendid bargain. It didn't cost a cent less than a hundred dollars. Now what do you think I got it for?'

'Sixty dollars!'

'Guess again.'

'Fifty!'

'Guess again.'

'Forty five?'

'No. Try again.'

'But what did you give for it dear?'

'Why only twenty dollars!'

'Well, now that is a bargain.'

'Ain't it though? It takes me to get things cheap,' continued the prudent Mr. Courtland, chuckling with deight.

'Why how in the world did it go off so low?'

'I managed that. It aint every one that understands how to do these things?'

'But how did you manage it dear? I should like to know.'

'Why, you see, there were a great many other things there, and among the rest some dirty carpets. Before the sale, I pulled over these carpets and threw them upon the sofa; a good deal of dust fell from them and made the sofa look fifty per cent. worse than it really was. When the sale commenced there happened to be but few persons there; and I asked the auctioneer *to sell the sofa first*, as I wanted to go, and would bid for it if it sold then. Few persons bid freely at the opening of a sale.'

'What's bid for this splendid sofa?' he began.'

'I'll give you fifteen dollars for it,' said I; 'it's not worth more than that, for it's dreadfully abused.'

'Fifteen dollars! only fifteen dollars! only fifteen dollars for this beautiful sofa!' he went on; and a man next to me bid seventeen dollars. I let *the auctioneer cry the last bid for a few minutes*, until I saw he was like to knock it down.

'Twenty dollars!' said I, 'and that's as much as I'll go for it.'

The other bidder was deceived by this as to the real value of the sofa, for it did look dreadfully disfigured by the dust and dirt, and consequently the sofa was knocked off to me.'

'That was admirably done, indeed!' said Mrs. Courtland, with a bland smile of satisfaction at having obtained the elegant piece of furniture at so cheap a rate. 'And it's so near a match, too, for the sofa in our front parlor.'

This scene occurred at the residence of a merchant in this city who was beginning to count his fifty thousands. Let us look at the other side of the picture.

On the day previous to this sale, a widow lady, with one daughter, a beautiful and interesting girl about seventeen, were seated on a sofa in a neatly furnished parlor in Hudson street.—The mother held in her hands a small piece of paper, on which her eyes were intently fixed; but it could readily be perceived that she saw not the characters that were written upon it.

'What is to be done, ma?' at length asked the daughter.

'Indeed, my child, I cannot tell. The bill is fifty dollars, and has been due, you know, for several days. I have'n got five dollars, and your bill for teaching the Miss Leonards cannot be presented in two weeks, and then it will not amount to this sum.'

'Can't we sell something more, ma?' suggested the daughter.

'We have sold all our plate and jewelry, and I'm sure I don't know what we can dispose of, unless it be something that we really want.'

'What do you say to selling the sofa, ma?'

'Well, I dont know, Florance. It don't seem right to part with it. But perhaps we can do without it.'

'It will readily bring fifty dollars, I suppose.'

'Certainly. It is of the best wood and workmanship and cost one hundred and forty dollars. Your father bought it a short time before he died and that is less than two years past, you know.'

'I should think it would bring nearly a hundred dollars,' said Florance, who knew nothing of auction sacrifices; 'and that would give us enough, besides paying the quarter's rent, to keep us comfortably until some of *my* bills became due.'

That afternoon the sofa was sent, and on the next afternoon Florance went to the auctioneer's to receive the *money* for it.'

'Have you sold that sofa yet, sir?' asked the girl in a low, hesitating voice.

'What sofa, miss?' asked the clerk, looking steadily in her face, with a bold stare.

'The sofa sent by Mrs. ——, sir.'

'When was it to have been sold?'

'Yesterday, sir.'

'Oh, we have'n't got the bill made out yet.—You can call day after to-morrow, and we'll settle it for you.'

'Can't you settle it to-day, sir? We want the money particularly.'

Without replying to the timid girl's request the clerk commenced throwing over the leaves of a large account book, and in a few minutes had taken off the bill of the sofa.

'Here it is—eighteen dollars and sixty cents. See if it is right, and sign this receipt.'

'Aint you mistaken, sir? It was a beautiful sofa and cost one hundred and forty dollars.'

'That's all it brought, miss, I assure you. Furniture sells very badly now.'

Florance rolled up the bills that were given her, and returned home with a heavy heart.

'It only brought eighteen dollars and sixty cents, ma,' she said, throwing the notes into her mother's lap, and bursting into tears.

'Only eighteen dollars, then what we shall do,' said the widow, clasping her hands together, and looking upwards.

There are always two parties in the case of bargains,—the gainer and the loser. And while the one is delighted with the advantage he has *obtained, he thinks nothing of the necessities* that have forced the other party to accept the highest offer. But few buyers of bargains think or care about taking this view of the subject.

Free and Slave Labor, are among the topics treated in Mr. Gurney's recent Letters on the West Indies. We quote the following passage—

The quantity of labor.—Many a time have I seen the slaves of Virginia and the Carolinas, at work in the fields, under the surveillance of a white overseer; and I could not but eye that the work obtained was, in quantity, comparable to that of freemen; for the slaves were laboring without vigor, and the overseer was doing nothing. On inquiry, in South Carolina especially, I found that the quantity of work procured from the slaves, was even much less than I had anticipated. I understood that in a body of slaves, on any estate, the proportion in active service, at any given time, is not greater in America, than it was in the West Indies. There are the old, the infirm, the sick, the shammers of sickness, the mothers of young infants, the nursery children, &c. &c. All these belong to the dead weight, and they leave about one third of the black population in actual operation. Now this operative class has no stimulus to labor, except compulsion, i. e. the whip; and people neither *will* nor can perform by compulsion, an average quantity of continuous work. That they should do so, is contrary to the laws of nature, and to the constitution, not only of the negro, but of mankind. The result is, that the cotton and *rice planters of Georgia and South Carolina, are* very generally consuming themselves with half a day's work from their negroes.—Their task is finished by twelve, one, or two o'clock; and for the rest of the day, they are left to themselves. Most willingly do I allow that this arrangement is to the credit of the benevolence of their masters, though I fear that this prevailing kindness has its occasional painful exceptions; but the plain fact is that the slave cannot fairly be more, or much more, than he now does. Compel him to perform *more* and you drive him to death. Where the only stimulus to labor, which survives *under slavery*—I mean compulsion—is withdrawn, the work, of course, becomes light in proportion. I have no doubt that the slaves of my friend, Isaac E. Holmes, M. C. for Charleston, who would not, if he could help it, hurt a fly, lead as quiet and easy a life, as any people in the world. May they continue to enjoy that privilege, until they are finally set free! It appears then, that the work obtained from three hundred slaves, in *your southern states, cannot be estimated as more* in quantity, than the fair day's labor, on wages, of one sixth of the number, that is, of *fifty free-men!*

A Prevalent Mistake.—The sentiment, that it matters not what a man believes, so that he is sincere, is as unscriptural as it is absurd. Sincerity of belief has no more effect in warding off evil in the spiritual, than in the natural kingdom. If the teachings and persuasions of a reputed chemist should prevail on you *to believe* that arsenic is harmless, would it therefore be harmless? Could you mix it with your bread, and you and your children eat it without injury to your health or life? Oh no! Neither will the sincerity of your belief save you from the consequence of error in religious faith. Right belief—truth, God's truth, my brethren, is the only foundation on which you can safely rest your hopes.

But true belief is not a mere act of the understanding, it involves exercises of the heart; the emotions are purified, and love pervades the soul. —*Rev. E. N. Kirk.*

An Italian Tale.

How a learned Greek whom a King held in prison, passed judgement on a horse.

In a certain part of Greece there lived a king of great sway, of the name of Philip. This king, for some alleged crime or other, had imprisoned a Greek, a man of great learning, whose wisdom *mounted to the skies. It happened one day that* this monarch received from the king of Spain a present of a noble horse, of great size, and of beautiful form. The king sent for his farrier to learn his opinion of the horse; but he was told that he had better apply to the learned Greek, who was reported a man of universal knowledge. He, therefore, ordered the horse to be led out to field, and then commanded the Greek to be brought from his prison, and, undressing him, said—'master, let me have your opinion of this horse, for I have heard a great report of your wisdom.' The Greek inspected the horse, and replied—'Sire, this horse is, indeed a beautiful courser, but, in my opinion, he has been nurtured on ass's milk.'—The king sent to Spain to know how the horse had been brought up, and found that the dam had died and that the foal, as the Greek had asserted had been reared on ass's milk. This circumstance astonished the king not a little, and, as a reward, he ordered that half a loaf of bread a day be given to the Greek at the expense of the court. It fell out on another occasion, that as the king was inspecting his jewels, he sent again for the Greek, and said again to him—'Master mine, your knowledge is great, and it seems that you know all things. Tell me, I pray you, if you can or not, and understand the value of these stones, and which of them seems to you the most valuable.' The Greek replied —'Sire, which of them do you yourself consider as the most precious one?' The king then took up one of the most beautiful amongst them, *and said—'This one, master, seems to me the* most beautiful and one of the highest value.' The Greek examined it, and straining it closely in the palm of his hand, and placing it to his ear said—'this stone appears to me, sire, to have a living worm in it.'" The king sent for his lapidary and ordered him to break the stone, and to their surprise the animal was found the sin. The king now looked upon the Greek as a man of surprising wisdom, and ordered a whole loaf of bread to be given him daily at the expense of the court. It happened not many days after this, that the king, entertained some suspicion of his own legitimacy, again said—'Master, I hold you for a man of great penetration, which indeed has been manifested in your answers to the questions I have proposed to you. I wish you now to inform whose son I am?' The Greek then replied—"Sire, how strange a request! You well know that you are the son of your honored predecessor." But the king dissatisfied, said—"Do not evade my question, but tell me the truth implicitly for if you hesitate, you shall die the death of a traitor." "Then sire," answered the Greek, "I must inform you that you are the son of a baker." Upon this the king being anx ous to know the real truth, sent for the queen mother, and by threats compelled her to confess, that the words of the Greek were true. The king then shut himself up in his chamber with the Greek and said—'Master mine, I have received singular proofs of your wisdom, and I now entreat you to tell me how you obtained a knowledge of these things.' Then the Greek said—"Sire, I will inform you. With respect to the horse, I knew that he had been nourished with ass's milk from his hanging his ears, which is not natural for a horse. And that there was a live worm in the stone, I knew from the fact, that stones are naturally cold, but this one I found to be warm, and it was therefore evident that the heat could only proceed from a living animal within." "And how," said the king "could you discover that I was the son of the baker?' The Greek then replied—"Because when I told you of the circumstance of the horse you ordered me a gift of half a loaf a day; and when I told you of the stone with a living worm in it, you ordered me a whole loaf. I then felt assured whose son you were; for if you had really been a king's son, you would have presented me with a city, as my merits deserved; whereas your origin then betrayed itself, and your natural disposition was satisfied in giving me a loaf, as your father the baker would have done." The king was then sensible of his own meanness, *and immediately liberated the Greek from prison* and loaded him with gifts of value.

Anecdote of the Horse.

On a tour to the White Hills, I rode a fine light-grey saddle pony, by the name Federal; he and I had become well acquainted, and he was a most noble-hearted fellow; I thought I could see this best way to ascend; and he clambered up by my directions—he would do anything for me. We got at last upon the peak, *where was a level of some yards square, and* Federal who had never before been so high in the world, as we slackened the rein, turned three times round to enjoy the prospect, and then set up a scream of delight! it was not a neigh or a whinner, nor any mode of speech from a horse—it was a regular horra!

After a while, we turned to descend, and I gave Federal the rein: it seemed at times a ticklish job, but he managed it well; he stopped now and then and made a survey, as carefully as could be done by a civil engineer, turning and tacking, and working ship like an old sailor amongst breakers, and being careful and sure footed, he came down as safe as a tortoise. But we brought up at last against a fence, having taken a different route from that by which we ascended; we rode at the fence fairly, but Federal stopped short—tried it again, it was no go—I stopped a moment, I felt sure that he would have done his best for me at any time, and would have broken his neck sooner than have refused, had he known exactly what to do; I therefore tattooed kindly to him, coaxed him, patted his neck, and when I saw his head raised up two or three inches, and his ears pricked up brightly, and felt the muscles of his side swell under the saddle, I knew he had caught the idea, that was all he wanted, I gave him the hint to try it, and over he went like a swallow, and at least two feet higher than needful, for he meant to make a sure job of it. He no sooner touched the ground on the other side of the fence, than he wheeled about, looked at it, snorted as much as to say 'what do you think of that,' and trotted on. During our journey afterwards, Federal was looking out for an excuse for leaping: a log of wood, a run of water, or a low culvert he uniformly pricked up his ears at, and leaped over, giving a snort each time to express his joy at having accomplished a new feat. Federal needed only to understand what we wanted, he would then do his utmost towards its accomplishment; no whipping, pulling, kicking or spurring would ever have compelled him to take the leap at the fence, but with a moment to think about it, and a little kind flattery, he flew over like an experienced hunter. A horse may be taught like a child, by those who have who his affections, but the method of teaching is to show him distinctly what you wish him to do, and not to beat him because he does not understand you, and perform at the outset.—*Boston Times.*

A Judicial Anecdote.—In no spot has litigation, of a petty character, been more rife than in Wayne county. Every trifling contract is a matter of dispute. Whether this is caused by suitors or justices, we know not, but are inclined to think it is sometimes the fault of both. One of our justices, T. W. adopted a perfectly characteristic and expeditious course to prevent this kind of squabbling, as follows:

Two suitors, full of wrath, came before him for justice. A statement was demanded from plaintiff, before the justice would grant the summons. The plaintiff said he had sold some potatoes at 23 cents a bushel, and when he had delivered them, the defendant refused to pay him but 22. Well, says the justice how many bushels did you sell? Nineteen, says the plaintiff. Nineteen! says the justice, that is nineteen cents difference, is it? and pulling from his pocket 25 cents, he handed it to the plaintiff, requesting him to give him sixpence change and go about his business.

The rebuke was felt, the parties were convinced of their folly, and settled their controversy upon the spot.

Would that we had more of this kind of adjudication.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Franklin on Spelling.—You need not be concerned in writing to me about your bad spelling; it is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters.

To give you an instance, a gentleman received a letter in which were those words;—"Not finding Brown at *hum*, I delivered your *messeg* to his *wf*." The gentleman called his wife to help him read it. Between them they picked out all but the *wf*, which they could not understand.—The lady proposed calling her chamber maid, "beca se Betty," says she, "has the best knack of reading bad spelling of any body I know." Betty came, and was surprised that neither of them could tell what *wf* was. "Why *wf* spells wife," says she, what else can it spell?" And indeed it is a much better, as well as a shorter method than *doubleyou, i, ef, e*, which in reality spells *double wifey*.

Haste trips up its own heels.

The Practical Monitor.—No. 11.

BY THE EDITOR.

Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it Holy.
Ex. xx: 8.

The Institution of the Sabbath was a most wise, useful, and merciful institution,—indeed it seems indispensable to the spread and preservation of Christianity. It is not my intention, however, at present, to speak of its usefulness as a day of rest, or of its necessity to preserve pure religion on the earth, neither of its observance by all the good from age to age, nor of the proper day that is to be observed as the Sabbath; but merely to say a few words of the great benefit to be derived by individuals, communities and associations, from an observance of the command contained in the line above quoted.

Without a proper regard for the Sabbath, we cannot obtain or keep in a proper state of spiritual mindedness. During the week, we all have families to support, or some worldly business to attend to, or ought to have, and our minds are necessarily in a great measure confined to worldly objects. We cannot well succeed in anything unless we pay attention to it, and, tho' the human mind is of immense capacity, an emanation of the Deity, we can attend to but one thing at a time. The command of God is "Six days *shalt thou labor*, and do *all* thy work."—How important it is then that we should have a day, frequently recurring, in which our minds can be drawn away from all worldly things, and attend only to the concerns of the soul,—in which by the use of the appointed means, we can draw spirituality from God's mercy seat and God's Word that will enable us to resist all the encroachments of the world upon our minds and hearts until the sacred day shall again return, —and to prepare ourselves to spend an eternal Sabbath in the Kingdom of God.

With respect to the manner in which the Sabbath should be observed, we quote as follows, from an excellent writer:—

"It should be kept in a holy manner. Preparation should be made for it when approaching, and it should commence with prayer. On it servile labor, all works of vanity, pride and luxury, all slothfulness and stupidity, travelling on journeys, visiting from house to house, strolling the fields, walking the streets, conversation on worldly concerns, reading irreligious books, or even books on ordinary subjects, should be avoided. Keeping the Sabbath holy implies also, that the day be spent in public, private and secret devotion, or religious exercises generally."

It has been often observed that great temporal blessings follow a right observance of this day. Why should it not be so? We find in Isaiah lviii. 13, 14. the following great promise: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words; then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob, thy father, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."—Lord Chief Justice Hale, of England, says he always found he was blessed in his temporal affairs during the week in proportion as he kept the preceding Sabbath holy; and I trust many would discover the same thing in their own case, if they would but make examination. As a blessing is promised to follow a right observance of this day, so a curse is pronounced upon all who neglect it. How often do we hear of the violators of this command being punished by death. Scarce a month passes but we hear of accidents and terrible judgments on land and water, upon those on excursions of pleasure on this holy day. Oh, how careful we should be not to offend the Great and Mighty God, by appropriating his holy time to our own business or amusements,—for often and often has He struck the sinner dead in the midst of his sin, who has dared to forget the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy.

Having spoken at length with respect to individuals, I turn to communities. Even in this highly favored and enlightened country, there are communities, where the Sabbath is not regarded, where the voice of the teacher or the preacher is not heard,—and all such places are emphatically cursed. Disagreements between neighbors, quarrelling and fighting, drunkenness and profanity, gambling and horseracing, poverty and wretchedness, all open and unblushing, exist where the Sabbath is desecrated. Sodom and Gomorrah were such communities. "O my soul come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united." Gen. xlix. 6.

Incorporated associations are as much bound by this law as individuals, and perhaps they also may feel the blessing or the curse as they regard or disregard it. Very many of them are habitual transgressors of this command, but I am glad to say there are a few exceptions. The Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad company have from the commencement of their operations been obedient to the divine command, and have done no work on the Sabbath-day,—and it is a remarkable fact, that for the whole time, 20 months, no accident of importance has occurred —no loss of life or injury of limb—no property entrusted to them has been damaged or found wanting, though they have run constantly two or three times daily, by day and night, through rain and snow. On the other hand, the New Jersey Railroad Company, during that time have broken every Sabbath, and more lives have been lost, more property destroyed, and more accidents occurred, than I could even enumerate. I do not say that this difference is owing to the fact that one company keep the Sabbath and the other do not,—but state the facts, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. I much wish a full and complete account of all accidents and losses on those lines of travel that rest on the Sabbath, also of those lines that do not, and if I mistake not very much, it would be found a Superintending Providence has a care for these things.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully and earnestly advise all who may honor this article with a perusal, to reflect on the importance of the duty here held up. Do you keep the Sabbath as God hath commanded? Most assuredly great spiritual and temporal blessings will flow from its proper observance; and few there are that can afford to spare these blessings either for this world or that which is to come. Can you spare them? Can you do without the blessing of God in this world? He does not bestow it upon the Sabbath breaker. Can you do without it when dying? In that dark and trying hour He does not comfort the Sabbath breaker,—He comforts those only who love and obey Him. And most of all can you spare it in eternity? No Sabbath breaker shall enter the Kingdom of God.

Postage.—The Post office is one of the most striking signs of the difference between savage and civilized society. It is, in itself so great a blessing, that we can tolerate some abuses in its management, without complaint.

The arm, in the United States, 13,028 Post Offices. The mail routes are 133,999 miles in length, or more than equal to a line reaching five times round the globe. The mail is carried over these routes so many times as to amount to more than 34,000,000 miles of transportation. Many of these routes do not pay their expenses; but it is one of the benefits of civilized government that the rich, without being aware of the fact pay postage for the poor; or, rather, people in thickly settled neighborhoods pay for those who are thinly scattered. The routes between New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, would doubtless yield a profit, if the rates of postage were diminished nine-tenths; yet it costs so much to carry a few letters and papers to the new settlers of the West, and the planters of the South, that the receipts of the line hardly pay the cost, year after year. The deficiency was paid from the previous surplus. Thus the compact reading public of the North and East, are taxed for the mails sent to their scattered fellow-citizens of the South and West.

The *city* of New York, with its single Post Office, paid $192,000 postage in 1834, which was several thousand dollars more than all that was paid in the six great states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and North Carolina, with their 1775 Post Offices. The little state of Massachusetts, with its 469 Post Offices, paid about the same sum. In the year ending June 30, 1838, the State of *New York* paid more than $900,000 postage, while Tennessee and Kentucky, which have a greater length of mail routes than New York, paid but $45,000.

We are glad that we thus accommodate our neighbors, but we hope our laws will be so framed as better to accommodate the people of the North and East, who pay most of the money.

A man weighing 200 pounds can ride from New York to Albany for one dollar, and the owners of the Steamboats make money at that. But Government compels us to pay sixteen hundred dollars, for the transportation of an equal weight of letter paper two thirds of that distance, and imposes a fine of fifty dollars on public carriers, who carry letters on mail routes. Such a fine was recently paid as the penalty for carrying a letter between New York and Boston, the law imposing this fine, is so habitually violated, that very few persons know of its existence. Postage on the letters and papers which pass between New York and Boston without being mailed, would doubtless amount to $50,000 yearly.

Postage on all letters and papers were reduced to the fourth the present rates, the Post Office would probably pay its expenses nearly as well as at present. There would be less temptation to break the laws, intelligence would be much more widely diffused, friendly and Christian letters would be much more frequently written, and there would be a consequent waking up of intellectual, moral and religious enterprise. Of course we need not speak of the increased activity of commerce.

Here is a glorious opportunity for our rulers to show themselves benefactors of the people, and to scatter blessings like the drops of the morning dew. Let those who are now asking for the votes of the people, be required to pledge themselves to carry out this reform;—in which England has already taken the lead.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

Help others and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart.

Regular Increase.—The town of Middleborough, Mass. contained in 1835, 5,004 inhabitants; in 1837, 5,000; and in 1840, 5,006.

Dreadful Massacre at Indian Key.

Indian Key, on the coast of Florida, was destroyed by the Indians on the 7th inst., the inhabitants all butchered, and the houses burned, except one occupied by Chs. Howe, Inspector of Customs. A party of from 100 to 150 Indians landed from their boats on the night of the 7th, after the moon had gone down, perpetrated their horrid work, and left the Island before 10 o'clock the next morning. The wrecking schr. Gen. Washington went to the Key soon after and ascertained the total destruction of every thing, property and people. It will be seen by the following letter from Key West in the last Charleston Courier that Dr. *Perrine*, formerly we believe, of Princeton, in this State is among the victims:

It appears, as soon as the alarm was given by the yells of the Indians, Mr. Houseman and wife and Mrs. Howe, wife, and five children, were successful in making their escape, and went to Tea-Table-Key, which is about one mile and a half. Dr. Perrine, wife and three children, remained in their house for a short time, when the doctor went to the cupola and spoke to the Indians in Spanish—but it is supposed they then shot him, for he was not again seen. His lady with her two daughters and son, retreated to the Turtle Crawl, near the house, watched their opportunity, and while the Indians were plundering, entered a boat for an old hulk, lying about two hundred yards from the Key, where they remained until daylight, when they were taken away by a boat from Tea-Table Key. Mr. John Motte, master of the wrecking sloop Key West, with his wife, two children, and his mother, retired, for the purpose of secreting themselves in the privy; but poor unfortunate people they were soon dragged out, and Mr. Motte and his wife shot—the mother escaped in the water, by which she was saved—they then dashed out the brains of the two infants against the rocks, and left them with the corpses of the parents. As the house of Dr. P. was burnt, his body must have been consumed in it. A lad about 12 years old, brother of Mrs. E. Smith, himself in the cistern of Mr. Houseman's house with a carpenter named Blocks—the latter was saved, but much burnt; the lad perished in the flames. The only other person on the Key, at the time of the attack, was Mr. Otis, a carpenter. He was wounded by a rifle ball, which has been extracted, and he is doing well. At Tea Table Key, an United States post, about one mile and a half from Ind an Key, there were about 12 invalids, in charge of a doctor of the U. S. A. The rest of the detachment of Marines, under command of Lieut. Sloan, had left about five days before, in the U. S. schr. Wave, for Cape Romaine, to join the expedition of boats in the everglades, under command of Lieut Com'g Mc. Laughlin. Nevertheless, the doctor as soon as he heard of the attack, with five of his invalids and Mr. Houseman pushed towards the scene of action, with a barge, in which was mounted a gun, with which they discharged on approaching the place; it recoiled and went overboard.

The Indians left their plunder, and walked as far as they could in the water towards the boats distributing themselves and firing, by which they wounded one of the doctor's men, and obliged him to haul off. The following persons were on the Key at the attack—Mr. Houseman and wife, Mr Charles Howe, wife and 5 children, Dr. Perrine, wife and 3 children, Mrs. E. Smith, child, brother and mother, Jno. Motte, wife and 3 children, Messrs. Otis, Block and Ross, carpenters, Mr. Geodhue, clerk of Houseman, 8 men, crew of wrecking sloop Key West, and some 10 or 12 negroes, the latter saved. Out of this number Mr. Motte, wife and 2 children, are destroyed, and Dr. Perrine and the brother of Mrs. Smith, with all of the houses, except one of Mr. Howe's. A boat in charge of Charles Stuart, was immediately sent from this place with the news to Cape Florida, and one from this to Cape Romaine, with the hope that some of the Indians might be intercepted on their return Charles Stuart and one other man had been a hunting, and were in the act of landing on Indian Key, when they were warned by the yells of the savages in time to make their escape.

Mr. Howe's family, and the rest of the unfortunate sufferers are on board the wrecking schooner Sylph, of Indian Key, awaiting clothes, provisions &c., &c. From this, all of which have been sent them by the sloop Vevilia, Capt. Wood. This is rather an imperfect account but all the facts are strictly stated.

Extraordinary Spectacle.—There is now to be seen at one of our places of public resort, a person who was a New York merchant in 1837, and who then failed owing over $300,000. The whole of his property was made over to a rich relation, and his creditors have not received one dollar to this day.

This man is now at ——, making quite a swell with his family, among honest gentlemen,—while the widows and orphans, whom he has reduced to poverty, are compelled to remain at home, pining in distress, and vainly hoping he will pay them some small pittance of the amount he owes.—*Sour, of Commerce.*

Census Anecdote.—Mr. Cist, in a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, relates the following dialogue between himself and a married lady:

"Madam, what age shall I put you down?—(no direct answer.) How old is your husband?" "Sixty-one." 'And your eldest son?' 'Twenty-seven.' 'And the next?' 'Twenty-one.' 'And how old do you call yourself?' 'I don't know my age exactly; but it is about thirty.' 'Did I understand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty seven?' 'Yes.' 'You must surely, then, be more than thirty.' 'Well, sir, (quite snappishly) I told you *about* thirty; I can not tell exactly; it may be thirty one or two, but I am positive it is not over that.'

Building by Steam.—A machine has been invented and is about to be put into operation in New York, called the Central Engine Hoister. A mast being placed in the centre of the site of an edifice, a steam engine is set at work at its foot, and by its agency all kinds of materials are conveyed to various parts of the building. It is intended for the erection of Trinity Church.

Steam Fire Engine.—A gold medal has been awarded by the Mechanic's Institute, N. Y. to the inventor of a steam Fire Engine; and the Journal of Commerce states that the Fire Insurance Companies have ordered one to be made at a cost of 5 or $6000. The plan is to keep a permanent stove in the engine house, the steam always up, and a couple of horses harnessed to drag the engine to the fire. It is expected to be very efficient.

$2 bills purporting to be of the State Bank at Camden, but which have been altered from one of the notes issued some years ago by Mark Richards, are in circulation.

An American Railway.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railway will be 300 miles in length, extending from the tide waters of the Atlantic to the Ohio River.

David Paul Brown appropriated the entire amount of his fees for the argument in the late cases of Jennings and Orman, amounting to several hundred dollars, to the relief of the women and children of the Kensington District, who were sufferers in consequence of the late riots and disturbances in that quarter.

Cincinnati Market.—The Chronicle of that city states that there were 458 wagons in the Fifth st. Market place on a late market day, and this scarcely an unusual number. Vegetables of all kinds, fruit and every variety of the season, were strewed round in lavish profusion.

Green Corn may be preserved by plucking the ears when in perfection, carefully opening the husks, removing the silk, replacing the husks and packing the ears closely in a pickle of salt suitable for the preservation of meat.

Interesting to Emigrants.—The St. Louis Gazette states that in some parts of Wisconsin, the ladies dance in the summer barefooted. So newly-attend a Wisconsin ball without pinchers to pull splinters from your partner's feet.

Afflicting Calamity.—*Fall of the Draw of the State st. Canal Basin Bridge.*—Our city is a scene of a most distressing and calamitous Dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the steamboats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the bridge over the Canal Basin, the Draw broke and precipitated from seventy to eighty persons and three or four horses and carts into the basin! They fell about twenty feet, into twelve feet of water. The struggle for life, among the sufferers, was brief but awful! We shudder at the horrid recollection of it. Hundreds of citizens with a dozen boats, sprang to the relief of their drowning fellow citizens. At 7 o'clock 18 dead bodies had been recovered.—*Albany Evening Journal, 22d inst.*

Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper has addressed a letter to the Philadelphia National Gazette, in relation to the libel suit pending between the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser and himself. The following is a paragraph from the letter:

"There can be neither political nor personal liberty, in any society, where there is not perfect freedom of character, and the very worst species of a violation of this principle which can be imagined is that which a portion of the American press is endeavoring, at this moment, to exert over me. The result will show which has best calculated the good sense and the honesty of the community."

Anthracite Iron.—A cargo of fifty tons of anthracite iron, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. A new era is about commencing in Pennsylvania.

Health of Bangor, Me.—During the month of July not a single death occurred at Bangor, with a population of 8,000.

The Rahway Herald has, wisely as we think, put off its garb of neutrality, rolled up its sleeves, and most manfully gone to work with all its might, for the good whig cause, and the candidate of the people. We have no doubt brother Green feels greatly relieved, now he is fairly out of his tight, ill cut coat, and will lay on like "old sixty" for the time he has lost. He is a good fellow, any how.—*Fredonian.*

The Water Works.—We drove from Somers, down the valley of the Croton, to the head of the New York Water Works, now rapidly approaching completion. The dam is to be indeed a noble structure. We examined the plans and the massive masonry minutely. The river will be thrown back six miles, and will form a beautiful navigable lake of that distance, the banks of which will furnish charming country seats.—The trunk of the aqueduct through which the river is to flow to the city, (New York,) commences by a tunnel drilled through the rocky spur of a mountain. Thence the tunnel proceeds onward, now leaping a ravine upon an arch, and now avoiding a hill by plunging through beneath its surface. In the village of Sing Sing, where we arrived late, the aqueduct is conducted over a ravine by a stupendous arch, which it is well worth going to Sing Sing to see. This we examined on Wednesday morning. It is a single arch, of 82 feet span, and 93 feet high—the work on the top of the arch being some 20 feet higher still. In building this arch, the architect allowed one inch and a half for settling. But so exact were his calculations, and so compact was his work, that it settled only half an inch. When this great work shall be completed, it will justly be ranked among the proudest in the world. It will bear a comparison with the great monuments of Roman glory—and will vie with the stupendous aqueducts, the ruins of which are still visible on the plains of Carthage.—*W. L. Stone.*

The South Australian Register mentions the discovery of an inhabited island in lat. 15 37 S. and long. 174 25 W. It was large and wooded, and apparently thickly inhabited.

A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder.

Suing a Town.—Mosely Clapp had a verdict for damages to the amount of $308 33 cts. given in his favor against the town of Orange, Mass. for a broken leg and other injuries sustained by being precipitated, in a wagon, from a steep descent on the side of the road, while turning out for another vehicle—there being no rail and the road being narrow. The verdict is doubled by the statute.

The quantity of flour and wheat delivered from the Erie Canal during the third week in August at the places named below is as follows:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. wheat.
Schenectady,	392	
West Troy,	5,419	22,225
Albany,	36,907	4721
Total,	42,819	26,946

Tobacco and Flour.—The importations of tobacco in Baltimore last week amounted to 1073 hhds: 881 Maryland, 175 Ohio, 13 Virginia, and 4 Kentucky. The importations of flour amounted to 12,954 bbls. wheat flour, 59 bbls. rye flour, and 114 hhds. and 244 bbls. Indian meal.

A citizen of Fayette co. Pa. died of lockjaw a few days ago, produced by the stings of bees on the back of his neck.

Several bales of new Florida cotton had been sold at Tallahasse on the 15th, at 10 cts. per lb. There had been rain there nearly every day since the 1st of July.

Cheerfulness and Activity do not often accompany vicious habits. The tavern is the resort of a person who knows not what to do with himself. The promoting innocent and meaning amusements, is part of the schoolmaster's most serious business.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00	5 25
Rye Flour,	3 00	3 25
Indian Meal,	3 25	3 — 75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 15
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		53
Corn, yellow, northern,	57	— 61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	—	— 61
Do. southern,	58	— —
Barley	61	1 — 60
Oats,	30	32 — 40
Peas, white dry,		1 2 00
White Beans,	14 00	to 15 — 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27	to 29
Havana, Matanzas,	23	to 29
Provisions.—Mess pork,	12 00	to 15 25
Do. prime,	8 50	to 10 75
Butter, dairy	14	to 20
Do. shipping	12	to 12
Hog's Lard,	6	to 11
Pork, mess, brl.	15 00	to
Do. prime,	10 00	to 14 00
Cheese, American,	5	to 9
Hams,	9	to
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00	to 3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 11	to 0 12
Dipped,	13	to 14
Sperm,	41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10	to 12
Java,	12	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10	to 11
Upland,	6	to 10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, bbl	2 00	to 2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18	to 09
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50	to 12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42	to 10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25	to 7 00
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		70
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8	to 10
New Orleans	6	to 8
Lump,	14	to 15
Loaf,	15	to 17
Tallow.—American.	11	to 17
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42	to 1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to 42

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per et. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Windsock, do	40
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks,	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank, of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Burke)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Market Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Ys ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud, broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West,	2
Red Back	par 1 1-2
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech. Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par in 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	3 1-2 to 5
Except Bucks county bank,	no sale
Country banks,	3 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	3

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, Augs. 31, 1840.

Evil have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

Dr. Lewis Condict, *Morris*, } Senatorial
Cornelius Lupten, *Cumberland*, } Electors.

James Ilfiff, *Sussex*; Jacob M. Ryerson, *Passaic*; John Runk, *Hunterdon*; Samuel G. Wright, *Monmouth*; Thomas Newbold, *Burlington*; Joshua Townsend, *Cape May*.

Neutrality.—A short time since there were three neutral papers in this section of country,—but the Morris Jerseyman and Rahway Herald have gone over to the whigs, and we are left alone to support "our side." We are sorry that so good a cause is left to so weak a support, nevertheless we intend to hold on. Our inclination decidedly leads this way, and according to our present views, *duty* and *interest* coincide with inclination. Most of these party men now seem to us almost insane, in their strenuous exertions to run down their opponents. But all this will soon pass away. Men will come to their senses after the election, and the business of the country will be again attended to, and will revive. The deluded party will submit, and new organizations will be formed, on different grounds. The currency question will be settled this fall, and we hope all will unite in the support of themselves and the country, under the laws that shall be made by the next administration, whichever it may be.

☞ The Abolitionists of this State have resolved to nominate an independent ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, for all the general and state officers. That is right. If a man has principles he better act according to them. As soon as the tickets are made out, we will give them to our readers. In New York they have nominated Gerrit Smith for Governor, and Chas. O. Shepard, for Lieut. Governor.

The population of Bernards township, Somerset county, as we learn by the Somerset Messenger, by the late census, is as follows:

1072 whites, 64 free colored, and 11 *slaves*. —Total, 2059.

Of Bedminster,—1420 whites, 152 free colored and 19 *slaves*.

In 1830, the population of Bernards was 1062 —loss in 10 years, 3. Bedminster in the same time has gained 136.

In Bernards there is one white man over 90, and one female above 100 years old. In Bedminster there is *none* 90 or over.

The Rahway Herald thus speaks of the Whig meeting at Westfield, on Monday last:

The meeting at Westfield on Monday afternoon was everything that could be wished for a prosperous cause. There were not less than one thousand persons present, made up of the bone and sinew of the county, ever willing to gather together for the success of honor and honesty and the annihilation of as presumptuous and demoralizing an administration as ever rose to power in any government. The meeting was ably and patriotically addressed by Messrs. Conger, and Armstrong, of Newark, Mr. Randolph, of New Brunswick, and Mr. James Wilson, of Trenton.

☞ With respect to the opinion so confidently expressed above, that the present administration is the worst ever in power, it must be acknowledged that there is great difference of sentiment. The Emancipator says it is fully entitled to as much respect as its opponent party, and the large party that uphold the administration of course hold an opinion directly the reverse of that of the Herald. Now, in a case so important we will not give any opinion, except that neither party can receive our support so long as they both are so entirely subservient to the interests of slavery, and so indifferent to northern interests.

Elections to take place.—Vermont votes on the 1st, Maine on the 14th of September, and Georgia on the 5th of October, for members of Congress and the State Legislature.

The New York Times, a Conservative paper, and the Evening Star, a whig paper, have been united, and the joint publication will be issued this evening for the first time.

American Enterprise.—The Harrisburg "Keystone" of the 26th states "that the Emperor of Russia, by his agent, has closed a contract with Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, for *two hundred Locomotive Engines*, forty of which are to be delivered each year; for which the emperor is to pay $1,400,000. These engines are principally to run upon the great railroad, now in construction, between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Literature.—The study of Literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces adversity, is delightful at home, unobtrusive abroad, deserts us not day or night, in journeying or in retirement.—*Cicero.*

We have at length complete returns from N. Carolina. John M. Morehead, the whig candidate for *Governor*, is elected by a majority of 8418; there is a whig majority of 6 in the Senate, and 20 in the *House*—on joint ballot, 36. In the last legislature there was a whig majority of 4 in the Senate, and 10 in the House—on joint ballot, 14. The whigs have gained 1 Senator, and 10 Representatives. The number of votes polled is unprecedented, being within a fraction of 80,000. Two years ago, 58,936 votes were polled; in 1836, (Gov. Iredell) 63,589; and at the Presidential election in the same year, only 50,-331,—showing an increase of 30,000 votes.—*Newark Daily.*

Fort Holmes, East Florida, July 31st.

The Indians have apparently gone south, perhaps to plant a new crop, as it is known that the recent operations of the 2d Infantry under Col. Riley, were of such an energetic nature as to prevent them from planting. The summer crops have destroyed, immense plantations of corn, beans, peas, &c. all of which must be truly felt by the enemy, as upon them they evidently built their hopes of another winter fight.

The troops in East Florida are now arranged upon a line commencing at New Smyrna on the Atlantic, and extending to Fort Fanning on the Swanee. Nearly all the posts north of this line have been abandoned.

Astor House.—The rates for board at this establishment have been reduced to $2 per day.

Lynching in Oberlin.—The Cleaveland Herald of Thursday says—"We are informed that a man, a student at the institution, was, for some peccadillo decoyed into the woods in the evening a week or two ago, then stripped, drawn across a log and whipped with a raw hide to the tune of thirty blows. The whipping was so severe as to cut up the back quite uncomfortably. The Lynchers are supposed to have been fellow students, and report implicates some whose standing and connection with the Oberlin society should have made them peace makers rather than peace breakers. We understand the faculty are taking measures to ferret out the perpetrators for the purpose of expelling all connected with this disgraceful affair."

Sentiment.—How much fine sentiment there is wasted in this strange world! I have seen a young lady in raptures of admiration over a flower which was to deck her hair in the ball room, who would turn away with a look of loathing from the proffered kiss of her baby-brother; and I have heard lovely lips all wreathed in smiles, and breathing tones of joy over a shell, a shining insect, or even a gay riband, say cruel words to the best friend, ay, the mother, who was wearing her life out to promote the happiness of her ungrateful daughter.

A Good Example.—A rich inhabitant of the island of Bourbon, accused of having cruelly treated his slaves, was tried at the assizes, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, 5000 francs fine, and deprived for ever of the right of possessing slaves. The court consisted of three judges, and four assessors or jurymen, who were all slave owners. They were nevertheless unanimous in their decision.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

David Coon, $4,00; Dr. E. Runyon, 1,00; J. Fountz, 1,00; Andrew Cadmus, .80.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 19th inst. the Rev. John B. Aliinger, of Ulster county, N. Y. to Miss Frances T. Duyckinck, of New Brunswick.

At St. Albans, Vermont, on the 19th inst. the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, Rector of Christ Church, New Brunswick, to Miss Emilia S. Houghton, daughter of A. Houghton, Esq. of the former place.

DIED

At New Brunswick, on Thursday the 20th inst. Dr. Augustus R. Taylor, aged about 54, a highly respectable physician, and a worthy man. For several years he held the office of Mayor of the city of New Brunswick, and important offices in the county, and was at the time of his death a member of the Legislative Council of the State from the County of Somerset.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Verdue, on TUESDAY (September 1st, (TO-MORROW,) at the late residence of James Frazee, deceased,

All the Personal Property

Of said deceased, Consisting of two Cows, a last spring Calf, 2 Shoats, 3 new boxes wagon and harness, one Plough, &c. Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as one right-day Clock, 4 or 5 Stoves, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c. &c. Also, the contents of the Bar, such as whisky, first quality wines, and all kinds of Spirits, decanters, snaks, &c.

Sale to commence at 10, A M. Conditions and attendance by FRAZEE & COLES.

Beech Plains, Aug. 31, 1840. Administrator.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOEL TOURAT that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, on or before the fourth day of October next, being six months from the day of assignment, or he forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that list of the claims exhibited against said Joel Tourat will be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Essex, before the ensuing October Term of said Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, August 28th, 1840. (2w)

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold this pattern for two years past, and find them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly managed and will sell them very low for cash.

D. LINDLEY.

Also, An Assortment of Casting.

Shares, Sockets, Bolts, &c. Any shares that is or not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of a different pattern.

D. LINDLEY.

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vaullen's Patent Pumps, and will set them at The ory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The hazel are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3s per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash. Country Producers or Storekeepers may receive supplies of the above on liberal terms. County Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members

OF said Company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Asbn. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. The plan to be submitted will be that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the surplus on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the eight premiums required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For example:—If a person wishes to insure $1000 at 50 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interest, thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $40 00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

August 24th, 1840 188 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above three weeks. C. B.

Information Wanted.

MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about 28 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, being on her way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York, and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather.—She is somewhat almost necessarily, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk apron, red merino shawl and a mixed straw bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICHARD MEDICK, 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business in Plainfield, will now sell his remaining Stock, consisting principally of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. 6tf

Notice,

IS Hereby given that Elizabeth Boice, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JACOB G. BOICE.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 84 3w

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Rosin in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books,

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction. Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy, Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany, Child's Geology, for sale by the subscriber, and in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. Svo
Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington,
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest
Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s,
Downing Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed, For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting in a neat and durable manner.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.
Now. 19th. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Trustum Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

185 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an Epistle found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

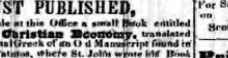
May 11th, 1840.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

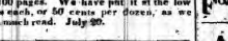
New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 15th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-



Boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

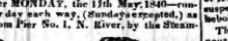
For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 40 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

Between Richard D. Littell, President of the Staten Island Bank, Complainant, and Silas Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Lang's Tavern in Westfield, on the 27th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town and land of Westfield in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Beginning at a stone in the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains in the line of Job Squier's land, then along James Breen's land south 48 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stone in the line of Job Squier's land and corner of other land of Nathan Vail, then along the line of his other land south 2½ degrees west, 13 chains and 20 links to a stake and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of that lot north 57½ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, south 32½ degrees west 62½ links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 deg. west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32½ degrees east, 99½ links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 48 degrees west 13 chains and 86 links to a stone in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road, north 92½ degrees east 5 chains and 20 links to a stone in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his line and Job Squier's north 30½ degrees east 19 chains 21½ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 160 loss lying on the northeasterly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 216, according to a map of the said land, dated Oct. 13th, 1835, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, July 30th, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinets, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear. Groceries in good variety.—and all will be sold at Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the last prices.

N B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John White, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law.

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 25, 1840.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OTTOX GOELICKE, of Germany.

And For Sale at this Office, at $2,50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America!

To *Louis Ottox Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though as yet imperfectly developed, (which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which any suspended life may be restored to grace, and which boldly challenges his opposers to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—an medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—an medicine, for which all mankind will have unbounded cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—an medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the holy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of store value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of empires—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy, for consumption only, is possessed of a marvelous influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the fearful grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults; one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop will accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third six dollars" ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of it, benevolent members, with whom we mingle and hold fellowship, we shall refrain from all expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we do not believe it, but we do not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly proclaiming him to be a base impostor, but the more we said concerning him to be a base impostor, the more we said concerning him to be a base impostor, the more he was noised abroad, and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of his medicine, and upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but many other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the many unexpected results, and we now stand in the attitude of friendship to him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe Dr. Goelicke a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The present state of the medicine into use of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. If needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 19, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir.—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health some years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Ramsay was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption several years, confined to his room and unable to walk; has received great benefit from the use of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P.M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montreal, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken a part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to chop wood and draw water by the barrel.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON E. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wool and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26, 1840

Hat Tips' Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, of new type, in the neatness and in the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscribers wish to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 27, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has received a general assortment of all selected articles in this line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually waited on.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1839. 7tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a complete history of the rise of the Society, and the objects of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact at now established beyond any question, that silk can be produced in the United States with cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cocoon of one ounce of silk can be grown, dried and reeled Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per Pound, and in its cost value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, also, that One Acre of ground planted in Mulberry trees, in all probability, if the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounded of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the white and Italian Mulberry flourish with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any care whatever to the expenses of the farm profit the trees will flourish and flourish as much the whole amount of silk will be as much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we intend to use in bringing to people whether it is not a great and important subject for consideration, whether the people of every section of the country will not turn their attention to the farmer's family in the house. To enable all one farmer to make silk, the Journal of the American Silk Society was established, in which will be given the most plain directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market; &c. besides all other information on that subject necessary to enable any one to make silk. The Journal will be published monthly, each number containing sixteen octavo pages, one large or two small wafer. Every friend of his country, who values health than paper may fall, will be willing to aid in the publication of a work calculated to furnish employment to the poor and to enable every farmer to raise their own clothing from the fruit of industry.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, each number containing sixteen octavo pages, with a printed covered cover.

The Terms of the Journal are, in advance for one dollar, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and no one desiring that work be sent longer than he shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume now numbers Jan. 31, 1840 at which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infernal old rascal by the name of I. Fenwick' of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the "Reverend Impostor." This old villain has been dismissed from the pulpit some time since, for unproper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by stickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon the whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed as agent for the sale of the Monthly Visitor. The General Agent not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the books. These he soon sold, and pocketed the money, and ordered another lot to be sent him, which was done on this score. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his character, he made a pretence that he was going to Europe for a lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with more brass than ever, he called on the General Agent for more books, and in consequence of his former villainy, refused to sell him any more. Thus we see that this old villain is compelling resorting to false agents to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will keep quite fast in a ball, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by any impostor, for the Genuine Visitor has the "No Pedlar, or Travelling agent ever has been employed in this country to sell the Visitor, so to know it with any pretence to author ity, or to act as an agent for the Visitor, is supposed by the General Agent, and reserves to undersigned directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Visitor, (and there ever ought to be many buyers) see to it that they have the genuine article, and not some old cheating old Monsieur Original imposed.

☞ N. B.—Every agent in the Methodist Episcopal connexion is desired to give a immediate notice, by letter, of the appearance of any such impostor as above mentioned. And that the General Agent may be able to thin that the public are not on the look out for his game, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of such paper as may contain the notice as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND.

General Agents Agent. Depository

3 mos. Dec. 28, 1839 No. 109 Washington st

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to orders in this line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS ST JAMES.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 22 1y

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situate in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c., also a well of pure water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 20th, 1839. 180 tf

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and so he intends to sell it

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Crockery and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 15th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES for Horse skin, Kid, Buck and Mitted Gauntlet. Cotton sup silk, at 1s. 6d. a-p. D. LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a full Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will dispose of the same on as reasonable terms, if not as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. As his articles with the present prices may be seen at the store of Mr. Jacob Drake.

Like most of us all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a lot of money at this time would be very acceptable to me, as I am out of quite small, and shortest demands make long drive.

SAMUEL B. POUND.

Jan. 27, 1840.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Super Black De Laines, Merinoes, &c.—Calicoes of the most fashionable style: Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the finest fashion, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rebon Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of *dry Goods*, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work and sell low to all.

J. B AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. July 1st, 1840.

G. W. Andrews,
J. B. Ayres,
Benjamin S. Brown, 2
Jacob R. Bates,
Wm. Bloss,
Charles Boice,
John Bedell,
Daniel S. Conover,
Randolph Dunn
James Drake,
Mercy Evans,
Benjamin Force, 2
Caleb Freeman,
John Flood,
Rev. Wilbur S. Gilles,
Daniel S. Gage,
Abram Griswold, 2
A. M. Green,
Thos. Hand,
Mose Harold, 2,
Elizabeth M. Hood,
Alonzo Long,
Jacob Lane,
John L. Laing,
Mrs. A. M Martin,
Rev. D. H. Martin,
Isaac S. Moore,

Miss Maria Morris,
Andrew McKee,
Josiah Miller,
Squire Page,
Wm. Page,
Miss Mary Parker,
Stephen Rockness,
Rev. Christian Randolph,
Ezra Randolph,
Mrs. Mary L. Stiner,
Miss Rachel Smithey,
Wm. Sutphen,
Messrs. House & Stranger
James Thorn,
Kenyon C. Tostenn,
Wm. Tostenn,
John Totten,
James Thorn, jr. 2
Abram Titus,
John Thompson,
Catherine A. Vail,
Jacob Vanhorn,
Cornelius Van Doren,
Thomas H. Wisby,
Isaac West
Wm. Wilbur.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

J. MANNING.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office, July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 or 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Wafers, Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates.—Slate Pencils.—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax —Labels to put into books, 25 cts per hund.—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red. &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic,
Dalzell's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling,
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar.

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
Smith's Gift—Mother's Gift, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Burns on a Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Webster's Poems—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Allens's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Burk's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrim's progress
Fenelon's Telemachus—Domestic Happiness
Book on Geography—London
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of Hayden—Transactions of the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Henry's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old Farmer's Almanac, and the Crochet Almanack for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul.
Money's Book,—Cottage Tales,—Do Third.
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Scripture Biography, 2 vols. Sermons
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charles's Book of Battles—Peter Parley's Letters,
Brown's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen,
Alonzo and Melissa —Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates
Thompson's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate.—Royal Code of Hayti
Clarkson's Essay on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Joy's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Anti-Slavery Catechism,—Child's Do
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Matthew on the Slave Trade.
Joy's Views
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Memoir
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, & A. A. F.—Fort Hill Address
Stuart's Three Letters.—Child's Power
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Olney's Geography—Olney's Atlas.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character
Child's Girl's Book
Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.
Creek in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Leg Children.
Shakspeare's Plays, or Book of Fate—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Biography of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS. 12cts.
MAGIC, OR PAGE CARDS.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES.
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables.
EXECUTIONS
BONDS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats and Dress Ribbons. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article
Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by
Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts needs to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having demands against either of the above firms will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *James B. Ayres.*

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to produce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. The situation and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further declaration of their great and universal Virtues. It is well known that these pills act not only on the blood, but also on the clyle, whence the blood has its origin, which thereby speedily purifies it, and thus diseases is hardly find throughout the whole system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of them which constitutes their active principle, the cause of such a novel and potent agent, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was known to them. With that generosity of spirit, however, such in proprietor of great learning and genius, they have declared that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, that they are not merely applicable to a style which forms the blood itself are merely applicable to a style which forms the blood itself but the former has this decided superiority, inas much as prevention of disease is better than the remedy thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated, is the work Medical Report, "is owing to system of the Peters' Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being forced into clyle." And such is the process of the Peters' Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being forced into clyle." And such is the process of this connection, that no impure particlesean get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pills, and passed into no assimilation.

Dr. Peters hasttere other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine ever before invented. These three very attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, by which is turned out 500 pills per hour. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents as are secret in their nature, yet when I find a preparation of so peculiar a character as Dr. Peters' Pills, being on my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them on my self and family. Dr. Lee's or Peters' Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping nor nausea, and answering as well all the purposes so besetly an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed for safety in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Peters, M. D. corner of Race and Sassafras st., No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the day, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Fitz Randolph, dec'd,

late, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Dunellen Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of Sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN,
EZRA WILCOX, } Commissioners.

May 18th, 1840. 17 4 2m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER

Oct. 23d, 1838. 22 1y

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully requested, by M. F. CUSHING

June 15th, 1837.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Poetic and Literary intelligence—Copious Summaries of Foreign Countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and appreciation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.,

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, executed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the freshening a representation of a "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second a "Landing of Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended only for framing or the portfolio, and are unquestionable not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of the country interesting to every family of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the best letters, embracing every subject that can interest the reading community and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of the British.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence with their number, as it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place by applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a piece of music, variety of original amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial octavo pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, or voice, library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions more to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing some of the most distinguished writers of the day; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

To secure for the general taste, we shall never admit to set aside a due proportion of space for the original amusement and edification of our fair and gentle contributors—men in the sunshine of whose face the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support it has so long enjoyed, and we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 2 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra superroyal quarto form, with a new, and beautiful type. It is embellished with splendid superroyal quarto engravings, and executed in the finest manner on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, or Voice. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded to the subscribers by mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1840. Number 190.

L. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO, N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25 and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be prepaid to ensure attention.

Communications of long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Teas, Paints, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woollen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and will be found useful to their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver & Pancreas, Heart Ache, Pain in the Stomach, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, in my family, and as all many Medicines, I am thankfully encouraged them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Thames Street, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 14tf

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been a confirmed invalid. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have resorted for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good Medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 12m Hudson st. New York.

For Sale at this Office

At Seventy cents per hundred.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 45 New Street, Newark, N. J.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Dorncer, and James Taylor, Esquires,

Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John I. Berge, of the County of Essex, who claims an assignment of the Estate of Lucas Voorhees, late of the Town of Bridgewater, now the Factory (occupied by Thomas Stout,) in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Lars Wandell, dec'd. and personally discharged by the action of Legal executors, and known by the name of the Peapack Orchard, and Valley Lot. We have appointed Saturday, the 26th day of September next, Commissioners to divide the said real estate of the said deceased, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the settlement of Intestate Estates," and have appointed to meet on said Land

as could save *her* coffee.

Every woodfish gave *would* a bit to James II. Every to be *President*, or to Garrett Smith he bid Everett, compared with the consolations of serving a factory statesman.

[C]ity Monetary Money, we are sorry to say [is] accumulated in value. It is now at 6 [per] cent. to 6½ per cent. The current news [is] contained in the following article, from a New York paper, on the

Money Market,

Thursday, August 27—6 P. M.

The stock market is much better to-day than [it] was on Tuesday. Stocks, generally, [are] up from one-half to 1 per cent. Reading [rose] 1½ per cent., Harlem declined 1 per cent. [and] Pennsylvania the sales were large, be[ing] upwards of 3,000 shares at the board, and [the] quotation at the close was 1 per cent. [lower] than yesterday. The sales were principally on account of the United States Bank. [The] sales of shares during each day were [about] 1,000 shares, and the amount to pay [for] the shares sold is $2,000,000 dollars, [or] more than the Treasury pays in specie for [the] whole amount of duties, so that there [is] no more than $2,000,000 dollars, on [the] average, in specie in the vaults of the United States Bank to pay for 3,000 shares of stock, or for $300,000 dollars, and the amount of [the] $1,000,000, on the

half the Treasury bank,	$1,000,000
United States Bank,	1,000,000
	$2,000,000
Other State Banks,	3,000,000
	$5,000,000

[The] transaction is extremely perplexing and [very] much to-day, and it is to be hoped that [we] shall not go through these embarrassments [for] any length of time. Nevertheless, [the] stock will not be sold for less than [the] great depreciation of the late bills, [and] the great depreciation of the bills [is] owing to the great depreciation of the [bills] of the State Banks. Should the Pennsylvania [Bank] resume specie payments, the stock [will] be worth par, and the Pennsylvania [Bank] will be able to resume specie payments [in] a few months, if the United States Bank [will] only do justice to the Pennsylvania Bank. [The] Pennsylvania Bank has been the principal [sufferer] by the United States Bank, and [the] United States Bank has been the principal [sufferer] by the Pennsylvania Bank. The [Pennsylvania] Bank has been the principal sufferer [by] the United States Bank, because the [United] States Bank has been the principal sufferer [by] the Pennsylvania Bank. The Pennsylvania [Bank] has been the principal sufferer by the United States Bank, because the United States Bank has been the principal sufferer by the Pennsylvania Bank. The United States Bank has been the principal sufferer by the Pennsylvania Bank, because the Pennsylvania Bank has been the principal sufferer by the United States Bank. The Pennsylvania Bank

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, September 7, 1840.

The Rhode Island Election will place on the 26th ult. for members of the State Legislature. The Senate is composed of 30 whigs, and 6 democrats, and the House of 68 whigs and 24 democrats, giving the whigs a majority of 34 on joint ballot. This is precisely as it stood before. In nearly every town there was no contest. The Senators were elected last spring.

The Whigs of Piscataway held a meeting at Bonce's tavern, New Market, on Thursday to this week, at 4, P. M. to appoint delegates to the County Convention, which meets at New Brunswick on the 17th inst. to form a County Ticket.

☞ The 3d No. of "The Practical Mechanic" is on type, but no account of a press of matter of long standing and political articles, we are compelled to defer it until to-morrow.

In another column will be found rather a long article on the New York Money Market, a subject of much interest at the time. It is, it is stated that the U. S. Bank is largely indebted in several quarters. The Journal of Commerce says, that the debt is now so much in debt it was in a worse state last winter, as it has such that time paid off about twelve millions of the Post Notes, without increasing its circulation elsewhere. It is hoped, therefore, that the bank will be able to pay off its present indebtedness, and resume specie payments by next winter.

Vermont Election.—Full returns have not as yet been received, but enough to show that the state has gone for the whigs by a larger majority than usual. The first members of Congress were chosen at this election, and in the 1st Congress, the whigs had three, and the democrats two. The whigs now have four, and the fifth is not heard from.

The whig Governor and a whig Legislature have been chosen by an increased majority.

State Elections.—The following shows the time of the State Elections yet to take place.

Sept.	21 Monday,	Maine,
Oct.	1st Monday,	Michigan, Arkansas.
	2d Tuesday,	N. J., Penn., Ohio.
	2d Monday,	S. Carol. Georgia.
Nov.	1st Monday,	New York, Missis.
	2d Monday,	Massachusetts,
March,	1st Monday,	Conn., R. Island,
	2d Tuesday,	New Hampshire,

These States who do not hold their regular elections in November, will hold special elections on that month for the choice of President Electors; the Constitution requiring that they should be chosen within 34 days previous to the 1st Wednesday in December. On this last mentioned day, the electors are to meet in their several States to give their votes.

Bombshell and Revolver a stopped in Mexico.—Advices to July 28th inform us that after 12 days of fighting, the capital of the city of Mexico had been terminated by an armistice and agreement, which replaced authority in the hands of Bustamente. This was effected chiefly thro' the instrumentality of the Archbishop. The government troops had assumed the control, and the revolters were dispersed.

It is a satisfactory fact, and which it strike, that while, during the thirteen days of contest, only 80 of the troops were either killed or wounded, 460 peaceable and quiet citizens—some of them distinguished—were either killed or wounded.

The New York Van Buren State Convention at Syracuse have nominated Wm. C. Bouck, of Schoharie county for the office of Governor, and Daniel S. Dickenson, of Broome county, for Lt. Governor. Every county in the State was represented in the Convention, except Essex

The Great Western Railroad from Boston to Albany is progressing rapidly. No less than 2,000 men are employed upon it—so many act ively both day and night.

Green Vegetable Matter for Manure.

The value of green vegetables, when put under the soil and submitted to the process of decomposition, does not appear to be fully appreciated by the farmer. The more rapid the growth of a plant, the more efficacious it is in restoring exhausted soil. It results, therefore, according to the fact, that such plants derive a large portion of their support from the atmosphere, and of course return to the earth more than they take from it. Buckwheat and clover are striking instances of this power in green crops to fertilize soils, and both have been extensively used for this purpose.—Green manuring has been more used for grain crops than for roots, but the following experiment made by Professor Parks, in 1839, will show that the good effects are not less conspicuous in root crops.

"I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six sets of potatoes, under three of which I placed green cabbage leaves, while the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up, the plants over the cabbage leaves yielded almost double of the other."—*Cultivator.*

Never wish a thing done, but do it.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate *Brandywine*, dated Rio Janeiro, July 2, 1840.

"You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that of a crew and officers, amounting to 870, about 220 have voluntarily declared their temperance, have strong hopes that before the cruise expires the number will be increased.

A Slave Case.—The Baltimore American states that a negro girl named Agnes, hitherto a slave, the property of Mr. George Shaw, of Virginia, petitioned the court for her freedom, and showing reasons of action, in that behalf, was brought her from the open of Virginia, and after her freedom in the city of Baltimore. The case excited the attention of the court, surrounded in establishing the petitioner, surrounded in establishing their proof, and has Honor Judge Brune gave a decision, accompanied with some remarks in favor thereof.

Passengers.—The number of passengers who have arrived in the port from foreign countries since 1st of January last to the 1st inst. is 48,492; being 340 more than arrived during the whole of last year, and nearly double the number who arrived during the whole of 1839.—*Jour. of Com.*

Union of the Canadas.—The Bill for uniting the two provinces has passed the British Parliament, and is published in the Quebec Gazette. Among the provisions of this act are the following: A Governor General is to be appointed by the Crown with a salary of £7000, and a Lieutenant Governor with a salary of 1000. The appointed salaries on the civil list amount to £75,500 including Judges, Ministers, Secretaries, Governor, Executive Council, &c. The Legislature will consist as heretofore, of a Council and House of Assembly; the only change being that one Legislature will have jurisdiction over both provinces. The members of the Council are appointed by the Crown; the House is elected by the people. A property qualification is requisite to constitute a voter; no one is eligible to a seat in the House unless he is possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £500, over and above all charges and incumbrances. The Governor General has the power to veto any act of the Legislature; any act passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor is to be transmitted to England subject to the approbation of the Queen, and may be vetoed at any time within two years.

A Marylander's Testimony.—A staunch whig from Maryland, has just called at the office, and informed us that previous to that in his travels at the North, he found a few abolitionists in every town, and they were generally *the most respectable and worthy people he met with.*

The President it appears has exercised the discretion accorded to him at the late session of Congress, in regard to the public expenditures, and has ordered the work upon the fort destitute of the harbors of Newport, R. I. and New London, Conn. to be suspended.

Spanish Philosophy.—The day after my arrival at Vera Cruz, I went to a shoemaker's to get some repairs done to my boots. There was nobody in the shop; the master was at the opposite side of the street, smoking his cigarito. His shoulders covered with a single fold of indigo, he looked like a beggar, but a Spanish beggar, appearing rather proud than ashamed of his poverty. He came over to me and I spoke and my business. "What a nuisance," said he, "are these commissions! I have not a real in the house, and I am determined to pay no debts of late contracting."

JACOB G. ROGE.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 4t3w

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its branches done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Sanders' Spelling Book—Sanders' Reader.
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany
Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to my former stock and for sale cheap, at the Printing Office. May 16th, 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of Gen. Washington, 2 vols. 8vo.
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Burns's Saint's Rest.
Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Tour of Waterloo and Sacred Feeling.
Pocket Testaments, 32 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—&c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Evening Song Book.—Jack Halford.
1000 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will commence the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by the late Jacob Manning, where he is ready to execute all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbon.
D. LENOX.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yard
D. LENOX.

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas
Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a store and Plainfield P. O. 18th, 1840. J. D. AYRES.

Black Writing Ink.

BY the Quart, or in quantities of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at this office, a neat pocket edition of **The Christian Economy,** translated from the German literature, an old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations; a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have got it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it circulated. July 25.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many Political Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Gentlemen or they will be all gone.

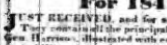
May 11th, 1840

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

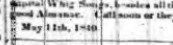
New York, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way (Sunday excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-



Boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road coaching from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Bound-brook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M, and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Bound-brook by the Cars.
Leave Bound-brook, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 1 and 5 before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

Essex Orphans's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Truston Manning, Deceased.
Rule to show cause why debts should not be paid.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, and on oath a true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court on the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased be and appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased as the Orphans Court of Essex should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the records
185 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of unengaged premises.

Between Richard D. Little, President of the State Island Bank, Complainant, and Silas Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, by Vendue at Lenig's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 27th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey. Beginning at a stone in the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains at the line of Job Squier's land, then along James Brock's land south 42 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stone in the line of Job Squier's land and corner of the land of Nathan Ayres, then along the line of his other land south 24 degrees west, 13 chains and 29 links to a stake in the rear and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of that lot north 57½ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, south 32½ degrees west 62½ links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 deg. west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the rear and corner of lot No. 141, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32½ degrees east, 99½ links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 48 degrees west 13 chains and 86 links to a stone in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road, north 32½ degrees east 5 chains and 29 links to a stone in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his line and Job Squier's north 32½ degrees east 8 chains 21½ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 87-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 100 link laying on the northwesterly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 218, according to a map of the said land, dated Oct. 10th, 1835, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, July 25th, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory.

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. Wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's. or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEARNS.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 12tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of Goods adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Brown Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good order, and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion
OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 12tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish.

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are required to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to
ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 23, 1840.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal Le ro ORFOR GOELICKE, of Germany.

And For Sale at this Office, at $2.75 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America:

To Louis Orfon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of the day. Within a few years the lives of both old and aspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undegreed gratitude for the discovery of the invaluable medicine of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great consumption, under the name of CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Pulmonary*—a medicine, before which all mankind will have abundant reason to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by the pencil of science, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means it has often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the undiscovered wealth of the earth—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a RESPONSE SOLE virtue, as a medicine, which, if properly used as a remedy, for consumption solely, in possession of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, and even by many of the intended by the cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

Price.—Three and one-third dollars (*$3.50*) per half ounce.

A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty; but not of the merciful Creator, and are not influenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the medicine or compounder of Dr. Goelicke's Matchless Sanative, we say that we deem its character so well established as to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We have witnessed that which Dr. Louis Orfon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new Sanative and a new medicine, which from the highest authority, he declared to be the only remedy by him to be in existence, and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing him to recommend the Sanative, as a patent right and not, we were induced, from motives of real interest, to call on him, and to our astonishment found a number of our most respectable countrymen and women down at our feet, in the extreme of suffering from consumption, but other cases of maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our encouragement for the discovery of this medicine was at once lively, and upon the most minute examination of these unexpected results; and the assertion of our share of him, we do frankly confess to the world; that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country where he was born.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it professes, and is a valuable discovery, for wherever it is used, it is in every where.

HERMAN STRELLER, M. D.
WALTER WOLFF, M. D.
CARL PHILIPUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 20, 1838.

CERTIFICATE.

Post Office, Jefferson, Mr. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir.—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been afflicted for a considerable time with a severe cough, is now able to be out every day, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mrs. Rasco was also given over by all who knew her to be in a confirmed consumption, is confined to her room and mostly to his bed; has received by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and says she is able to do her own washing last summer.

J. FOWLER, M. D.

From J. Ethridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir.—A gentleman from your city has been here and with the Consignation for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the addition he was very feeble, unable to draw a pail of water, but now is very well recovered and draw water by the top.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON P. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

JUST RECIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Cotton, Fleeced, Canton cap silk, at 1s 1d, 1s 6d. D. LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes merely to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and is all he happy to recommend to his patrons with them is, that no low or mean articles will be purchased, for he is wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with he is present at prices any in reason to suit the purchaser, viz:—Sugar, Tea, Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1 s.—Molasses, 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d Lard 1s.—Butter, 1s. 2d.—Candles, 12s. and 15d. I teas, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience: as a fit the money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and about set the wheels in the long circle.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL B. POUND.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Rose, where he is now receiving for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in this Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods as cheap as any. He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash, or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public generally and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin Ceday, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Jan. 1st, 1840.

G. W. Anderson,	Miss Maria Morris,
J. R. Ayres,	Andrew McKee,
Benjamin S. Brown, 2	Joseph Miller,
Jacob R. Boice,	Squire Pope,
Wm. Boston,	Abram Peer,
Charles Boice,	Miss Mary Parker,
John Bethell,	Stephen Rowland,
Albert Covert,	Mrs. Christian Randolph,
Randolph Dunn	Lewanie L. Sheppard,
James Drake,	Miss Mary E. Sprigg,
Henry Dunn,	Miss Rachel Sudeker,
George Freing, 2	Wm. B. Stewart,
Caleb Freeman,	Messrs. Detter & Stranger
John Fitch,	Peter Smith,
Rev. Walter B. Gillet,	Runyon C. Tunison,
Daniel S. Garrison,	Wm. Terry,
David L. Gage,	John Trotter,
Abercrombie Gould, 2	James Thomas, jr. 2
A. H. Harris,	Isaac Tuns,
Moses Hatfield, 2,	John Tayner,
Elizabeth M. Herd,	Catherine Van de Vail,
Abram Long,	Jacob Voorhees,
Patrick Lain,	George Van Boren,
John L. Laing,	Thomas M. Wiley,
Mrs. A. H. Martin,	Isaac M. Wiley,
W. A. H. Martin,	Miss Waldron.
Isaac B. Moss.	

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season, among which are a few pieces of Col'd Silks, Bib de, Mousseline de laines —Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Shawls, for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles not now ed, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Rohan Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hamer's Anvils, Shoe Findings, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform the friends of the deceased and the public, that he intends to carry on the business in all its various branches, and will attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS ST. JOHN.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1839. 22 1y

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the subscriber now resides, situated in the most upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For location and advantage of position, it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house, &c., also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 20th, 1839. 12tf

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of August last, on the petition of the subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Sarah C. Frazee, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee,

dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small

Farm, containing about 30 acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 17tf 2m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 26th, 1839. 20 1y

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can possess interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Domestic and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, &c.—Notices of the latest Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading, relating to passing events, remarkable incidents, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Durand, illustrating a representative scene of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the United States Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent American Artists; but as a work of art, commemorating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has attained a character and circulation, unattained in the old, or the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, and the first number of each Volume, will, at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to keep the work, as copies shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually taken place in the middle of the first numbers of a new Volume.

The New York Mirror is the cheapest publication in the city, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and entertaining matter, and is profusely embellished with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen super royal quarto pages, equaling fifty large octavo volumes, and forming a splendid and valuable work of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the low price of only one dollar a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first periodical in the world, increasing as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the Mirror, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings are to and will also be given.

In entering for the greatest taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In short, no new exertion will be spared that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence the new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with letter, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid engravings, original or engraved, on steel or etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. A handsome title page and table of contents. Vignette Title page, and an copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications and post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wool, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

T. S. ALBERTI.

May 4, 1840.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED superb to fail, for sale at this office—March 28, 1839.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new types, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Work made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of the best selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a great variety of valuable information, all to the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact of now established beyond any question that the staple of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing a pound of raw silk does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value in Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in mulberries, will produce, the first year, Forty Pounds of Silk, and the second year Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has been proved that the children of the farmer, and the farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the necessary shelter and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important measure for us to introduce the culture of silk into the farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" was established; it contains plain practical information, how to raise the trees, feed the worm, rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c., besides all other informations that can be required for the guide of any person to procure and make silk, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by recommending it to his neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on fine paper and bound in some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, payable in all cases in advance. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ Those subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Scoundrel by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, of New York, formerly a Baptist Preacher, and at some former to the citizens of Monmouth county as the "Reverend Imposter." This swindling villain, who was deposed from his pulpit some time since, for unprofessional conduct, has recently made his appearance, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few days ago, this Reverend scoundrel went to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed as agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him the appointment, and immediately left for Canada. Soon after, he made a partial remittance of the sales of it, but not for 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt, that this wicked and Deceitful villain is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing a swindling pretence to palm upon the community as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Peddler, or Travelling agent has ever been employed to dispose of the Genuine Sanative, nor will any person to sell or commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and therefore he merchants directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original article.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article unmasked one month in all the papers in their vicinity. And also the General Agents request that the public are put on the Look out for he is a cheater, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertising it, as soon as possible. D. LENOX,

General American Agent Depository

Boston, Dec. 25th, 1839. No. 138 Washington st

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office, July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 8s. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

ENVELOPES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 8 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cts. each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book

Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Dabell's Arithmetic.—Webster's Spelling,

Peter's Grammar, and Common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fasolus's Fables, in French, with plates.

Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar.

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,

Reverend Archaisity, Charles Quill,

Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Seba Smith,

Village Hymns.—Young Man's Aid,

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

Bunyan's Holy War.—The Golden Rail Road,

Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.

Hannah More's private Devotional Aleims's Alarm Combs, on the Constitutions of Man—Essay on Man Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness

Bush on Gestation—on Exodus

Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,

Life of David—Josiah—Tennent—the Reformers

Historic Survey, and Conference—England

Song Books, several kinds.—Peter's Own Book.

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many engravings.

Baxter's Saint's Rest.—Child's Book on the soul.

Mason's Latin Reader.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Walter Scott,

Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates

Female Robinson Crusoe.—Milton's poems

Shakspeare's Dramas.—Æsop's Fables

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,

Charlotte Temple.—Fort Braddock Letters

Burton's, Cowper's, Dougster,—Byron Miscellaneous.

Abbott's Moles — Beechnut — Corner Stone and Progress.

Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound.

The same in pamphlet form

Alton, Trials, with a plate;—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Life of Frivon.—Life of Lundy and Lloyd Lee

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Buxton on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Review,

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 2 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Libertics and American Slavery, by S. S. Jocelyn, well bound for the counter.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book.—Smith's Grammar

Parley's Geography.—Olney's do.

Taylor's Physiology

Smith's Arithmetic.—Colburn's do

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Greek in the Text, by Thomas Boston.

Three Last Children.

Bonaparte's Oneirokism; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the original French. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Railway.

The Improved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
BAIL to Sheriff,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdk'fs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 16. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Ayres & Dunn are hereby requested to make payment to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled. Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. Jarvis B. Ayres,

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its ef cif aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected, however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School, stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber offers his services to the public as an age, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILL.

THIS widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood is derived. It has its origin in the chyle, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have used Peters' Pills, with a view of ascertaining what portion of their constituent parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the secret of success was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have virtues in them, with that peculiarity of great power, as to baffle all other gentlemen in the same shape, namely that the active principle upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has that decided superiority, instead of prevention of a disease, which the latter has effected. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a peculiar pathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the system while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together in the chemical agency of the pill, and passed off to another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely:—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—two of which combined, renders them much easier to swallow than any medicine that has any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machinery, for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such articles, Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might require them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping nor nausea, and answering as well all the purposes of the latter as any ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes, I consider them a valuable medicine, and the ability and inclination of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. Inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By setting in bind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable. Try it! June 15th.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1840. Number 191.

E. F. COSSENS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The Village Subscribers pay $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance; otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Larger ones in proportion, and nothing counted at less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Communications, Political and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the prices of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the publisher must be post paid to ensure attention.

Communications intended to appear in any number must be in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 9 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, attest a popularity for the contents and usefulness of the work as it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred receipts, among which are a very fine Family Dyes, for Pleasure, Chicken, Cream, Tar, Tutti, Pudding, &c. Receipts for Making Indian Woaden clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are the compound extract of Vegetable matter, so prepared as to bring out all their active properties, and unite the whole in one combination. They are particularly recommended for Fever and Ague, Dyspepsy, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

Please to send me a further supply of months worth of Shotwell's VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS for my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Prince St. Newark, N. J.

Otis Pike, Esq. Sir,
This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tried the most of the celebrated ones, but I have derived more benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, than any medicine I ever took, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe, and good medicine.
CHARLES COX.
July 24, 1839. 170 Hudson st. New York.

For Sale at this Office.

As above as per date.'

Also for sale by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, at No. 13 New Street, Newark, N. J.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Dereer, and James Taylor, Esquires,
Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to the Judges of said Court, at the Court House in Somerville, on the first Monday in October next, for the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a Public Road in the County of Somerset, that the petitions of Lucy M. Stout and others, praying for the laying out of said road, extending from the house of the late Peter Stout, deceased, in the township of Bridgewater, to the house of Abijah Bodine, in the township of Bridgewater aforesaid, and that the petitions of Abijah Bodine and others, praying for the laying out of said road, extending from the house of the said Abijah Bodine to the house of Daniel Cory, in the township of Bridgewater aforesaid, may be presented to the said Court; and that on the second Monday in October next, at the Court House in Somerville, in said County of Somerset, on Thursday, the 15th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Abijah Bodine, Daniel Cory and Daniel Stout, or their agents, are hereby required to attend before the said Court, and to show cause why the said road, prayed for in the said petitions, should not be laid out. And that the same may be opened and laid out, as the said Court shall direct. And that the said Commissioners, after the said road is laid out, shall make report thereof to the said Court, on or before the second Monday in November next. Dated, Nov. 11, 1839.

Given under my hand, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty.

WILLIAM B. GASTON,
FERDINAND VANDERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Sam. L. Found, late of Plainfield, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present the same immediately for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary for the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

SAMUEL L. FOUND,
SAMUEL S. FOUND.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. 6w

POETICAL

From the New Era.

The Freeman's Rally.

A PARODY.

They come down the mountain!
They come o'er the plain!
They come from the valley!
They are roused on the main!
'Tis the host of the hardy,
The bravest and best—
'Tis a legion of Freemen,
Once favored and blessed.

They had watched from the dust
Of their lonesome last sleep,
The last, feeble glimmer
Of Liberty's Star.
But the voice of their fathers
Came down to the end,
With a heaven burn blessing
And summons to stand.

Arouse ye! arouse ye!
Come up to the fight!
Flee thy soul is degraded—
Dishonored thy might!
Come on! proud Empire State!
Will guide thee, and guard thee
With unerring fire!

The light inspired on
Be heard and obeyed!
And the sons of her heroes
Be undismayed—
In the vigor of manhood,
The ardor of youth—
Come forth to the onset,
For Freedom! for Truth!

They come down the mountain!
They come o'er the plain!
They come from the valley!
They come along the main!
For Democracy triumph!
For Freedom's new reign,
And Liberty's Eagle
Shall sleep not again.

VARIETY.

Slippery Disciples.

We do not like the term. Nor do we the thing. The one is as good as the other, therefore we put them together. We do not know of any better adjective to denote the certain persons, who, by profession are to us, the brethren and "Slippery," having the quality opposite to deliberateness," says one lexicographer. "Not affording firm footing or confidence," says another. It may one would like a more lively expression of the word slippery, let him undertake to hold a frog out on his fingers.

We are sorry enough that there are disciples, who merely righteously have this appellation. If sorrow for the dark load resting on conscience, we should endeavor and by words like this article. Both disciples exist in spite of us. We would that such suggestions as we now make, should not slip off from their consciences.

1. They are slippery about promises and contracts. It is very hard for a disciple to slip here; for the worldly are often very unlenient in this matter. They probe themselves upon it, and can therefore very complacently point at disciples that fall as much below themselves on this point, as of morality. He would pay the money Tuesday, certainly—but he slipped. He would have the work finished at a specified hour—but he slipped. He would call and settle the business at such an hour—but the time slipped by, and so did the disciple. Now all this is said to one that ought to be a pattern of prompt and never failing fidelity to every promise. His profession was a public vow to this effect. If any one should say that he often slips as often as others, must slip down in due time, so we say, allowing that he is down already, as to Christian character. He is an object of contempt and ridicule to the profane and irreligious.

2. He slips too in relation to his privileges. This is only another way of breaking promises, for every disciple, by the fact of his being a disciple, is a promise of God to be pledged to send himself all of those means of grace, by which his own character is improved and the kingdom of God advanced. He is expressed at the closet, meeting, conference, monthly concert, prayer-meeting lecture, &c. &c. &c.—but there was a slip about it when to those privileges occurred. It is difficult to keep an account of them, they are so many.

3. Some disciples are very slippery about all sorts of self denying duties. It is marvellous how difficult it is to get a serious religious duty upon their shoulders and keep it there. They will contrive to have it slip off some how or other. "Come brother, will you not take hold of this labor with us." You must excuse me, I am not competent—my business compels me to do it." Some to A. B. and C., they will do it better than I." Every conscientious disciple is a slippery one, if you do not like the name, brother, do not do the thing.

4. Slippery disciples are very likely to pervade to be hit with the truth. We have seen some of the very best arrows in the gospel magazine shot at them in vain. We have seen archers we thought they could not escape, very Benjamites with the bow, but somehow, ere the weapon reached them, they were out of the way; or it did reach them, it found such a slippery surface, as to turned aside and gave no wound.—We have known a score of arrows, during a single sermon, to be levelled at one of these disciples, but he came off just as sleek and slippery as though the weapons had all sped in an opposite direction.

We must now let these disciples slip through our fingers; saying as we part with them, that in our opinion, had many of them but made such a slip on their way to the visible fold as to have fallen on the outside without into it, and there have remained to this day, it would take some genius and talent to show that Zion would have been a loser.—*Boston Rec.*

Ale.—A Tetotaller declines ale to be a debtor-room and superfluous dissection, or moderated exchange trash, of a sour, dry, muddling, mindifying and multiplex poisonous property, with which shopkeepers mistitle themselves, as a substance of ancient use at agricultural meetings, and "drake them" and unlike these.

A lady at the Sprague last summer, being desirous of obtaining a receipt for making a certain pudding, to be sent to where she is at Congress Hall, applied to the superintendant for the same. It was immediately furnished in the following clear and comprehensive manner: "Take a few eggs, a quantity of milk, a thing full of currants, a thing full of meal, a thing full of suet, three thingsful of flour and sweeten to your taste."

He who will stop every one's mouth must have a great deal of meal.

Show not all the bottom either of your purse or of your mind.

He who keeps good men's company, may very well afford to bear all the charges.

He began to grow bad, who takes himself to be a good man.

Because of drum and tribulate nothing to a man of sense, but rather makes his sense suspend it to. The more the body is set off the more appears the less.

Never give counsel when it is not asked of you; especially to those who are incapable of approving it.

The last North American Review thus speaks of Mr. N. P. Willis's prose writings:

"The variety and versatility of Mr. Willis's literary abilities has been strikingly displayed within the last few years. He writes a prose style, which, for splendor of diction, brilliancy and delicacy of imagery, and occasional pathos, will bear a favorable comparison with that of any author in the walks of elegant literature, whether in England or in the U. States. His language possesses that curious but indescribable felicity, that clearness and graphic power, and that gracefulness of easy, idiomatic expression, which would their way into every reader's mind and enchant his senses by their manifold fascinations. His works have had an almost unprecedented circulation, in spite of certain grave faults which crew down upon them the heavy censure of some of the British critics. But the critics are commonly just; and the writings of a man of genius like Mr. Willis, however light and transient the theme, will be popular, will be read. His 'Pencillings by the Way,' therefore, notwithstanding their offence against the laws of society of some kind, could not but be read, and were devoured by all the luxury of the British press. We understand that a new edition of his collected 'Poems' is about to appear, in the style of Rogers' magnificent volumes."

The Times and the Stars.—Some people suppose that the stars have great influence over the times. They have at any rate become so united now that these fate must be the same; that is to say, our contemporary, "The New York Times" has been united with "The Evening Star." The Times is now published by the Messrs. Harpers, lately has it fought their battles. Its transfer to the evening corps is rather alarming to us, of the morning. There are but three of us left now—but three morning papers in the great commercial emporium of this western world, viz. the Courier, the Express, and our journal of Commerce. When we commenced, thirteen years ago, the Gazette, the Mercantile, and the Daily Advertiser, led the chief business way of the city. Alas! where now are they all. Some there have been the Advocate, the Telegraph, and many whose names are forgotten as the great tower rises, and these we should not now remember, were it not that we find their names in our newspaper book of newspaper events. Among other things, it contains the following memorandum of the quantity of paper printed upon each edition of the morning papers of that day—July 1828. It runs as follows:

	Daily.	Semi-Weekly.
Daily Advertiser,	10 quires.	72 quires.
Enquirer,	100 "	81 "
Courier, (Weekly,)	103 "	32 "
Gazette,	50 "	none.
Mercantile,	30 "	30 "
Advocate,	30 "	32 "
Journal of Commerce,	60 "	100 "
Commercial,	30 "	30 "
Post,	72 "	50 "
Am. Sentinel,	45 "	70 "
Statesman,	24 "	
Total,	671	522

The three morning papers now existing, print just about as much paper as the seven did in 1828. The circulation of evening papers has considerably increased, as we suppose, and there has been added, the hosts of the pennies as large as the best of us were in olden times, and the workies to boot. The revolution in the morning papers was brought about by hard fighting. We have fought ourselves into good nature for the present, but when the war will break out again, no mortal knows, and who will survive the hostitude of peace remains for time to determine. P. S. We had well nigh forgotten to say that if any subscriber to the Times finds it indispensable to have a morning paper, we should advise him by all means to order the Journal of Commerce. It is well printed, served early, tells the truth, and is great for the earliest news.

The Practical Monitor.—No. III.

BY THE EDITOR.

Search the Scriptures.—John v. 39.

The authenticity and inspiration of the Holy Bible I take for granted is not disputed by any of my readers,—neither do I suppose it necessary to prove to them its divine authority, its incomparable superiority to all other books, its infallibility, its perfection, or its claim upon them for immediate attention and obedience. What a happy thing it is for man that he has one book that is unerring, one thing that he can put his foot on as on a rock, one thing that he can rely on with perfect confidence and full faith, without a shadow of a fear that he will be led astray. Men go to the Bible as a sure guide, for the confirmation of every good doctrine, and for every duty, and from its answer there is no appeal—"to thus saith the Lord is an end of all strife. It is man's hope of eternal life is founded upon the sure Word of God, he feels SAFE, oh, how perfectly *safe*; nothing can deprive him of his confidence; in the agonies of death, in the warring of the elements, in the convulsions of nature, he feels no fear, for his faith is founded on a rock, that he knows, cannot be washed away.

The Bible is so perfect in itself so inherently beneficial in its commands, so purifying in its influence upon the passions, so effectual in removing all that is hurtful in human nature, that even were it not true, were it all a fable, nothing but good could result from its perusal, from a reliance upon it and obedience to it. Who ever heard of a man, (although he might pretend to disbelieve it) being afraid of being led wrong by the Bible? Who ever heard of a man being injured by its pure precepts and holy doctrines? But the truth of the Bible is beyond question. It is too late in the day, even to dispute as well. Infidel a fact—the age is far too enlightened for infidels to exist.

Bless me Bible! What were mankind without it? Lo! the miserable and idolatrous Hindoo answer. Let the vain and ignorant Chinese answer. Let the savage and degraded Hotentot, and debased New Hollander answer. Let the untamed savage of the North West answer. In fine, let the dark and cruel condition of the whole six hundred mills, one of the Pagan world answer. Now turn your eyes on more pleasing scenes. Look at enlightened Europe and America, where the Bible is found as it has some small influence. How different the picture! and the Bible is the cause. Wherever the Bible is dispersed and preached, it is immediately seen in its reforming, its wonderful, and almost miraculous effects. How thankful should we be then, that we have this precious book in our houses, and can read it daily,—and how often should we avail ourselves of the privilege.

As a book of history the Bible is invaluable. It contains the only authentic account of the first two thousand years of the existence of the human race; and for more than a thousand years more it furnishes a history of one most interesting people, who had made considerable progress in refinement and the arts. The history of the Israelites is also connected with that of the Assyrians, Egyptian, Babylonian and Persian monarchies, and in the Apocryphyal books with the Grecian. All other histories of these early times are ninety-nine hundredths, but most ridiculous and absurd fables, while the history of the Bible is plain, simple, concise, sublime and true.

In beauty, and strength, and sublimity of style and language, and in the imagery of its poetry, the Bible is far superior to all other works. Even in these particulars it is so transcendant that it could not be the work of man. When we consider that it was written while man was yet in an uncultivated and rude state, we must say it could not be of human production. Even the present age, with all its learning and improvement of 3000 years, cannot compete with it. The mightiest works of genius, of the most advanced age cannot compare with this first book that was ever written. None but God could have been its author.

But if in imagery, in power, in sublimity of language, it excels all the productions of man, —in wisdom, in truth, in purity, how infinitely does it excel them! Here, here, we plainly see the finger of God. We see it in the benevolence, and justice, and mercy that stamps its every page, and we see it every where in its effects. The Bible, without note or comment, the Bible, the sword of the Spirit, the transcript of the Almighty mind, will go forth conquering and to conquer, until the whole world shall be subdued to acknowledge God as its author, and to worship Him who is Lord of the whole earth.

In the line quoted at the commencement of this article, our Lord Jesus Christ gives us an express command to search the Scriptures. It is a most important duty. It should be dil gently attended to, for they contain the words of eternal life. But the searching here intended is more than merely reading them, or idly criticising them. We must read them in search of truth, in search of eternal life, and they will lead us to Jesus Christ for that eternal life, for they speak of Him, and "to Him gave all the Prophets witness." Christ says in another place (Luke xvi. 31) "If they (that is the impenitent) hear not Moses and the Prophets, (that is the Scriptures) neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."

The Bible, my friends, is worthy of your deep and candid attention, in every respect. It has ever proved one of the most efficient means of grace, and no one ever attained great devotedness, or piety, or spiritual-mindedness, who neglected it, however much he might use all the other means of grace. But the more the Bible is studied the more will other means of grace be used, the more spiritual you will become, the more good you will do, and the more knowledge you will obtain of the way that leads to everlasting life.

Napoleon's Grave.

The North American introduces in an article of its own on the proposed removal of Napoleon's remains to Paris. the following extract from the June number of Fraser's (London) Magazine.

"If the true sublime alone were consulted, Napoleon would be allowed to remain at St. Helens. He has it all to himself. He is the sole man buried in the Atlantic, who has a distinct burial place in the bosom of the ocean. In pagan mythology, Scilly was not more decidedly the burial place place of Erecleitus than St. Helena is of the giant disturber of our own generation. There lies he alone—quite alone—a mark for all who sail along the watery way. The islands and coasts of the tropics have given their last homes to millions of men; one death began in the world, and no doubt the bones of many a gallant and worthy fellow are there deposited; but of them who takes thought? Those who traverse the highway from Europe to India, from the continent he had all but won, to the empire which was for ever the dazzling object of his ambition—all who

'On the trading flood
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply stunning nightly to the Pole,'—

all whose thoughts turn to the shores of America or Africa—all who go down in ships or think of wandering over the face of the deep, to them is the tomb of Bonaparte vividly present. No one passes St. Helena without visiting the willows waving over him. * * To see the lies in his ocean resting place, as well known, to "all that handle the oar, the mariners and the pilots of the sea," was, in the days of Arabian romance, the highest warrior distinction upon the wave washed mountain of mankind, awaiting the coming of Prince Ajib. So would the earthly warrior abide amid his wave washed precipices, awaiting the more dread summons, the last trumpet call which will order "the sea to give up its dead." Sorry indeed is the taste which would remove him from this solitude dwelling to make him an additional attraction among the timid mummeries of Paris—to confound him with the melo-dramatic sorrows, the tawdry immortelles, the musty wreaths of Pere la Chaise—to take him from a place where his remains will command the respect of men (and no common men now pass his tow) to put him where he will be only a mark for the peering and the jabbering of monkeys,—to degrade him from being the *genius loci* of one of the great landmarks of the world, where

"He, so applauded, in such pomp doth lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die,"

to become an additional eatwhere to gratify a cockney curiosity, and a mere thoroughfare of super cargoes, patriotic deputies, the chamber of deputies, or any other hall-ess of the, to make one good with theatrical honor to the grave."

Make other men's sins and faults thy own mirror.

Benjamin's Almanac.

Napoleon entered the city of Moscow on the 14th of September, a very large part of which was then in flames, which he could not but conclude to be the act of the Russians themselves, and it was of no use to endeavor to put the conflagration out. He observed that whilst he was wounded it was always kept a secret in order not to discourage the soldiers. The other was on the 7th, but it had been concealed at Headquarters. "At the siege of Acre," continued he, "a shell thrown by Sidney Smith fell into my tent,—have a shiver, who were at sea by which I had closely embraced my arms to my breast, and the other on my left side, and made a passport of their bodies for me against the shell, which exploded, and overwhelmed us with sand. We sunk into the hole made by its bursting; but none of them was wounded. I made them take my officers. One like water for a bet." Bessieres was killed at Wurtzen on the 1st May. "Were he now to be informed by the Recorder of the Register of deaths as they were there took the trouble to send him, he would no doubt exclaim, 'I protest.'" Many times in my life, continued he, 'where I have saved by soldiers and officers throwing themselves before me when I was in the most imminent danger. At Arcola when I was advancing Colonel Bessieres, my aide-de-camp, threw himself before me, received my balls in his breast, and received my death-wound for me. He fell at my feet, and his blood spouted in my face. He gave me life to preserve mine. Never, yet, I believe, has there been such devotion shown by soldiers as mine have manifested for me. In all my undertakings, never has the soldier, even when capping, been wanting to me—what has been achieved must be if fully by his troops. With the last drop of blood I have in my veins, my last breathing, I will say, Vive l'Empereur!"—From "A Visit from the Heights."

Cranberries are said to be a good preventative for consumption. The Yankee farmer says, raise good bulls and the rest will come of itself. 100 bushels to the acre, and they sell from one to two dollars a bushel. The average price is probably about $1 50; this at the above rate of 100 bushels to the acre, would be $150 per acre. What a handsome thing! Well, it is certainly rather, which can be obtained at a small sum, considerable can be gathered at 1d1d expense. One farmer in Massachusetts produces to acre age of 3,000 worth annually, and in some cases $4000. A poor, moist soil, which is of no better or any thing else, will produce cranberries abundantly.

Clear Ground.—The great secret of success in farming is to never let anything grow that is not sown. It is idle to expect good crops, while from one half to two-thirds of the nutritive properties contained in the soil, and at least all our labor in the manner of vegetation, is consumed by others not called for, or actually injurious to us. Our meadows have large crops of grass, but in these not an ample one of weed, moss, johnswort, cowcabbage, or daisy? We get 15 bushels to the acre of wheat, but lose our vegetable power through keep expended on the chickweed, shepherd's purse, or thistle, to have made fifteen bushels thirty? Look at your potato or corn fields, in which two planted crops are maintaining a doubtful struggle for existence with a vigorous growth of weeds, sufficient to maintain a third crop. Indeed, it is the truth, that we allow one half of the actual value of our lands to be thus filched from us, and lose one-half our labor? Is it not true that we do not cultivate our lands as well as we ought, to get the greatest return for the capital employed in agriculture? Better to till 50 acres well than should be, keeping the soil rich, clean and consequently improving, than to have the whole plantation impoverished, unprofitable methods now so common, on 200 acres.—*Cultivator.*

Don't Leave you.—We saw a gentleman (?) last evening, who was most seated, take a seddon step before a pump, and, probably imagining it to be a friend, a familiar acquaintance—a bosom being—extended his hand for the purpose of having a hearty shake. "How do you do sir," said the unmanly being—no reply from the immovable—"fine evening this"—no reply—"take that then," and the *gentleman*, as he struck it with his fist, and left part of the skin of his knuckles adhering to the wooden steadard. It is not to be wondered at that the pump did not recognize him, as for a long time the gentleman has been unacquainted with the merits of cold water.

Anecdote of a Goose.—At the flour mills of Tubberniskeen, near Clonmel, while in the possession of the late Mr. Newbold, there was a goose, which by some accident, was left solitary without mate or offspring, gander or goslings. Now it happened, as is common, that the miller's wife had set a number of duck's eggs under a hen, which in due time were incubated, and of course the ducklings, as soon as they came forth to run with maternal instinct to the water, and the hen was in a sad pucker, her maternity urging her to follow the brood, and her selfishness disposing her to keep on dry land. In the meanwhile, up sailed the goose, and with a noisy gabble, which certainly (being interpreted) meant leave them to my care, she swam up and down with the ducklings, and when they were tired of their aquatic excursion she consigned them to the care of the hen. The latter, nothing loath, drove the ducklings again to the pond, and there was the goose waiting for them, and there stood the hen in target fluttertation. On this occasion, we are not at all sure that the goose invited the hen, observing her maternal trouble—but it is a fact, she being near the shore, the hen jumped on her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming, and the goose and hen after them up and down the pond. And this was not a solitary event; day after day the hen was seen on board of the goose, attending the ducklings up and down, in perfect contentedness and good humor—numbers of people coming to witness the circumstance which continued until the ducklings coming to days of discretion, required no longer their joint guardianship.—*Dublin Magazine.*

Experiments in the Culture of Silk.

Cheshire, Ct. Co. Tues. July 10, 1838.

Yes, my Lovers:—Mrs. Massey succeeded in rearing about 10,000 worms (from half an ounce of eggs) all of which produced fine cocoons. I have seen several skeins of silk made by her from these cocoons, which for fineness of appearance are not surpassed by foreign silk. They were made without the help of any thing but the common cotton reel and wheel.

Mrs. Hill fed 2000 worms on an experiment, and made 12½ lbs. of cocoons in the spring silk. The Hill got about 25 skeins, for which she received the thanks of the Society.

Mrs. Stebbins and Mrs. Kennedy, have each a neat lot of cocoons, and have produced fine specimens of sewing silk.

James L. Hayens, Esq. from about two ounces of eggs, which, owing to bad treatment, hatched prematurely in March, two weeks before the highest buds appeared on the mulberry trees; succeeded in raising upwards of 30,000 worms, and fed a part on dried leaves instead of green ones, and almost 60,000 worms of the two crops hatched, (from eggs of his own raising,) are now beginning to wind. And it is understood that he will feed another crop in August, on the leaves of the morus multicaulis, of which he has a fine nursery.

At Pulaski, and in the vicinity of Kinsey, several persons have made experiments of the business, and now are feeding their second crops.

In N. York, Geneva alone 15,000 persons, engaged about it a bustle.

Mr. Rhodes tried an experiment with about half an ounce and succeeded well.

But I will not mention any more names, for I do assure you that I can enumerate the names of twenty of our most substantial citizens, who have made and are now engaged in making experiments in the culture of silk, and so far as I have heard there is not one who has not succeeded well, and who is not highly pleased with the result. They all intend to embark more extensively in the business next year. I am pleased to see the suggestion of a convention to promote the culture of silk in this state. All those whom I have mentioned above, and entirely on the head of the silk machinery.—*Southern (Texas.) Agri.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

Melancholy Shipwreck, and Loss of Fifty Lives!

The brig Florence, capt. Rose, was cast away on the 9th ult. on the coast of Newfoundland; and unfortunately to relate, 49 passengers and the 2d mate lost their lives. The Florence was from Liverpool, and bound to this city. We have been favored with the annexed letter from Capt. Rose to his consignees:

St. Johns, N. F. Aug. 17, 1838.

I regret to have to state to you that the brig Florence is a total wreck; and likewise that out of 79 passengers, only 30 were saved alive. All the crew were saved except the second mate, Wm. Reids. He, poor fellow, was the first that met a watery grave. His friends reside in the state of Massachusetts.

On the 9th we must away near Cape Race on the 9th inst. about 9, A. M. in a fog so thick that we could not see any thing until she struck against the rock, which was near 300 feet high.

At the time it was blowing a fresh breeze, *with a heavy sea*, and it appeared to me next to impossible to save a single soul; but we succeeded in getting a line on shore, by which means we saved the above number, without any thing but what we had on, and not one, manifold of provisions of any kind.

We waited at the wreck until she had nearly gone to pieces, and not the least prospect of saving any thing. We then started in search of some habitation, with our whole company. We travelled from Sunday night until Thursday night before we met with any human being, and our sufferings were more than I can describe or paper. On Thursday night we came to the village called Renowes, on the east side of the Island; there we met with the kindest treatment that any poor creatures ever did. Their hospitality exceeded any thing I ever heard of.

After feeding and clothing us, they first hired us with a boat and sent us to this place, where we still met with the same hospitality.

The New Custom House.—This splendid edifice is now very nearly completed, and the rubbish around it is cleared away. Wall street wears an appearance of an ancient locality. Here stands the pillars of large trees, which reared to the Deity of the place. The new Custom House is of white marble. It is in Nassau street, and extends from Wall to Pine streets. It is 187 feet long and 89 wide, and in form is similar to the Parthenon at Athens. There are eight Grecian Doric columns in each front, fifteen columns and ante- on each side attached to the walls, and a row of six smaller columns back of and parallel with the main front, leaving a space of ten feet between the two rows. The columns are five feet eight inches in diameter at the base and 32 feet high. The great banking-hall occupies the centre of the building, and is 170 feet long and 77 feet wide in the central part. Altogether it is one of the most splendid buildings in the United States.—*New Yorker.*

Singular Will.—An English miser, John Pleech, lately died in London, leaving the following will:—I give and bequeath to my nephew, my old black coat; I give and bequeath to my self, my body, to be buried in the said coat, and bequeath to each of my sister's grand children, one of the earthen pots on the top of my wardrobe; finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a last token of the affection I have always felt for her, the brown stone jug at the head of my bed. The deceased was spoken of by all in a way no means flattering to him, and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the brown stone jug, her legacy, a kick, which broke it in pieces, when to her complete stream of guineas poured out of it, and the general disappointment gave way to joy. Each hurried to examine his or her legacy, and the flannel waistcoat, old coat, and little pots, were found equally well filled, the testator having only wished to cause them an agreeable surprise.

Two days later news from England has been received by the ship Alexander which left Liverpool on the 8th Aug. An overland mail had been received from India, bringing the intelligence of the death of two Princes:

The Lord William Bentinck, East Indiaman, which sailed from London on the 24th Feb. with troops, was wrecked off Bombay on the 17th of June: 7 passengers, 59 recruits, and 29 of the officers were lost. On the same day, the Lord Castlereagh, from Karrack, with troops, was also wrecked off Bombay, and only 70 of the 200 persons on board were saved: Capt. Earle, of the 24th, Dr. Davies, with Lt. Walker, were among the drowned.

The Liverpool Times of June 19 gives the effect ng details of these dreadful disasters. The storm was so severe that little aid could be afforded to the struggling vessels, though in sight from the wharves.

Four British vessels of war sailed from the Cape of Good Hope in April for China, and active preparations were in progress for the war on both sides.

War with France was still the theme on the continental papers in London and Paris. Much anxiety existed on both sides; but the London Times of the 6th says no latest intelligence from Paris "strengthens our hopes of an amicable arrangement of the affairs of the east."

Much of the cotton crops in Louisiana and Alabama has been cut off by the caterpillar. A letter from Huntsville states that in a single night every leaf on the plantations was entirely consumed—no regard was the ravage of this destructive insect.

In North Alabama the appearance are generally unfavorable.

The last Natchez-the-Dour says the cotton crops in that part of the state are believed to be irretrievably lost.

The Cleveland Herald contains the following statement of the increasing trade of that flourishing place:

$4,373,194 lbs. property arrived at Cleveland via the canal in the month of August. Last year the arrivals in August were 6,536,011.

The amount cleared via the canal was 7,022,-081 lbs. against 7,900,788 lbs. last year.

We add a few figures, to show the comparative canal business of the present and past years at Cleveland:

Receipts of certain articles in August.

	1837	1838	1839	1840
Wheat, bush.	29,382	34,016	62,811	328 922
Flour, bbls.	9,772	8,980	11,756	69,794
Pork, "	4,148	993	347	750

Whether the receipts of the leading articles of produce to Cleveland from the opening of navigation to the 1st of September, for the years named were—Wheat, bush. Flour, bbls. Pork, bbls

1838,	668,656	194,473	39,291
1839,	980,742	153,899	29,803
1840,	1,207,350	434,185	22,198

Of course about can form some pretty correct idea of the future trade and business of Cleveland.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

An Old Tie.—In the year 1782, Jonathan Bailey built a land terrapin, on which he marked the letters J. B. 1782, with the date. The same terrapin was found by Samuel Bailey on which he marked the name of Jos. S. Bailey.—We understand that the same terrapin was again found a few days since by Samuel James, near Staunton, and is now in the possession of Samuel Bailey at that place. There was an older mark upon the terrapin, which had become almost defaced by time, and the probability is, that he is more than 100 years old, yet our informant states reasons his beauty as much as in his more youthful days.—*Wilmington, Del. Gaz.*

Pretty Fair.—Not long since a worthy mechanic of this place, who had put by enough to purchase a small lot on which to erect a workshop, did so. The deed was made out and presented to him; and he, wishing to be sure all was right, took it to a lawyer and requested him to look it over. On the lawyer's pronouncing it all right, he asked him his charge—"As you are a poor man, I will charge you only five dollars," was the *generous* reply. Not many days after this, the lawyer rode out in his carriage, and when near the shop of his recently sheared customer, some part of his rigging gave way. The latter observing the accident so long as it did the lawyer to look over the deed. "What's your charge, sir?" said the lawyer. "*As you are a poor man I will charge you only five dollars*" grinned the country blacksmith. The lawyer recognizing his customer, handed him a five dollar note and rode on.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

Character.—It is of the greatest importance, that a young man just engaging in the busy scenes of life should watch, with a jealous eye, that all his actions are such as to establish his character on a firm basis; and be careful to me. rit a reputation unpregnable to all the assaults of slander and malevolence. No matter how humble he his lot may have been cast in life—no matter how *low* and knaves may seem him; yet, if he is "careful to depart from all iniquity,"—if he is scrupulously honorable in all his transactions, he may dare his revilers to the strictest scrutiny of his character, and come off with a fairer fame, and a brow wreathed with the garland of innocence; and will command the respect and admiration of the virtuous of all classes, and win the esteem of those with whom he associates.

Dreadful.—Some years since as we were conversing with a country physician by his own fire a little urchin came bolting in with, "O doctr r! doctor!"—"mean quick; duration's to pay over to our house!" Daddy's got the rheumatix.—mamma's got the toothache, bobby's got the measles—and I'm got married! O dear, boo hoo o!"

Good offices are the cement of society.

Letter from the Exploring Expedition.—A letter has been received in town, from the ship Vincennes, dated Bay of Islands, N. Zealand, April 7, which says that the Vincennes, Peacock and Porpoise, had left the haven of discovering the Antarctic Continent, as the Porpoise made the discovery some days before either the French or the Vincennes. The V. was on the point of sailing for Tongataboo, thence to Feejee, then to the Sandwich Islands, where she was expected to arrive in July on her way to the Northwest Coast.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Fire.—The last number of the Newport Mercury, contains a letter from Mr. Benjamin Howard, declining a re-election to the General Assembly of Rhode Island. Mr. Howard has been elected a Representative from the town of Newport 62 successive times.

The Connecticut Meteor.—A gentleman who has just returned from Stratford, Conn. states that in the southern part of trumbull, 3 miles from where he was, a fragment of stone fell to the earth, of the size of a pretty large trunk. The stone fell in a private path, ploughing along for some distance, and scorching the grass all the way.—No other fragments had as yet been found. It is conjectured that the explosion of the body of which this was a part, caused the "earthquake" of the 16th ult.

Business.—There were twenty-seven arrives from foreign ports at the Custom-House, Boston, on Monday, being the largest number of vessels ever entered in one day.

The Sun at Baltimore speaks in terms of the highest encouragement, relative to the business prospects of that city this fall—not only in reference to quantity, but also to quality.

Manufactures.—Bicknell's Reporter states as follows: "American Manufactures are beginning to move with rather improving prices, particularly in woolen goods, of which as well as cotton goods, our factories have new and extensive assortments."

Disgraceful.—Many of the emigrants in a British bark arrived at Boston with typhus on board admit that they are paupers, and were removed directly on board ship from English poor houses.

Mormons.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that a party of thirty persons of the Mormon sect reached that city last week from England, on their way to the head quarters of the Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois. In this country there are about 2000 at Nauvoo, Illinois, and about 2000 *in Lee county, in Iowa, on the opposite side of the Mississippi.* They have churches in Quincy, Springfield, Jacksonville, and various other parts of Illinois.

A small sail boat containing Mr. Nolman W—d, (son of Mr. W. a broker in Wall-street,) and a boy, was run down by the Camden and Amboy steamboat Swan, near Ellis's Island, on Friday. Mr. W. was struck by one of the wheels and killed; the boy was rescued.

Damage by Lightning this season. The Boston Post appears to have kept a memorandum of the damage done by lightning this season, and it appears that in the season within many dozen years past has the electric fluid caused so much destruction. Forty-eight buildings have been more or less injured, viz: 21 houses, 4 of which have been burned to the ground, and 27 barns, 20 of which were destroyed.

Wooden Pavements.—The inhabitants and proprietors of the houses in various parts of this city, have, for comfort and convenience, improved the streets, by the substitution of pavements of wood instead of stone. The result has given great satisfaction, and it may be expected that many of our principal streets will very soon be improved in the same manner.—*N. Y. Times.*

Grand Sweep.—In the pursuit of certain counterfeiters, pick pockets, and other outlaws, the police on Thursday night made a descent into a Grand Larceny Kept at the corner of Chambers st. and West Broadway by a black man named Thompson. The result of the expedition was the capture of 48 bipeds, of all colors, sexes and condition. Their gambling implements, including every variety, made a curious assortment.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

New counterfeit 3's on the Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton, N. J. are in circulation. Attached to the "L" as the name of the bank in the genuine bills are two flourishes—in the counterfeit there is but one.

Fire in Jersey City.—Some 6 or 7 wooden buildings near the N. Jersey Railroad, and about a quarter of a mile from the ferry, were burnt to the ground on the 4th inst.

German Immigrants.—Crowds of Germans are every day pouring into our country, as may be seen from the statistics of steamboats. On Saturday last the Platte had 130 on board; and in fact, almost every boat from New Orleans brings an accession to our German population.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The Florida Indians made a destructive incursion into Georgia the third week in August, and killed several men, women and children, and burned eleven dwellings. The crops were also destroyed in some cases. They have also murdered the wife and two children of Joseph Howell, on the Suwanee, and the wife of Daniel Green, whose daughter also was wounded.

Fire at Lockport.—The large six story stone flouring mill belonging to Lyman A. Spalding, at Lockport, took fire on Monday night—it is supposed from the friction of the machinery—and was entirely destroyed, with between two or three thousand bushels of wheat, 7 or 8000 of barrels and muddlings, and about 200 barrels of flour.

Positive men err most of any.

At Cincinnati, on the 25th of August, exchange on New York was quoted at 7 per cent premium over Illinois funds. Silver 4 do. American Gold, 5; Foreign Gold 4 do.

The celebrated dancing girl, Fanny Elssler, left New York on Tuesday to fulfil an engagement in Boston. Her performances in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, in all 47 nights, have produced the sum of $60,000. This is kicking one's heels to some purpose.

Gov. Marcy's and Judge Hunt's Flour mill at Niagara, N. Y. was burnt on the 4th ult. It was occupied by L. A. Spalding, who loses three thousand bushels of wheat and much machinery without insurance. The mill was valued at $30,000, on which was an insurance of $15,000 in two Albany offices.

A gentleman in the city of New Orleans has succeeded in cultivating on his plantation, citrons lemons and oranges of the very finest quality, both as regards size and flavor. He is also directing his attention to the culture of West India fruits generally.

The packet ship Roscoe for Liverpool, which sailed from New York on Monday of last week, carried 4,300 barrels of Flour.

During the month of August the tolls on the N. Y. State canals amounted to $197,304.

The Abolitionists of district No. 12, Massachusetts, have nominated the Hon. Seth Sprague Jr. for Congress.

Hiram J. Levis, the absconding cashier of the Schuylkill Bank (Phila.) has returned from Europe by a vessel at Baltimore. Measures have been taken for his arrest.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 25
Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 75 to	2 75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,	1 15	
Rye, southern, 56 lb.	53	
Corn, yellow, northern,	57 to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	— to	61
Do. southern,	58 to	—
Barley	61 to	60
Oats,	30 to	30
Peas, white dry,		12 to
White Beans,	14 00 to	15
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	29
Havana, Matanzas,	24 to	29
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	12
Do. prime,	8 50 to	10
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do. shipping	12 to	14
Clover's Seed,	6 to	7
Flax seed, bri.	15 00 to	
Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5 to	9
Home	9 to	
Rice, 100 lbs	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 11 to	0 13
Dipped,	10 to	12
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Coarse.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Home	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		3 00
Pickled Cod, bri	2 00 to	2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	20
Mackerel, No. 1, bri.	11 50 to	12 21
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 25 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 50
Salt.—Liverpool, ground,		1 20
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Loaf,	14 to	18
Loaf,	15 to	17
New Orleans	11 to	17
Tallow.—American,	12 to	13
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42 to	45
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	42

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Glocester	do
Eagle bank of Newport, do	fraud
Franklin at Providence do	do
Farmers and Mechanics' at Pawtuxet	cl
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank of Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanic Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.,—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
in the West	par
Red Back	par 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1-2
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	4
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	4 1-2 to 5
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	4 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. banks.	
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	4

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, September 14, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A Discourse on the Sabbath will be delivered in the Seventh Day Baptist Meeting House, in this place, on Sunday, the 20th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. by Elder Thomas B. Brown, of Crawford county, Penn.

Sept. 14th, 1840. (1w pd)

In Vermont, the whigs have gained a mighty victory, more so in proportion to the number of the votes, than in any state in which elections have taken places. In the popular vote the whig majority is about 10,500,—never before was it within 3,000 of it. The Legislature stands 170 whigs to 56 democrats,—in 1839, it was 115 to 107—showing a whig gain of 55 members. The whigs have also chosen the whole five members of Congress, of which they before had but three, and the democrats two. A whig gain of two members of Congress from so small a state is a great gain.

Latest from Texas.—A great and decisive battle was fought on the 11th of August, between the Texans and the Comanche Indians, in which the Texans were completely victorious. The Indians were well armed and mounted, and numbered about 400. The Texans numbered half that. Over 40 Indians were killed, and 2 taken prisoners; and 200 horses and mules, many of them loaded with plunder, were taken by the Texans. The Texans had 1 killed and 7 wounded, one mortally.

The Democrats held a large meeting at Somerville on Monday last. The speakers were Mr. Davis, of Poughkeepsie, and Gov. Vroom. The number present, from 2000 to 4000. Those from the county assure us that they were highly gratified.

The following county ticket for Somerset was made out at the convention:

Council.—Wm. A. Van Doren.

Assembly.—Wm. A. Coddington, Dennes S. Hall, John Wilson.

Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

Coroners.—Henry D. Johnson, James M. Lewis, Simon Nevius.

The election in Maine takes place to-day.—The majority of Governor Fairfield last year, was 5 9-5; in 1839, about 3500; in 1837, Edward Kent, whig, was elected by 542 votes over Parris, V. B. At the Presidential election in 1836, the Van Buren majority was 7751.

☞ The whigs of Massachusetts and of the Union held a very large convention on Bunker Hill, on Thursday last. Daniel Webster was President. The number present is variously estimated by the Whig press from 25,000 to 60,000. Gov. Pennington, of this state, was one of the speakers.

☞ In our opinion, Wm. C. Bryant is the best poet,—J. Fenimore Cooper, the best novelist—and Nat. P. Willis, the best essayist, America has yet produced.

Escape of Liberia Emigrants.—It appears by a statement in the Commissioner of Thursday that when the Colonization packet ship Saluda—which sailed from Norfolk on the 4th ult.—put into Philadelphia in distress on account of a leak sustained on the outward voyage, being all but four of the whole number, escaped, or were withdrawn by residents of that city. Thirteen of them, it is stated, 'are comfortably provided for,' and six have reached the colored colony in Canada, viz: one from Alexandria, one from Baltimore, and the others from Richmond; all of whom appear to have been slaves liberated on the late occasion, as expressed in their papers, of their settlement in Liberia.—Benjamin Hallmes, one of the number, is said to be an exhorter in the Methodist connection, a man of 25 and of some education. His wife and children are with him in Canada. It is further stated that a Baptist minister also abandoned the expedition.—*Newark Daily.*

Sickness in Alabama.—The Wetumpka Argus remarks: "It is astonishing how sickly our high and hitherto healthy country has become. Hills in the pine woods are now the abodes of disease. Our town, though there are several cases of sickness in it, is comparatively healthy to what the surrounding country is. We learn by our exchanges, and by private sources, that the country below us is uncommonly unhealthy.—The mortality upon large plantations is great."

☞ The New Orleans Bee of the 1st inst. says the cotton district which has been devastated by the caterpillar, only produces ordinarily about 6000 bales.

Robert Bradford, an old and respectable farmer near Nashville, was stabbed and instantly killed on the 17th ult. by one of his negro men. He was preparing at the time to correct the negro for having left home without leave, the week before. The murderer escaped and has not since been heard of. The Governor has offered a reward of $100 for his apprehension.

At the July term of the District Court of Philadelphia, suits were entered against the U. S. Bank on bills and post notes, protested for nonpayment in specie, to the amount of $1,857,000. The Court, on that occasion, decided that the bank was bound to pay 12 per cent. interest on its dishonored bills. Upon these judgments the bank has taken out writs of error, and given in each case security to double the amount.

The value of the exports of the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1839, was $103,537,991. From the whole and other fisheries, $1,917,863. Lumber, furs, &c. $5,784,559 Agriculture, $82,683,045. Manufactures, $5,510,520. Other articles not enumerated, $1,236,998.

"Slavery as it is."—This book is the greatest "stumper" to slaveholders, that was ever invented by man. Often have I in travelling, met with a slaveholder, to whom I have related the purport of some portion of the advertisements from Southern newspapers, which are found in this excellent work. In many cases, before I had half finished, the slaveholder would swell with indignation, and swear it was all a lie. My reply has been—it may be a lie—if so, it is the lie of the slaveholders—and their own lie, under their own hand, and there can be no mistake! This reply I have seen close up the mouth of the slaveholder as quick as if his jaws had been clasped with the lock jaw—at the same time he would change color like a man who had taken an emetic.

A Southern gentleman, who, at my suggestion, had borrowed some of my anti-slavery books, proposed purchasing a parcel to send South to his friends. After naming over Channing, Jay, Birney, &c. &c. I mentioned "Slavery as it is"—No, said he, don't put that in—if you do, and they take it up first, it may choke them! Slaveholders, are generally, very ready to admit that they have even seen "Slavery as it is. This shows how it works.—*Emancipator.* J. C.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jackson Pound, $7.75; J. H. Coward, 3.90; Sweney & French, 2.50; G. E. Gridley, 1.95; Alex. Wilson, 1.03; John D. Drake, .88.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, on the 31st ult. Jonathan Cory, Junr. to Catharine, daughter of Amos Scudder.

At Elizabethtown, on the 8th inst. Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, to Alice, daughter of Mr. Charles King.

DIED

At Rahway, on the 4th inst. Ann, wife of Mr. Lewis B Morse, aged 21 years.

At Elizabethtown, on the 5th inst. Jane Green Woodhull, daughter of the late Selah Strong Woodhull, D. D.

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price.

WARTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840 9t

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Laing, in the Baking Business, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for settlement.

JACKSON POUND.
JOHN W. LAING.

Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 2t3w

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the house at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large amount of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 3m if

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY, AND HARNESS,

All in good Order, FOR SALE, Low, and on Reasonable Terms.

Apply at this Office.

Sept. 14th, 1840. (2t if)

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOEL POUND, that by an instrument in writing executed for the benefit of said Creditors, he has assigned all his property and effects to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, before the fifteenth day of October next, being six months from the day of assignment, or he forever barred of claims coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against against the said Joel Pound will be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Essex, before the ensuing October Term of said Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.

JACOB MANNING,
Assignee.

Plainfield, August 28th, 1840.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved pattern. Having sold the patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will warrant them to do good work if rightly manage'd and will sell them very low for cash.

D. LENOX.

Also, An Assortment of Casting.

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of different patterns. D. LENOX.

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vaughan's Forest Pumps, and will set them at Factory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient modes of drawing water in use, under or recommended to give satisfaction. The bones are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 20 years, with good usage.

They are light pumping, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LLWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3c. per dozen, or 4 cents single, for cash. Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members

OF said Company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Asbn. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1, o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. The plan to be submitted will be that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the surplus on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the eight premiums required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For example:—If a person wishes to insure $10000 at 58 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interest, thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $40.00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

August 24th, 1840 188 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above, three weeks. C. B.

Information Wanted.

MRS DIANA MODICK, an insane person about about 25 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y. made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, having on my way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York. It is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion, and had on a dress of purple color. Whoever will detain or secure to her the stranger.—She smokes almost incessantly, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico dress, with a green spot, red merino shawl and a mixed straw bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid by her husband. RICHARD MEDICK, 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business will sell the goods in his remaining Stock, consisting principal y of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. 6tf

Notice,

IS Hereby given that Elizabeth Burk, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I a determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JACOB G. BOICE.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 8t3w

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the pack.
Hams in Bags
New Cheese—Tyrone, Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spelling and Definer—Blake's Astronomy.
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
State Prisons by the hundred.—Just received in addition to my former supply, and for sale by
Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington.
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Year of Wakefield and Man of Feeling.
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—&c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 156 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Down East Stories.—Jack Halliard.
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.

June 15.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 8c. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of a Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

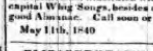
May 11th, 1840

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—run two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

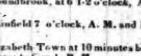


Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.
Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1. P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, from Somerville, on Tuesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Trustrom of Thomas Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a bill and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as the same have come to the hands of applicant, and of the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the said of the Court in the premises. The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of the said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record

1856w JNO J CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery, N. J.

Fi. Fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

Between Richard D. Littell, President of the State Island Bank, Complainant, and Sarah Constant and wife, Defendants.

BY Virtue of the above writ of Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on the 27th day of August inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain lot of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey. Beginning at a stone in the Stage Road leading from Plainfield to Scotch Plains in the line of Jacob Squier's land, thence along James Breen's land south 48 deg. East 19 chains and 55 links to a stone for the line of Job Squier's land and corner of other land of Nathan Vail. then along the line of his other land south 2½ degrees west, 13 chains and 20 links to a stake and corner of lot No. 203, then along the line of that lot north 57½ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the middle of Fourth street, then along the middle of Fourth street, north 32½ degrees west 2 chains and 76 links to the centre of Grand street, then along the centre of said street north 48 deg. west 2 chains and 76 links to a stake in the centre of Grand street, then along the line of lot No. 141 north 32½ degrees east, 89½ links to the S.E. corner of lot No. 141, then along the easterly line of that lot north 49 degrees west 13 chains and 86 links to a stone in the stage road aforesaid and the north corner of lot No. 17, then along the middle of said stage road, north 92½ degrees east 5 chains and 20 links to a stone in the line of Lewis M. Force's land, then along his land and Job Squier's north 30½ degrees east 8 chains 21½ links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres and 97-100ths, which said piece of land takes in 100 lots lying on the northeasterly side of a certain tract of land laid out in lots amounting in all to 218, according to a map of the said land, dated Oct. 13th, 1835, and filed in the clerk's office of the county of Essex, N. J.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

New ark, July 20th, 1840.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory.

AT 6 cents per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage hereto received, and solicits a continuance of the same. wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order. 172 tf

May 4th, 1840.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desirous to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods, Gents Wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log-Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and worth in fact one dollar. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, late of Plainfield, deceased, are required to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal Le. n Ozeas Goelicke, of Germany.

And For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America!

To *Louis Ozeas Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valued member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are expended the lives and fortunes of millions, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally trumpeted over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages of its most malignant form—thereby fulfilling the seeming in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which if mankind will have a standing, due to his as the benificent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which they have become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hopeful access into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the wealth of our Golconda—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a synergetic power—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop—with directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop as company the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third dollars (per half ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, in our course, we may be offend the feelings of some of the faculty, but not of the honorable members, who are unacquainted by selfish motives. Though we shall endeavor in an expression of our opinion of Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we feel in his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—that what our eyes beheld and our ears hear, we would believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Ozeas Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine, and of a remedy to be wielded by him in the highest contempt, hearing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much of his cures, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of his reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we have, in consequence of our confidence in the liberal expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore considered incurable. Convinced, for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as a matter of our duties to him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent addition of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is known best, without it.

ERNST MULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir.—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and he will be entirely sure him. Mr. Geo. Knesey was given over by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed, has received by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman called on me, who has been in the habit of visiting Germany for a great number of years who has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to ride out and draw water by the rod. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of the latest Style; which he now offers for sale at his Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market prices.

The Subscriber would respectfully thanks to his customers for their encouragement, and assures them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Lock Pico Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at the office of Messrs. Stockton & Co.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at the office of Messrs. Stockton & Co. The Hatters in this section of the country will please to call and leave their orders.

April 20th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscribers have established a Boot and Shoe Store at the old stand of ISAAC V. TITUS & CO. and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves their assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES, which are constantly on hand. Customer's favors solicited, and work warranted to give satisfaction, by good workmanship and good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1840. 3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of the above articles, which he will sell at a very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1839. 12 tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk on the United States, and of publishing the proceedings of the Society as may be considered worthy of general circulation. The first volume, commencing the first October, 1839, will contain twenty-four numbers, containing the first address, the constitution and by-laws of the Society, and a list of its members, with the several reports made to the annual meetings, and such other matter as may be considered useful to the cultivator of the silk worm. The work will be printed on fine paper, and in octavo form, and will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, in advance, for the first volume of Twenty-four numbers, and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, in advance, for the second volume of the same number. Every fifth number will contain a plate, illustrating some subject connected with the culture of silk, and the whole work will be embellished with as many plates as may be considered necessary, not exceeding five in a volume. The price of the work will be increased to Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, after the first volume is published, unless the Editor shall be satisfied that the subscription list will be so much above the gain, as to justify the publication. With these facts we submit to the intelligent public whether it is not a great and important object for the Silk Society to have the Journal circulated in the farmer's family in the Union. The cheapness of the terms in which it is offered, and the extensive circulation which it will have, will enable the Editor to furnish it at a very low price, and the Society feel confident that every farmer will, with very little trouble, procure from one to ten subscribers, and thereby obtain the Journal gratuitously for himself. Should this be done, the circulation will be so much above the gain, as to enable the Editor to furnish it at a price not exceeding 25 cents per volume. With these facts we submit to the intelligent public whether it is not a great and important object for the Silk Society to have the Journal circulated in the farmer's family in the Union. The cheapness of the terms in which it is offered, and the extensive circulation which it will have, will enable the Editor to furnish it at a very low price, and the Society feel confident that every farmer will, with very little trouble, procure from one to ten subscribers, and thereby obtain the Journal gratuitously for himself. Should this be done, the circulation will be so much above the gain, as to enable the Editor to furnish it at a price not exceeding 25 cents per volume. With these facts we submit to the intelligent public whether it is not a great and important object for the Silk Society to have the Journal circulated in the farmer's family in the Union. The cheapness of the terms in which it is offered, and the extensive circulation which it will have, will enable the Editor to furnish it at a very low price, and the Society feel confident that every farmer will, with very little trouble, procure from one to ten subscribers, and thereby obtain the Journal gratuitously for himself. Should this be done, the circulation will be so much above the gain, as to enable the Editor to furnish it at a price not exceeding 25 cents per volume.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed in new type and fine paper, with a neat and tasteful cover.

Terms—A copy of the work will be furnished for two dollars, cash to be paid for the work in advance. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall be paid for.

☞ New subscribers who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 1st, 1840—previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fancher, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the world as a Methodist, than he is as a Reverend Imposter. This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for encouraging a young female to elope with him, and for other crimes, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months since he presented himself to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. He has not only swindled me out of the sum of his applying for an agency, or to consult his friends for, but he made a certificate of remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with other information I received from Boston, that this Reverend Deceiver is regularly manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine—an Edentine Sanative, which he is selling to the unsuspecting people as palm upon the public as the genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not the possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—The Genuine Matchless Sanative of Mexican origin is employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to send travels any person to sell or commission. Apply to the agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative is earnestly desired to give a immediate notice, by having this article inserted one week in all the papers in their power, and that the General Agent may be certain that the notice are put in the Lord's Day for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his friends to send him a copy of each paper where the notice is inserted, as soon as possible.

General American Agents Office,
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 159 Washington st.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, informs the citizens of Middlesex and Somerset, that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which he shall be favored with, and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1838. 21 tf

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing eleven rooms, and if desired will be divided into two tenements of accommodation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of never failing water at the door.

For terms, which will be made easy, and a good part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a number of years. Apply to

SUSAN SHOTWELL.

Plainfield March 20th, 1839. 10tf

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Leghorn Flats, Straw Bonnets, Misses and Children's Hats, a few dozen of Cod Lines, Elk do. Moccasins do. Ladies' Cloaks of the most fashionable style; Summer goods for gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings and Hat Bodies of the latest styles, and many other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few baskets of Schuylkill Peaches.

H. A. CORT.

May 11th, 1839.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of Tweed and Doeskin Cassimeres, Drab Beaver Fancy and Gaiters Cloth Coats, and for sale cheap.

D. LENOX.

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of ACKER & SMITH, and opened the Store lately occupied by J. F. Smith, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c. which they will sell at

Wholesale and Retail.

Also, they intend to keep a constant supply of Flour. Customers will be accommodated at short notice. We therefore hope a good share of public patronage will be bestowed upon us.

S. P. ACKER.
J. F. SMITH.

Plainfield, March 28, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. on July 1st, 1840.

C. W. Ackerson,	Miss Mary Morris,
Mrs. Ann Ackerson,	Andrew McKoy,
Benjamin Brown, 2	Joseph Miller,
Jacob B. Bonn,	Benjamin Price,
Miss Ann Bonn,	Absalom Price,
Charles Bonn,	Miss Mary Parker,
Miss Bethell,	Stephen Parkhurst,
Miss Catharine Bonnell,	Miss Catharine Randolph,
Miss Ann Bonnell,	Miss Mary Ann Randolph,
Miss Ann Bonnell,	Miss Mary E. Squier,
Jessica Drake,	Miss Rachel Sutphen,
Mary Drake,	Miss Ann Sutphen,
Peter Fleming, 2	Messrs Dorrer & Stranger
Jacob Flood,	James Thorp,
Mrs. Wilson & Child,	Reuben C. Tomson,
Mrs. Ann Johnson,	Wm. Tuttle,
Daniel L. Giles,	John Tuttle,
Clement Gaskill, 2	James Thorn, jr. 2
Mrs. Ann Hall,	James Thorn,
Moses Hunt, 2,	John Taylor,
Frederick M. Hand,	Catherine A. Vail,
Abner Hand,	James Vandeveer,
Mrs. Ann Hand,	Mrs. Ann Vandeveer,
Mrs. Ann Hand,	Thomas M. Wikey,
John L. Lane,	Isaac West,
Mrs. A. M. Martin,	Isaac West,
Mrs. E. H. Mayo,	Ira Watkins.
Isaac B. Mott,	

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

J. MANNING.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium.

D. LENOX.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale at *VERY LOW PRICES* a large assortment of *DRY GOODS*. Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

He has made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, Chinc, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grestian, Fleeced, Canton and silk, at 1s. 3d. to 8s.

D. LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves a few articles with their prices, as prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s.—6. 6d. and 8s.—Coffee, 9d. 11d. and 1s.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s.—6d Lard 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13c. and 15d. Liquor, and Meats, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payment at their earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. FOUND.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Inefficiency is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 per year for the use of them. Candles are also furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as are fitting for the family or the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of other well-to-do day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southeastern bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most healthy and pleasant villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its arrangements and conveniences are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is many of seasons in all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Railroad between Somerville and Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its confidence. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co, N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the habit of visiting Plainfield annually and to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Peter's Pills.

PATENT MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS.

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further introduction to their great merits. It is well known that they are used and sold in every State in the Union, and in most parts of Europe, where they speedily purify and thus disseminate a healthy blood throughout the system. Consumptive persons and many others of the first rank in society, have used these Pills, with a view to discover that particular cure for general ailments which in the course of a varied and happy experience, has been denied to the whole faculty of medicine. Nor have they ever asserted what has not been fully realized by many of the most respectable persons of this and other countries. With that generosity of spirit, however, which characterize all great learning and genius, they have at length decided Dr. Peter's Pills to be the best remedy for all other ailments in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this first and principal source of disease in better than the latter. Thus the cure is effected. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated on the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain gland or organ in the Pills, and the imminent matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impediment can arrest the progress of the cure. They are gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed in another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their great harmlessness as a cathartic—certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I urge you then by my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the biliousness cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using a kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Terms of August last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frame, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Pleasant Village, about three miles from the former place, and one mile south of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN,
EZRA WILCOX, Commissioners.

May 15th, 1840. 17 4 2m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 28th, 1838. 9tf ly

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,*
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Romances, Sketches of Society and Manners—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of the Drama, Music, Painting, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts generally, and especially for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are brought before the public—Notices of the progress of the public Galleries—and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Maps, etc.—Notices of the noted Drama and Opera Announcements—Translations from the best new French, German, and Italian works—Original Anecdotes, etc. &c. and an infinite variety of miscellaneous matter relating to passing events, remarkable characters, &c. &c. &c. with numerous improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Music, Beautiful Pieces of Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published, in this country, viz: "The Landing of Columbus," and "Washington," by Danforth, the former being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Irving, and the latter of "The Father of his Country," as described by Everett, "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for Gilt Frames or Portfolios, and are confidently believed, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating the memory of two important events, interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, and a record of the subject to which the popular literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation of the press of the United States, both of literary friends.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should forward their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent disappointment that unavoidably delays the application for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the close of the year, an unique volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, harp, violin, flute, and all the other fashionable and very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing many of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Those superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle countrywomen in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that we have given no cause to cavil, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with the assurance that every exertion and attention to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, New York, in all cases in advance. It is originally printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, inunion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and a variety of etchings on wood, and weekly with a new piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. Newsboys are rendered for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain $5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, viz. Plain Cap, Ruled do, at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS, viz. Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 3 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Those paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils.—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax.—Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches.—Pocket Combs.—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic.
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Dabell's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling,
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rhetoric.—Grimshaw's United States.
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar.

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings.
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy.
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Boaz or a Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems.—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary.—Pilgrim's progress
Help to the Gospel Preacher Happiness
Book on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Book of Parables Jessup—Peasant the Reformers
Scenes in a France—Green—England
Song Books, several kinds—Pirate's Own Book.
Pastoral Harvey's Travels in the West Indies,
The Old Farmer's Almanac and the Crocket Almanac for 1840, with many cuts
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul.
Mason's Christian Comfort—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.—Bonaparte Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Robinson Crusoe—Gulliver's Travels, with plates
Pastor's Sketch Book—King Leander—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Cawthorn's Poems—Poor Israelites—Letters
Barton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa —Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates
Thompson's Narrative of 3 West Indians, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Abon Troish, with a plate,—Koral Code of Hayti
Child's Anti-Slavery Catechism—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of Several Friends against Slavery
Life of Witherforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Rights of the Slave Trade,
Jay's Views.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait and Memoirs.
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Thome and Kimball's Emancipator
American Liberties and *American Slavery*, by S. S. Treadwell, of Rocaster.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.—
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Log Children.
Benjamin's Antiquities; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Boussiant; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12½ cts.
MAGIC, OR ACE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let Insurers,
BAIL BONDS for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment.

D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 16. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres.*

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1840. Number 192.

W. F. COSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.75; and if not paid till the close of the year, $3.00 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square), will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications of long to secure an insertion must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning Administratrix, &c. of Truxtun Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate of the said deceased, so far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts and funeral charges, and the Court on the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

15 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or indigestion, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaint, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's Vegetable FAMILY PILLS, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Plane st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 18 39. 14t 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to-day for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX.
July 2d, 1839. 170 Division st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Information Wanted.

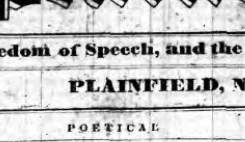
MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about 48 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y. made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, being on her way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York, and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather.—She smokes almost incessantly, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk apron, red merino shawl and a mixed blanket bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received, reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICHARD MEDICK, 193 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840 AYRES & DUNN.

POETICAL



The Christian Soldier.

Soldier of the Cross, arise!
Look! behold the joyful prize,
Christ hath pass'd before your eyes;
If you gain the day!
Gird, oh, gird your armor on!
You are led by God's own Son,
For many a battle He has won,
He will gain the day!

Draw your sword, present your shield,
Forward rush and never yield;
Until your foe has quit the field,
Then you'll gain the day!
Guar l each post day and night,
For a subtle foe you fight,
And all hell it would delight,
Should you lose the day!

Often with your captain be,
Oft before Him bow the knee,
Then your foes must surely flee,
And you'll gain the day!
Then you'll lay your armor down,
And receive a starry crown,
Then all Heaven will resound,
Christ hath gained the day!

There th' old soldiers all shall meet,
There their old companions greet,
The glorious theme they'll still repeat,
Christ has gain'd the day!
There their foes assail no more,
The victory is won, the battle is o'er,
There we'll worship and adore,
Through an endless day.

The Christian's Prospect

CHRISTIAN, the morn breaks sweetly o'er thee,
And all the midnight shadows flee;
Tinged are the distant skies with glory,
A beacon light hangs out for thee.

CHORUS.

Arise, arise, the light breaks o'er thee;
Thy name is graven on the throne;
Thy home is in those worlds of glory,
Where thy Redeemer reigns alone.

Thy God is ever kind and gracious,
He will direct thy course above,
For thou art in his sight most precious,
The object of his special love.

Arise, &c.

Though in the proud, dark waves of ocean,
O'erwhelm'd thou need not, shall not be;
Midst the fierce tempest's dread commotion,
Thy God will still remember thee.

Arise, &c.

Toss'd on times rude, relentless surges,
Calmly composed and dauntless stand,
For lo! beyond those seas emerges
The height that bounds the promised land.

Arise, &c.

Christian, behold the land is nearing,
Where the wild sea-storm's rage is o'er;
Hark! how the heavenly hosts are cheering,
See, in what throngs they range the shore!

Arise, &c.

Cheer up, cheer up, the day breaks o'er thee,
Bright as the summer's noon-tide ray;
The starry crowns, and realms of glory,
Invite thy happy soul away.

Away' away, leave all for glory,
Thy name is graven on the throne,
Thy home is in those worlds before thee,
Where thy Redeemer reigns alone.

VARIETY.

'The Fairest Flower of the Forest.'

A late number of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, gives a specimen of a Kentucky speech which "transcends," or to come down to the vernacular, which isn't to be beat. We republish it for the benefit of aspirants in both parties, during the coming fall election.

"Fellow citizens—I didn't come here to make a speech at this time, but only to extinguish myself as a candidate. Gentlemen, I am the floating candidate for the superfluous district, and I only want to make a few remarks at this time. A good many of you, have seen me before, and I merely want to state my views upon the question to be agitated. Gentlemen, I was born in the county of Sullivan, and fought up in Knox, without pearantage, and if it hadn't a been for the goodness of several gentlemen, who took me up when an orphan boy 21 years of age, and gin me an education, I might have been as ignorant as the common people, or you, gentlemen. *Gentlemen, my father was* a patriarch. My father stained the walls of America with his blood, and when General Jackson killed the Indians of Orleans, I waded up to my knees in mud. I am opposed to nullification. I would rather be a gallypot slave than for to be a nullifier. I hate Calhoun as the devil. I haint got time to give you my views now, and I will call on you again in a few days, but, gentlemen, there is a set of Big Bugs here who are a trying to put me down; but, gentlemen, I defy 'em. I have always been for liberty, independence and glory. Gentlemen, I hope to be delivered out of the hands of my enemies, *as Moses was delivered out of the* hands of the bulrushes. Come over across the way and take something, and we'll get better acquainted."

"Hurrah for Col. B——, he's the chap after all." "Hurrah for Col. ——, whoop, he! !"

☞ It is well known to the readers of the Union that we are a firm friend and advocate of a protective tariff. The following from the Journal of Commerce take a different view. As the readers of a neutral paper ought to have both sides of a subject presented to them, we publish it:

British Corn Laws.—We publish to-day the testimony of a practical man concerning the effect of the English system of agricultural protection. *It is worthy of the attentive consideration* of all those persons who seek to fasten on this country a similar system. There, to be sure, the objects of protection are not the same, but the system is the same, and whether it be applied to stimulate agriculture at the expense of manufactures, or manufactures at the expense of agriculture, the principles upon which it proceeds are equally erroneous, and always, like all *error, injurious.* God has given each portion of the earth its peculiar adaptation. Grapes grow luxuriantly in the South of France; wool on the plains and mountains of Spain; the sweet sugar cane in the West Indies; bread stuffs in the United States, and over Europe; cod fishing is carried on with superior success on the banks of Newfoundland; and the mines of coal and metals which fill the bowels of England, together with the liberty and intelligence existing there give that land unequalled advantages for manufacturing. One would think that wise statesmen would adopt the opinions of Infinite Wisdom, or at any rate, that pious statesmen would delight to follow the clear indications of Providence. But it is not so.—The short-sighted of Parliaments, has left them to think the counsels of Heaven mistaken, and that France *should* be compelled to employ herself in making *sugar and hardware*, and *England* in growing *corn*, not upon her fruitful lands, but upon heaths and hills which nature designed for the undisturbed generation of shrubs.—For this impious folly the same reasons have always been given. The first effort is, to diffuse among the people a selfish and ruinous notion, that it is extraordinary, to flatter that portion of the people, who are to be chiefly injured with the prospect of a *home market for their products.*—*In England*, the manufacturers were told of the great increase of the home market which would result from a forced extension of agriculture; and here, the farmers are told the same story about the forced increase of manufactures.—The occupations which are natural to any country, need no protection.—They enjoy the protection of Heaven, and that is enough. So the manufacturers of England have never needed help, and for them generally the laws of England have provided no protection. If they had provided the protection of a high tariff on the importation of similar goods, that would have become powerless the moment *exportation* made the price at home to depend on the state of foreign markets. But the system is protection in other particulars. England has carried to great lengths against her natural capabilities. She has a National church to protect a priesthood, including many good men, and many others whose piety and learning would never have elevated them to their present positions or kept them there and who therefore *need protection.* They have an aristocracy, which includes some talented men but a vast number of dissipated, spendthrift, dough-headed men, who could by no means maintain the position of Lords but with vast *protection.* These men *have contrived by protection in one direction* to stimulate the growth of corn, and by protection in another direction, to appropriate large tracts of good land to their own parks, in which to grow, not corn, but deer, rabbits and puppies. Under this system of protection, the scum of society swims securely on the top, while the dregs sink hopelessly to the bottom, and the stagnant pool becomes stale and deadly for want of the healthy ups and downs among its particles, which nature had designed, and which impart such vigor to our republican population. Under this *protection*, England has groaned for ages. Now she staggers under the load, but cannot throw it off, although her statesmen see the danger, and know this to be the only method of relief. Let Americans look on, learn wisdom, and maintain the free simplicity which God has ordained for us. If we do so our institutions will never become decrepid and feeble with age, but will grow in manly vigor to the end of time.—*Jour. of Com.*

Running into debt often tempts people to tell lies; this made a great wit say, "Lying rides on debt's back."

When you have contracted a debt, you may think little of payment; but creditors have better memories than debtors; being a superstitious sect, great observers of days and times.

A knave may get more than an honest man for a day; but the honest man gets more by the year.

It is a poor thing to have religion enough to save our credit; but not enough to save our souls.

The Practical Monitor.—No. IV.

☞ As the following article from the N. Y. Evangelist is much better than any thing we could write on this subject, we have thought best to give it to our readers in place of what we had prepared for this department:

Prayer for the Cause of Emancipation.—Among the various opinions respecting the best method of action against slavery, it is delightful to reflect that there is one in which all evangelical Christians can agree.—*The Duty and Efficiency of Prayer.* God has proclaimed himself the God of the poor and of the oppressed. He has also proclaimed himself the hearer of prayer.

Christians are called upon to pray for emancipation, if they would see the gospel carried out in its own efficiency. The most painful and appalling feature of that system, is its destructive influence both on the slaves and slave-holders in general. The temptations which the system presents both to master and slave, for many kinds of vice, are such that a terrible barrier is reared *in the way of all good.* A clergyman *who had* resided on a slave-holding plantation for several year, and who at the same time had the charge of a slave-holding church in the vicinity; detailed in our office illustrations of its influence on the eternal and spiritual interests, truly appalling. There is every possible obstacle to the conversion of the impenitent slaveholder. The habits in which he indulges; the love of money which simulates and almost sanctions in his view habitual licentiousness; the lordly and domineering spirit in which he is continually living; all these combine to prevent his conversion. The church withers. But few male members ever appear on her records. Even their efficiency is almost destroyed, and the power of the gospel vanishes.

All our divines agree at the North, that Christianity is opposed to slavery, that its tendency is to destroy the system. Is it not then manifestly the duty of every Christian to pray that the obstacles may be removed, and that the gospel may have free course.

Christians are called upon to pray for emancipation, if they would avert from our land the anger of God.

It is treason to conceal the unquestionable fact, that the abominations of this system of American oppression has gone up before the throne of God, clamoring for divine displeasure for many years. The degradation of the Church; the cry of the oppressed; the tears, and wailings, and blood, of the multitudinous victims, have been all spread forth in his awful ear. The Almighty must loathe with infinite abhorrence a system which is reeking with every hateful thing. Repentance alone can deliver our land from the fiery storm which such *monstrous injustice must* call out from the arsenal of heaven. It is too bad for long endurance in any age. It is peculiarly awful in an age like this, when so much light on the subject of human rights is flowing abroad.

Those who understand the methods of divine grace know that if deliverance is to come at all, if repentance is to be generally awakened, it must come out of Zion. The tears, the warnings, the prayers of the righteous, both North and South must be made to flow. The spirit of grace and supplication must be poured out upon his people. Help must come from God, and that help can be obtained only by humble, fervent, and prevailing prayer.

Christians must pray for emancipation if they would effect the peaceable emancipation of the poor afflicted slave. When the heart fixes upon that blackness of darkness, which in the regions of slave-holding stretches over millions of immortal minds from age to age, it cannot but bleed with anguish. The work of emancipation taking place under the power of the gospel, must appear to him fraught with immeasurable importance. This result must be fostered and fed out from the decreed places by prayer—fervent and persevering prayer. The spirit of God is *able to overrule the counsels of his foes*, and the mistakes of his friends, for the advancement of the cause. He is able to guide the deliberation of those who are laboring in this great work; and to pour forth such a spirit of repentance and of faith, as shall carry forward the work in the fullness and the blessing of the gospel of peace.

We appeal to all who know the way to the throne of grace, and make the inquiry, Do you remember as you ought this all important cause? It should be remembered in the closet. There, alone with God, you can pour out all your heart. You can express all your honest convictions, can plead for increasing light and seek for direction in the path of duty. We ask not to what organization you belong, or whether you belong to any; we point to the closet, to the place of retirement, to the freedom, the fervency, and the wrestling of the secret prayer. It should be remembered in family worship. When you gather the beloved circle around, and feel that no rude hand can enter to crush all its dear affections, you should plead for the disregarded slave.

It should be remembered in the social prayer meeting.—When you plead for the world's conversion; for the free course of the gospel; for the glory and honor of your divine Master:

It should be remembered in the pulpit. Here the duty rests with peculiar weight on the Christian ministry. When it is introduced by him, the congregation ought to enlist their whole soul in the petition.

The pulpit which urge this duty are strong and affecting. Millions of our fellow-men hanging in one vast net over the edge of a precipice, cry, as in one wail of distress, Come, come quickly and help us! The salvation of the soul cries aloud; the terrors of a God-provoking nation lift up their voice; and all the great interests of the everlasting kingdom demand that the church should offer up prayer without ceasing, that every yoke may be broken, and that the oppressed may go free.

The country about Geneva, N. Y.—the origin of the name Penn Yann—the enterprise of Dr. Watkins, (a property holder in Newark,) and the extensive plantations of Gideon Lee and Wm. R. Strong, are thus noticed by a correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser:

I had not been in Geneva many hours before I was invited by Mr. Johnson, the agent of the swift little steamer *Richard Stenton*, plying between the extremities of the lake, to join a select party on a trip to Catharinestown, at its head. The invitation was gladly accepted, and we had a charming day for the excursion. The length of the lake is 35 miles, and the country is equally *beautiful on both its shores, the whole distance.* About half way up, on the western shore, the waters of the Crooked Lake are received into its embrace by a canal.

This Canal unites with the Crooked Lake at Penn Yann—the seat of justice of Yates county, distant from Seneca Lake only 7 or 8 miles. This singular name—Penn Yann—was the result of a compromise between the people, one portion of whom came from Pennsylvania and the other from New England. When casting about for a name to their infant village, the former were desirous of obtaining a Pennsylvania name, and the latter of imparting one from Yankee land. The result was to adopt the first syllables of Pennsylvania and Yankee. Hence the fantastical compound, Penn Yan. It is embraced within the territory of the town of Milo; among the first settlers of which, near the Seneca Lake, were the celebrated false prophetess Jemima Wilkinson, and her deluded followers.

At the head of the Lake the country begins to assume a broken aspect. The territory at the head of the Lake is within the limits of Catharine'stown—named thus from Catharine Montour, a celebrated Indian lady, a half-breed, supposed to be the daughter of one of the French Governors of Canada. Catharine Montour was well *known in Philadelphia, long before the* Revolution, where, from her education and agreeable manners, she was received in the best circles. She had great influence over the Indians, and reigned like a princess over a clan settled around her in this town. Gen. Sullivan in his memorable campaign of 1779, rested his army at this place first after the battle of Newtown—having gained it only through great difficulty through several narrow and difficult defiles, and the dense and hideous swamp in its southern quarter. Catharinestown then contained only 30 houses, surrounded by orchards, and cultivated fields—all of which were ravaged and destroyed by the Americans.

We spent an hour on shore at this place—making a call upon our ancient Harlem friend, Dr. Watkins, who owns 16,000 acres of land here, and is slowly building up a town at the head of a lake. The doctor yet lives in single blessedness and contemplates appropriating his estate to the founding of two colleges—one for males and another for females. His views are somewhat eccentric. I hope he may not fetter the institutions after the manner of Mr. Girard.

Four o'clock brought us back to Geneva, in time to pay a visit to my good conservative friend, Gideon Lee—late mayor of New York, *member of Congress, &c.* I have *already* intimated in the pressed letter that the environs of Geneva are adorned by numbers of splendid country residences. Some of these were built years ago, by gentlemen of taste and fortune who emigrated hither at an early day. The village itself was founded by Major Williamson, who has a town named in his honor on the shore of Lake Ontario. Among the early settlers were John Nicholas and Abraham T. Rose—gentlemen of affluence from Virginia. Mr. Rose purchased and improved his estate about two miles from Geneva, on the eastern side of the lake, now owned and occupied by Wm. K. Strong, Esq. late of New York, who has built a mansion fit for a palace of the Cæsars. Mr. Nicholas—a brother of the celebrated Wilson C. Nicholas of Virginia, and father of our able and excellent whig Senator from this district—purchased and built upon the western side. He had a patrimony here, I believe, of eleven hundred acres—beautifully situated upon the lake, and of the highest quality of soil. 450 acres of this splendid domain, embracing the elegant family mansion of Mr. Nicholas, have been purchased by Mr. Lee, who, growing wealthy by his industry and enterprise, and weary of the crowds and ceaseless agitations of the city, has gone into elegant retirement here. I found him as hospitable as ever, and as happy as man can be in this world of ours, and such times as these. I rode over his little principality with him—admiring his flocks and herds—counting his farm houses and 17 barns—gazing with delight upon his broad fields of heaving meadows and waves of golden grain—and tasting the delicious fruits of his garden.

A Dublin paper contains the following paragraph:—"Yesterday, Mr. *Kelly*, returning to town fell down and *broke his neck*, but happily received *no further damage!*"

Policy is a near neighbor to cheating; the way from the one to the other is very slippery.

From the New Yorker.

Business and its Prospects in New York.

A stranger to our city, or even one familiar with its busy scenes in other days, but now distant from the haunts of Commerce, must be somewhat puzzled to tell what is really the state of business in N. York, unless he enjoys other sources of information than those afforded by our daily newspapers. On the one hand, we have sombre pictures of depression and desolation; on the other, glowing accounts of the revival of business, the briskness of trade, the heavy demand for goods, &c. &c. On one side, we hear gloomy accounts of stores empty or occupied at merely nominal rents; from the other, we hear of shipping fully employed and doing a most lucrative business. On the one side, we hear that three-fourths of our merchants of 1835-6 are either hopelessly bankrupt or have discontinued the business in disgust and despair; on the other, we hear of new firms, new channels of trade, and a new business. In short, New York, as represented by her commercial and political press, must be a stranger strongly resemble the mountebank who appears to be laughing on one side of his face and crying on the other.

Now we should be quite willing to let this play go on without remark, leaving the public to draw the natural and correct inference that neither side is wholly right or wholly wrong, if it were not that some will be apt to take one or the other representation as literally true, and demean themselves accordingly. If the distant acquaintances and old customers of New York should be brought to believe us all bankrupt and worse off up, they might not come on again to trade with us: or, worse still, they might hardly think it worth while to send on and pay any little balances they might owe us. On the other hand, if our friends afar off were to be imbued with the mistaken notion that the old times had come back again in New York, they might discard those habits of economy and retrenchment which they have for sometime been slowly learning, diminish their wasted expectations and make a stand for the prices of products which they realized in 1836, thus defeating the only hope of a tolerable business this fall. Now these must always bear in mind that our new prosperity—if we are to call it such—is a very different thing from the prosperity of former days: and, in fact, it is apt to remind one of the Irishman's remark on being set to lead the horse attached to a canalboat as when he was not drawing boat, that 'if it were not for the name of riding a man might as well go afoot.'—But we set out to state what is the real condition of Business in New York.

In the first place, then, the shipping interest appears to have been decidedly prosperous through out the past year. This is a necessary consequence of the abundance of our crops of cotton, grain, &c. &c. in that season, and the excess of a pressure which urged the immediate shipment of every thing that could be spared. The exports of our country through the last 12 months have in quantity exceeded all precedent, though their excess of value has not been remarkable, owing to the unprecedented low prices at which our products have necessarily been sold. This depression of prices, however, has had no effect upon freights, which are likely to be just as high when cotton is 8 cents a pound as when it is 18, and very often are higher. Now the greater portion of our exports consist of agricultural products, rude and bulky; while our imports consist mainly of manufactured goods, of heavy cost in comparison to their weight. Probably a million dollars' worth of our exports will equal in bulk or weight, on an average, two millions' worth of imports, while the ratio is often as one to twenty. Now, when it is considered that the great Cotton crop of last year was principally hurried to Europe as fast as possible in order to lighten the pressure of both domestic and foreign debt, until the Country was nearly swept clean—so that the last ships were generally taken out Flour at low freights because there was little Cotton to go—it will readily be seen that the Shipping interest has enjoyed a harvest, which has been felt through all the collateral branches of ship building, fitting out, &c. That prosperity is still enjoyed.

We have a cheering prospect—may we not say an assurance?—of a rather bountiful harvest throughout the Country this year. There are local exceptions, but there can be no serious doubt that the crops will in the aggregate be heavier than ever before. Now, times may continue to be 'hard,' in the common acceptation of the term—that is, money be scarce, creditors urgent, collections slow, trade seemingly dull and profits small—yet if there be a large crop, there must be a very considerable business. Those who have raised five or fifty bales of Cotton, or one to five hundred bushels of Wheat must and will exchange a good portion of these products for the goods of the merchant or the wares of the manufacturer. Precisely because he feels the pressure of times will he be likely to sell or exchange what he does not need at the earliest day. The process of converting his products into the comforts he desires, or the means of discharging his debts will be more costly, tedious and complicated if the currency is insufficient or unsound than it would otherwise be, but it will nevertheless be effected. Besides, the very dullness of Trade through the last twelve months, as well as the year 1837, renders it still more probable that the business of this Fall will be very considerable. We therefore feel a strong confidence that our City, and other commercial marts, will feel the gratifying influence of very considerable traffic this Fall. We think the first beginnings of that impulse are already felt and that October and November will be will better months than September. We have some hopes that there will be an improvement in the price of products generally, but such improvement cannot be signal. We do not see how any thing short of a General War in Europe can carry Flour, for instance, up six dollars a barrel this Fall.

And, while we would look so far as possible on the bright side of things, and believe that the Future must be better than the Past—while we can assure our distant friends that those of them who may visit New-York this Fall will find the City full of every thing they may wish to purchase at low prices and on accommodating terms, and, in spite of the appalling number of failures since 1833, an abundance of merchants still doing business, ready and anxious to sell them, we would speak with caution to another class, who will bitterly repent if they do not heed it. We have often reprehended the heedless eagerness with which thousands of our citizens threw down their flails and axes and rush to the Cities to gain a livelihood on the slenderest prospect of employment—often with no prospect at all. We always fear that glowing accounts of prosperity and thrift in our Cities will increase the number who take this perilous leap—often irrevocably. We say, therefore, to all who may be meditating this dubious experiment: Do not, we beseech you, attempt it this season. There are now thousands of inhabitants of our City, anxious to obtain employment as clerks, journeymen, &c., or even porters, waiters and the like, who have paced our streets for months without finding any situation. There are thousands more of women, anxious for an opportunity to earn their bread by teaching needlework, &c. or even by service, who have a bleak and dreary prospect for the Winter before them. In short, we are overcrowded with every branch of our population is too large for the reduced scale of our business—and such is the case in nearly all the Atlantic Cities. Do not be deceived by glowing accounts of the revival of business, for there is no such revival as will give you a reasonable chance of employment. Do not come here to aggravate the misery and destitution of your brethren; but stay where you are, or remain in the country at all events. If you cannot find employment as clerks, teachers, and the like, go to work at wood-chopping, or any thing else you can do that will give you an honest livelihood. This advice is earnestly and kindly given; fail not to regard it we implore you.

☞ It is indeed gratifying to be able to record good news, and more especially is it so after long seasons of privation and severe suffering. Our citizens for a lengthened period, have been subjected to excessive pecuniary embarrassments in their business concerns, and we were fearful it at the end of them was not yet; but there is a prospect of the arrival of better times. Confidence between man and his fellow man is again restored, and business of almost all kinds is again assuming its wonted and healthy aspect, not much so, that there appears to be but very little doubt in the minds of most men that if not in as many weeks, prosperity will again reign throughout this mighty republic. From almost every section of the Union we have seen cheering accounts of returning business; and are informed that in our own city of Newark there is a dee ded improvement in business matters.—One wholesale dealer said in our hearing on Monday last he had on that day sold upwards five hundred dollars worth of goods and had received four hundred dollars in cash for the articles he disposed of; and he further said that he did not recollect since the year 1836, that he had taken in so large a sum in one day from our citizens. Our manufacturers, too, we are pleased to hear, have many of them received considerable orders for goods, and have consequently employed an extra number of workmen to make them to satisfy the increased and still increasing demands upon them, and there is good reasons for believing that they will remain busy, for a long time to come.—*Rose Bud, Newark.*

The fall trade is now fairly under way, and is fully sustaining our anticipations. The day has at length dawned upon our mercantile community and we hear no more of ruin and distress. The merchants have as much as they can do to wait upon their customers without talking about such things.—*New York Sun.*

The New York *Exchange* is much larger than the old one, and in every respect more splendid. It is questionable whether it is surpassed by any edifice for similar purposes in the world. Its length on Wall street is two hundred feet, and it extends back one hundred and seventy-five feet; has three stories above the basement, and is perfectly fire-proof throughout, not a particle of wood being used in its construction. The exterior is of Quincy granite; the front has eighteen granite columns, larger than any others in the United States, each from a single block, and weighing from thirty-five to forty tons. The great Exchange Room is round: eighty feet in diameter and eighty feet high. It has four entrances, at each of which are two columns of Italian marble, forty feet high, and the hall is finished throughout with the same material. Beside the great Exchange room, there are one hundred and sixteen suites of offices, all elegantly finished and richly furnished by their occupants. When completed there will be a telegraph at the top of the Exchange, communicating with the lower Bay and the neighboring coast. About $1,750,000 have been expended on the Exchange, and the rents for the offices already occupied pay a fair interest for that amount.—*New Yorker.*

Navy-Yard at Washington.

The Navy Yard of this city, is most eligibly situated on the banks of the eastern branch, (or Anacostic river,) about two miles in a south easterly direction from the capitol. It is enclosed by a high wall. The dwellings for the officers are handsomely arranged, are two stories high, and appear to be very comfortable; the grounds and walks are highly improved, and the internal arrangements of the navy yard appear to be admirably adapted for the purposes for which they were intended. There is no situation in the United States, better calculated than this, for a national establishment of this kind. The facilities with which materials and munitions of war can be procured, the depth and excellence of the harbor and its security from injury by storms and enemies, render it an object particularly worthy the attention of government. In this yard, the following vessels were built, viz; Columbus, 74; Potomac, 44; Brandywine 44; Columbia, 44; St. Louis, 21; Grampus, 12; and Shark, 22; all of which have been greatly admired. Passing through the work shops, my attention was directed to a beautiful 60 horse power steam engine, high pressure, which I found to be the powerful agent which set in motion a thousand implements, from the unwieldly sledgehammer to the minutest spring in the various branches of the business. The anchor of the Pennsylvania, 74, weighing 11,000 lbs., was made at this yard; and another for the new steam Frigate, which is now in progress; The saw mill, in operation, capable of sawing the heaviest ship timbers, working gangs of saws, with two gates, is highly deserving attention. The blacksmiking department, in all its varieties, and with all the modern improvements which have been discovered, is in full and successful operation. Suffice it to say that, in this yard are manufactured all the tanks and camboozes, blocks and brass work, now used in our navy. The whole force now employed, is about 250 men, and I am happy to learn that there is a probability that their service will be continued.

The navy yard is at present under the command of commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens, an officer of great merit, who distinguish d himself for his gallantry during the late war with Great Britain.

Petersburgh, Va.—The Petersburg Intelligencer states that that town has suffered less from the hard times than any other town in Virginia. A splendid exchange, a Mechanic's Hall, and a new Court House, all beautiful buildings, have been completed, and many private residences have been built. Three new churches are in progress of erection, and the general improvement of the town has been beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. The key to this prosperity of Petersburgh the Intelligencer gives as simply this:—Her citizens are a thrifty, industrious, and above all, a united people. They work hard, live frugally, make more than they spend, abjure the gimcracks and mountebank splendor of extreme fashionable life, and let political differences be as rife as they may, move like one man, whenever the object to be obtained is the prosperity and welfare of their town.

American Fabrics in the Pacific.—Among the vessels which have just left our port, was the barque Backus, Capt. Beaudoin, destined for Valparaiso and the West coast of Mexico. We understand her cargo is worth over 150,000 dollars, and that the greater part of it consists of American domestics, to the extent of near 200,000 pieces of goods. Messrs. Glasgow, Harrison Valois & Co. of St. Louis, and Macalan, of Mexico, who despatched the barque California a few weeks since for the same coast, are the principal shippers. The superior texture and durability of our manufactures are now well known, and are fast driving out of foreign markets the tinsel goods of Europe, where there is a fair competition offered.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Premonitory Elections.—Stories like this frequently appear in the federal administration papers:

"A barn raising was recently held at Humbug cross roads, Soft Sodder township, at which there were 27 persons present. A vote was taken, when it was discovered that Van Buren had 26 votes, and hard cider but 1: and the last lot was given by the son of a man whose cousin was in partnership with a man who turned tory in the revolution."

And then mark the logical conclusion:

"No one will now dispute that whiggery is forever extinguished in Soft Sodder township, and that the modern Whigs are all descendants of revolutionary tories."

Every one must have to heed these stories before are they confined to one party alone, but the editor who exposes to gain by them, and the reader with whom they excite aught but asmile, deserve to be dressed in a cap and bells, and made to grin at each other through a horse or rather, *donkey collars.—Jersey City Adv.*

Bookseller Trade Sale.—Among the semi-annual visits to Philadelphia, of business men from all parts of our country, there is none more welcome than from those engaged in the "Book-trade." Embracing as these do men of enlarged views and high literary taste and acquirements, the period of the "Trade sale" is always looked upon as much of an intellectual, as of a business matter. Messers. Lord & Carlisle held their fifteenth semi-annual sale throughout last week, in which was numerously attended by booksellers from eighteen different states, and the whole catalogue of books went off with unusual spirit and at good prices; indeed we are told it was the best sale made since 1837, which is some evidence of returning prosperity—at least in this branch of domestic commerce.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The following verse is by Wm. C. Bryant, editor of the New York Evening Post. Where, in the whole compass of English literature, can a finer thought be found more beautifully expressed?

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worship pers."

Never indulge in ridicule on religious subjects; nor give countenance to it in others, by seeming diverted at what they say. This, in people of good breeding, will be a sufficient check.

Newspapers.—A newspaper is a panacea for every disease both mental and bodily. Sick or well, hot or cold, full or fasting, it is always welcome. The man of business relaxes his toil to devour the inestimable treasure; the idle man clutches it as the first and last remedy for ennui.

Mobile Revising.—Two hundred brick buildings are now rising in Mobile.

The Peru (Ind) Gazette states that the silk business is proceeded with success in that vicinity. A Mr. Noyer of Miami county has so far exceeded his expectations in the production of the article during the first year of his experience that he is about to enlarge his means and prepare for extensive operations the next season.

He who greases his wheels helps his oxen.

A Deluge in the South.—The Apalachicola Gazette of 25th of August, states that the town has been visited with rain for fifty days in succession, and that the earth in that region is absolutely saturated with water. Perennial vegetation has almost been drowned out, and in consequence of the humid atmosphere myriads of insects infest the air, while millions of small toads and tadpoles have appeared in several of the principal streets. Notwithstanding these evils the general health of the town has been good, and commerce brisk for the season.

Steam Coaches.—Experiments continue to be made on common roads in England with steam coaches, and a uniform speed of one mile in 3 minutes has been attained on a level road.—When there were any obstacles, four minutes was the average, and in mounting an ascent, 5 minutes to the mile. It will be borne in mind that the turnpike roads in England are exceedingly smooth and solid, all of them being macadamised.

We learn that Messrs. Baldwin, Vail & Huff, have shipped from their extensive locomotive manufactory on Broad street, within the last two weeks, for various railroads in this country, 230 tons of machinery, and 6 locomotive engines. They have lately received large orders for locomotives from this country and Europe, which, in connection with their orders for the manufacture of machinery of all kinds, speaks well for at least this branch of productive industry.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Quickest Passage between New York and Albany.—The Albany Argus says that the new steamboat Troy on the 9th inst. arrived in that city from New York, at a quarter past four P. M. having made the passage between the two cities in 9 hours and 15 minutes. Deducting one hour from the above time for delay at the landings, which is a moderate allowance, and the trip was performed in 8 h. 15 m. or at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

Ploughing Exhibition, at Newark, N. J.—Friday, the 9th day of October, has been selected as the day for the testing of ploughs at Newark, N. J. under the auspices of the American Institute.

Notice is given in the Jerseyman of an application at the next session of the Legislature, for a company to carry on the business of Mining and Manufacturing Iron, with a capital of $250,000, by the title of the "Iron-Dale Mining and Manufacturing Company,"—to be located near Dover, in the County of Morris.

It is said that marble, of a quality and texture but little inferior to Italian, has been lately discovered a few miles west of Bloomington, Ia. Arrangements are in progress for extensively working this marble quarry.

Honesty of a Bankrupt.—The Philadelphia National Gazette states that a gentleman who failed in business in that city some ten years ago, has since, by his industry and enterprise, met with great success and on Thursday last he sent to each of his old creditors a check for principal and interest of his old debts, and paid all off, comprising an amount of about $50,000.

Dr. Penn, the Receiver General of the United States, at St. Louis, has concluded his arrangements for commencing business under the Sub-Treasury Law, and has taken the house formerly occupied by the Branch bank of the United States.

A Young Whale.—The Halifax N. S. Halifonian says that a codfish was brought to that market a few days since whose circumference was forty inches, and extreme length 8 feet, 3 inches!!

The Cunards.—The Germantown Telegraph says, that the brothers Cunard, the proprietors or originators of the Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston line of steam packets, are sons of Abraham Cunard, who was born at what was called "The Neck," three or four miles below Philadelphia, where he resided with his father until the commencement of the American Revolution when the family, taking part with the mother country, left with the British, and took up his residence in Halifax.

Population of Troy.—By the returns of the late census the total population of Troy, including the village of West Troy on the opposite side of the river, is a little over 25,000. Of this number 20,000 are in the city proper, and about 5,000 in West Troy. In 1830 the whole population of both places was not over 12,000; the present census showing an increase of 100 per cent in ten years.

☞ Joseph C. Potts, (V. B.) has been appointed Clerk of the U. S. District Court, (Mahlon Dickerson Judge,) in place of Robert D. Spencer, (whig) removed.

Great Chandelier.—A magnificent glass chandelier for the House of Representatives at Washington, has just been finished in Boston, by H. N. Hooper & Co. It is exhibited at the great Lads' Fair. The Boston papers describe it as exceedingly rich and beautiful, exceeding every thing of the kind in the country.

Counterfeit $5 bills of the Cayuga County bank have just been put in circulation.

Robberies were recently perpetrated in the Howard House, American and Franklin Hotels, New York, by two men, who deliberately passed through these houses, entering all the rooms unlocked, and carrying off booty, it is computed, of about $1000 in value from each hotel.

Hon. Martin Chittenden, formerly member of Congress and afterwards Governor of Vermont, died 5th inst. at Williston, Vt. He had a week previous to his death returned from Illinois, sick of the fever preva ent in that country.

☞ There are two late arrivals from England, bringing dates to the 11th of August. The complexion of the markets has undergone no material change. The crops were better than had been expected. A most foolish attempt at Revolution in France was made by Louis Bonaparte, with a handful of deluded followers, which resulted in the capture or death of most of the party, consisting of some fifty odd persons—Count Montholon among them. The descent was made upon Boulogne, in a steamer which Bonaparte had chartered in England, in the first week in August. They landed in the night and raised the cry of Revolution, which for a moment shook the allegiance of some of the soldiery, but the officers soon put a stop to it, and arrested or shot the factionists. Bonaparte was made prisoner.

Lewis, the great peculator of the Schuylkill Bank, it is reported, is again on the wing, his second flight being occasioned by a fear that he would be dealt with according to his deserts.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, formerly President of the United States, and son, and Nathaniel Curtis, Esq. of Roxbury, Mass. who were passengers in the Acadia from Boston to Halifax, arrived in this city last evening in the steamer Maid of the Mist, from Annapolis, and took lodgings at St. John Hotel. We understand that these distinguished visitors will leave town for Fredericktown to morrow morning.—*St. John Herald, Sept. 9th.*

The first large sale of dry goods took place in St. Louis on the 1st. It was well attended and the goods brought fair prices. The amount of the sale was about $24,000 and all the staple goods brought over invoice prices. $15,000 worth of boots and shoes were sold on the 3d inst. by one auction firm.

Good counsel makes a proud man angry.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 25
Rye, Fl. ur.	3 00 to	3 25
Indian Meal,	3 25 to	3 75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 15
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		85
Corn, yellow, northern,	57 to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	— to	61
Do. southern,	54 to	55
Barley	61 to	66
Oats,	30 to	40
Beans, white dry,		12 to 0
White Beans,	14 00 to	15 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	29
Havana, Matanzas,	23 to	29
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	15 25
Prime,	8 50 to	10 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do shipping	12 to	12
Hog's Lard	6 to	11
Pork, mess, brl.	15 00 to	0
Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5 to	9
Hams,	9 to	0
Ried, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 11 to	0 13
Dipped,	13 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	2 00 to	2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	00
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 25
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		20
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	— to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Loaf,	14 to	18
Lump,	14 to	18
Tallow.—American,	11 to	17
Teas.—Imperial and Gu. powder,	42 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	62

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. dis.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Woolborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	
RHODE-ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Exchange bank of Newport	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	ct
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY.	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk.	
Cf. Bank.—Ex.—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wood Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
in the West	1
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany.	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Bovel, all	par to 1
The remainder of the chiefest banks	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	4 1-2 a 5
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	4 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do do at Lamberville, N. J.	4

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, September 21, 1840.

Ye! have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Maine Election.—Only partial returns have been received, and it is doubtful how the State has gone. There are 360 towns in the State, and the Boston Post of Friday contains returns from 255. In these towns, Fairfield V. B. has 37,079, Kent, whig, 37,782; Kent's majority 683—in 1838, in these towns, Fairfield 39,022, Kent 36,961; showing a whig gain of 2,744. In 1838, Fairfield's majority over Kent, in the whole state, was 3,319; and his majority in the towns to be heard from was 1,253; so that if the whigs gain in the remaining towns in the same proportion, Fairfield will go in with a majority of 200.

The whigs have gained largely—two or three members of Congress; and several members of both branches of the state legislature. Which party has the majority in the legislature is yet unknown to us.

Business.—On this subject, the most common that is now agitating the public mind, politics excepted, with which it is now-a-days a good deal connected, there appears some diversity of opinion. In order to give our readers a correct view of the present state of business, and the prospects of good times we have given a column or two of extracts from the New Yorker, Newark Rose Bud, and N. Y. Sun,—all neutral papers,—which, we suppose, give the truth according to their best judgment. The first and much the longest article, was inserted also by the request of a good whig friend, as well as our own inclination,—and it probably gives as just a view of the subject, as could well be made. We have seen many more glowing accounts of the revival of business, in the political papers, but political papers often go to their imagination for facts, and say what is most for the interest of their party, true or false, thereare are not much to be depended upon. It appears that business is slowly reviving, and that it will probably continue its onward course, if men will be careful, and proceed not too fast. The best-informed men seem to think that a large and extensive business with small capital, and extensive credits, will not do now, if ever again, as in former times—that business, to be profitable, must be safe, and proportioned to a man's cash capital, and with reduced expenses.

Late from Europe.

The British Queen arrived at New York last Wednesday night, with London papers to the 1st inst.—16 days later.

The most important news is the rejection of the ultimatum of the Four Powers, (England, Russia, Prussia and Austria,) by Mehemet Ali, the Egyptian Sovereign. An extraordinary Cypress was received from Paris at London on the 1st instant, announcing that Mehemet Ali had positively refused to comply with the quadruple treaty, but would repel force by force.

This rendered the question more complicated than ever. It was however generally supposed that in some way or other a solution of it would be brought about consistent by with the peace of Europe. At the same time there were serious apprehensions that an unfortunate turn of affairs might lead to a contrary result.

French Ordinance.—Seventy six millions of extraordinary notes of credit have been issued in consequence of the Convention in London and in contemplation of war; this is in addition to the ordinary budget.

The weather continued favorable to the harvests, although there had been occasional rains. About an average crop was anticipated. Wheat and flour were tending downwards in price. Cotton was once a fifth lower than at the date of our previous advices. In the manufacturing districts there was a good degree of activity, most of the mills being in full operation.

There was a severe fire in London on the 27th Aug. which together destroyed property to the amount of £700,000!—Eleven lives were lost on Sunday evening, Aug. 30th, by the upsetting of two boats on the river Lea.

A Picture of Texas.—A correspondent of the Boston Post writing from Galveston declares that the morals of the people generally are bad. He says he counted, at sunrise the morning he landed, 13 men asleep on the cold ground, and some of them with nothing but a rum jug for a pillow.

Take Care of your Feet.—The circumstances in which wet feet and cold feet are most apt to cause disease, are where the person remains inactive, and where, consequently, there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which then takes place towards the internal parts; for it is well known that a person in ordinary health may walk about or work in the open air with wet feet for hours together without any injury, provided he put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on coming home. It is, therefore, not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the stop to perspiration, and the unequal distribution of the blood to which the accompanying coldness gives rise.—*Combe.*

Wm. M. Price, Esq. the defaulter, has recommenced his practice in New York, as the Evening Tattler says.

Mr. Vincent L. Frazee, of Scotch Plains, has been appointed Post Master of that place, in the room of his father, deceased.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ezra Fairchild, $10,00; Miss M. Vail, 3,19; Th. Wallace, 2,38; Dennis Coles, Esq. 1,38; James Laing, 100; John Randolph, 50.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8, at Easton, Pa. the Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, of New Brunswick, member of Congress for New Jersey, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Cooper, of Easton, Pa.

In New Brunswick, on the 8th inst. Mr. Ralph Willis, of Philadelphia, to Miss Lucretia Ann Van Nuis, of New Brunswick.

On the 15th inst. Dr. Frederick Richmond, to Mrs. Cornelia Garrish, all of New Brunswick.

DIED

In New Brunswick, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Hager, aged 66 years—in the full hope of a blessed resurrection.

At Three-Mile-Run, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Margaret S. Kenyon, wife of James Kenyon, in the 50th year of her age.

In Bogota, New Grenada, on the 23d of January last, Mr. David Mulford, son of the late Mr. Benjamin Mulford, of Elizabethtown, aged 37.

In Rahway, George Bentley, aged 50 years.

For the Plainfield Union.

In this place, on Tuesday, Aug. 25th, Robert John John Johnson, aged 9 years and 8 months, son of Wm. Johnson, of New York. His remains were taken to New York, and interred in the vault of the Second Avenue Church, where lay his mother and brothers.

Stanzas.

"Suffer the little ones to come to me,"
Said He, who spoke as none e'er spoke beside!
And not, as without hope, we'mourn for *thee*,
So gently called to pass the darksome tide!
Faith looks beyond—and sees the Shepherd lead
Thy soul with lambs, that in 'green pastures' feed.

And yet, to us it seems but yesterday,
When last we saw thee, 'mid a rosy train
Of mirthful school-mates, in the hour of play,
Or heard thy voice, to study turned again,
Repeat aloud thy well conn'd lesson o'er—
The added mite to learning's little store.

It was not mine to stand beside the bed
Where accident had laid thee, in thy bloom—
To watch thy lips, when dying words were said,
Nor see thee placed within the silent tomb;
To weep with those, who wept thy early fate,
Or cheer with friendship's tones, their sorrowing state.

But with the tidings sad that reach'd my ear,
Came too the language of thy dying hours,
When penitence awoke the contrite tear,
And faith in Christ-resum'd its soothing powers;
Each error of thy youth then mourned alone,
For each, was sought that blood which doth atone.

Nor could at thou rest in death till pardon came
From parent-lips, and from thy teacher's heart,
For all of wrong that blended with thy name,
Or might long bitterness to grief impart:
Sweet was forgiveness then! and sweet the prayer
That yielded up their trust to God's own care!

Sweet too, the flowers, that were thy last request,
Which fond affection strew'd around thy head,
When the quick pulse of life had hush'd to rest,
And thou wert fitted for a lowly bed:
Frail emblems of the rose late on thy cheek,
Their hues with silent eloquence did speak!

And now, thou sleepest by a mother's side,
With *all* the bitterness she nourished here;
Lovely in life, death did not long divide
The tender mother, and her offspring dear!
Together now, amid the blood-washed throng;
Their voices join the 'emulating song.'

"Suffer the little ones to come to me!"
And O, 'forbid them not,' parental love!
For griefs like yours, 'twill not be theirs to see,
So early sheltered in the ark above:
Rather look upward where your treasures lie,
And live by faith, that fastens in the sky.

Cedar Brook, Sept. 1840. E. C. S.

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price.
WALTON & DUNN.
September 14, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash prices.
W. & D.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOEL FOURAT that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, before the fifteenth day of October next, being six months from the day of assignment, or he will be barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that in the claims against against the said Joel Fourat will be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Essex, before the ensuing October Term of said Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.
JACOB MANNING, Assignee.
Plainfield, August 25th, 1840. 89

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Laing, in the Baking Business, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for settlement.
JACKSON POUND,
JOHN W. LAING.
Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 913w

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. His credit goes to no excess, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.
Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY, AND HARNESS,

All in good Order, FOR SALE, Low, and on Reasonable Terms.

Apply at this Office.
Sept. 14th, 1840. (91 tf)

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vaughen's Patent Pumps, and will set them at Pac ory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The hoses are of cast iron, and the wood part is lined in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public.
LEWIS M. FORCE.
August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single; for cash, Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call.

Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members

OF said Company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Abm. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. The plan to be submitted will be that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the surplus on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the eight premiums required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For example:—If a person wishes to insure $1000 at 50 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interes, thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $40 00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.
C. BOICE, Secretary.
August 24th, 1840. 188 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above three weeks. C. B.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to
ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.
Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.
T. S. ALBERTI.
May 4, 1840.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.
March 25th, 1839.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business in Plainfield will ow sell his remaining Stock, consisting principally of Dry Goods and Groceries, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice.
D. LENOX.
*tf
August 10, 1840.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the Manufacturing of Boots and Shoes. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.
THOS. S. ALBERTI.
PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.
THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. 72 tf

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.
THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured.
May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion
OSBORN & WILSON.
Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the original Greek of an O d Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.
May 11th, 1840

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

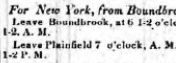
For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibuses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every otherday.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese,—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.—Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy, Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.—Slate Pencils by the hundred,—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington,
Paradise Lost and Regained,—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Sacramental Meditations,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables—3s.
Methody Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Sung Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper hanging will also be attended to.
E. KIRKPATRICK.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium.
D. LENOX

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. From the government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its end aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation, and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. No extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

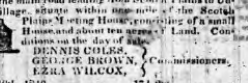
Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Plane streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
CORNELIUS STAATS.
Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new types, with neatness and the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it.
April 20th.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee, dec'd, in the township of Warren in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about one acre of Land. Conditions on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,
May 18th, 1840. 171 2m

Notice.

IS Hereby given that Elizabeth Bice, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
JACOB G. BOICE.
New Market, July 27th, 1840. 84 3w

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them in order for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.
GEORGE POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Plainfield, June 29th, 1840. (Or Executors.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield.
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1839. 92 1y

Job Printing.

A LL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Print ing, such as
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
RECEIPTS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by
M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1837.

Consumption Cured!

THE
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LORIS OFFON GOELICKE, of Germany,
And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per half ounce.
Alliance of North and South America:

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany (Europe)
It hanging the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which the writer is humble member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which bodily confesses his supremacy, and refuses.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common foe, my LT CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conspicuous of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the honored hand of its discoverer—when your oft-times arbitrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sick ness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

Is, at present, in the united treasures of our clime,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a TRINE DOD powers,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for pulmonic diseases, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system —a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop (the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third pic dollars" ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of the honorable members; and we would be loth to be of selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's theory, we would take pleasure in saying that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we beheld him, in the highest exasperation, denounced as a pretounding him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, we resolved for ourselves, and from the motive of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge that it is unerring not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this wonderful remedy is swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we gladly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who stands high in the profession, and in our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a further guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it wins own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WILLIAM WAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

* Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.
Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who resides in a debilitated state of health twelve years unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Noyes has not given over by all who know him to be in a consumption answerless, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and now able to do his own haying last summer.
Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 4th, 1838
Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of your Sanative. If such a title be purchased of the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to plow wood and draw water by the ton.
J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON C. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes for sale at this office. Also good Red and Blue Ink
July 11, 1840.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 3d per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.
Nov. 16th. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.
Also, to sell or Building now occupied as a store shop.
Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. E. AYRES.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have highly lauded Peters' Pills, with a view to ascertain that portion of their composition which is the cause of such a novel and general success, but their efforts have all resulted in the happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery exceeds the limits of human research. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the world, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself. And in this the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure usually effected by other means, as has been already shattered. This peculiar effect, as the New York Medical Report, "is owing to syanetic in the Pills, and the incipient quarter which is undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the property of this composition, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—by which combined with ease, and perfect roundness—by which combined with ease, and perfect roundness—by which combined with ease

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1840. Number 193.

E. F. COSENS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer lines in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications if long to secure insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and excellence of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Teas, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix &c. of Trustees of Joseph Dod, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate of said deceased, and application for sale of the real estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying a rule of the Court in the premises: The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

18-6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect one of the Liver Complaints, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to date for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived great benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

* Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Information Wanted.

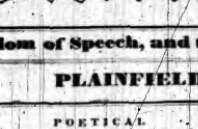
MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about 45 or 50 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co., N. Y. made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, on the 17th inst. on the way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York, and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather—She smokes almost incessantly, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk apron, red merino shawl and a mixed shaker bonnet. Any person who will lodge her safely in jail or give information of her whereabouts, so that she can be readily secured and a reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICHARD MEDICK, 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

Prices Cecebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

POETICAL.



The Glorious Treasure.

Religion is a glorious treasure;
It fills our hearts with joy and love,
Affording peace and consolation,
It lifts our thoughts to things above.
It calms our fears, it soothes our sorrow,
It smooths our way o'er life's rough sea,
'Tis joined with patience and holy virtue,
This heavenly portion mine shall be.

My flesh and blood shall be dissolved,
And mortal life will soon be o'er
All earthly care and earthly sorrow,
Shall vex my heart and eyes no more.
But pure religion abides forever,
And my glad heart shall strengthen'd be,
While endless ages onward rolling,
This heavenly portion mine shall be.

While journeying through great tribulation
In love and union we'll march along,
And not contend for non-essentials,
But in the Lord we'll all be strong.
'Tis pure religion unites together,
In love and union, I plainly see,
While endless ages onward rolling,
This heavenly portion mine shall be.

VARIETY.

From the Plain Englishman.

The Bridal Gift.

There was merriment and rejoicing in the little village of Ilfey, for one of its prettiest maidens was that day to be led to the alter by one of its honestest youths. It was the season of temporary repose and of anxious hope, between the hay and the corn harvest, which is perhaps one of the most picturesque of the whole year. Two or three clusters of merry villagers were to be seen in the church-yard, looking with happy—with anxious haste for the arrival of the bride and bridegroom.—Their smiling faces were in harmony with the universal brightness of the landscape which lay around. The Thames, which is here much a little streamlet, was sparkling in the beaming sunshine, or reflecting the ice passing clouds of the summer morning. the cattle were grazing in the green fields, which were now free for their undoubted enjoyment—the light breeze was passing over the ripening corn, swaying it with the most graceful and wave like motion. The old Saxon church, which stands amidst the graves of twenty generations, is a splendid monument of ancient piety.—As the aged people sat in its spacious pews, they looked back to the time when their hopes of happiness were as ardent as the youthful pair, who were now approaching to begin the same course of domestic comfort which they had sought in the morning of their lives; and some wept for their departed companions. As the youthful folks tripped over the green mounds, whose lessons were at that moment forgotten, they thought only of life as of one long summer day, and they looked at the happiness they were about to witness as something which might be privileged from the clouds of maturer years. But the approach of the minister disturbed their reveries.

James Webb and *Alice Holt* had plighted their vows, and the bells of the old tower were pouring forth that music which is always sweet and the smiling gossips had strewed flowers in their way, and the kind-hearted pastor had given them an affectionate greeting, when a reverend stranger stood in their homeward path and implored a blessing for them. The young people returned his salutation with natural politeness, and invited him to partake of their humble entertainment. There was someting in the stranger's appearance that on any ordinary occasion would have commanded respect. His dress was very plain, but extremely neat; his garb being of an antiquated fashion, but it seemed as if no modern tools would accord with the wearer. His long silver locks curled gracefully upon his unstooping shoulders; and his staff seemed rather the companion of a vigorous man than the support of an infirm one. He accepted the offer which was made him, and took his seat at the wedding festival without causing or experiencing embarrassment.

After the cup had gone merrily round to those pledges of good-will which were far more sincere than many of the compliments of more splendid boards, venerable stranger rose to propose a sentiment. Adopting his language to the homely garb in which the feelings of the other guests had been expressed, he exclaimed, with very great emphasis;

"May a good turn never be forgotten!"

The toast went round, but the stranger did not sit down.

"My friends," said he. "I came here this day to pay a debt. It is of very long standing, but the obligation to discharge it is not the less absolute. Thirty years ago I lived in this village. There is a token by which that good old man in the chimney corner will remember me, but that is for his own ear. I was in business—my means were small—and I was unfortunate. I sold all; and thank God I paid all to whom I was indebted. Without a shilling in the world, I determined to go abroad. My resolution was soon acted upon; but I communicated it to no one but the father of Alice Holt. On the morning of my departure he met me at the mill. He was the best friend I ever had. He wept like a child at our separation, and—excuse my own tears—he thrust a purse into my hands, which I believe contained the savings of his life. I long struggled against receiving the gift, but he would listen to no excuse. 'My wants,' said he, are few and soon satisfied. A little more labor will make me once again as rich; but for you to be buying and selling in a foreign land, without a penny to purchase respect, I cannot bear it. Pay me if ever you happen to come home rich. If you find me gone, I say, perhaps, leave a wife or a child that you may return it to."

There was a pause in the old man's address; deep silence prevailed throughout the company; and the new-made bride was in tears.

"Alice," he resumed, "do not think me an intruder upon your spirits, if I thus call up the history of a valued friend. Those my dear child are sweet tears for such you shed, and you owe them to such a father. That happiness is most secure which can afford to listen to the claims of truth and feeling. But to continue my story. Your father left ten pounds in my hands, and I made a secret vow that no temptation of idleness or folly should prevent me from putting his loan to good interest. I remitted a passage to one of our relations I engaged in a very humble employment; but I gradually saved money. I rose in the confidence of my employer, and my salary was increased. At length obtained a small share in his business: I exerted myself so much, that after some years I was admitted to half the profits. My partner died, and I stood in his place, as opulent British merchant. I at length came home with more than I deserved. But my good fortune has been the work of another's bounty; and I shall consider myself a steward for my fellow-creatures. Alice, there is the amount of your father's loan. It could not be returned at a better season." "Young man," continued he, addressing himself to the bridegroom, "I have heard that you are honest, industrious and pious. Your wife has her father's features, and, I trust, her father's heart. She don't have sold all to a mere stranger. Action not the less valuable or acceptable for being unexpected. It will stock a farm; frugality and prudence will make it profitable to you."

The old man ceased. Alice and her husband rose to stammer out their thanks—for the paper which the stranger presented to the bride was a note for a thousand pounds. The wondering guests also rose with one accord—but—the stranger was gone!

The *Bridal Gift* was not bestowed on unworthy objects. James and Alice were not intoxicated by their good fortune. They had an abundance, and also something to spare for the necessitous.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful, if it trespass not in quantity, quality, or season.

From the Boston Transcript.

Extract of a letter from a young American traveller, dated Marseilles, France, July 10th, 1840.

In speaking of the fruit of the Mediterranean, I forgot to mention, that it is the second crop of the Fig which is dried and shipped abroad. The first crop, (which I think cannot be dried, they are so exceedingly rich. Large female beauty they are short lived and the one may as easily be preserved as the other. The Almonds in the vicinity of Malaga are very nice, but altogether a different article from what you usually receive. When the Almond reaches you, it is dry, and much of its flavor and richness is lost; whereas, the nut from the tree is delicious. Note withstanding the great quantity of Spain fruit destroyed in very unwholesome, yet the climate is so mild and genial, that all the luxuries you can desire are raised here in abundance. You are aware that the fruits of the Mediterranean are shipped in immense quantities, to almost every part of the world. Loring's raisins, the Day & Martins' Blacking, are known wherever the sun shines.

The Spanish peasant, in the Mediterranean, works hard indeed, he is seen coming to market on his donkey with his sugar loaf hat and short breeches, with yellow leggins, he presents a droll, though to me, not uninteresting appearance. They usually have a gun attached to their saddle, which makes them, at a little distance, resemble brigands. All merchandize is brought to market on the back of donkeys, who are a strong and patient race of animals. You will often see the poor beasts piled up with bales, boxes, and even a load of straw. Indeed, there are but few, if any roads in this country, nothing but bridle paths, with steep ascents and descents, rendering the use of wheel carriages quite out of the question. The wine is brought to market in a hog skin that is the juice of the grape is brought in this state, and it is rendered fine and refined afterwards. In other words, it is made into wine after it reaches, Malaga. The knowing ones here laugh a good deal about the "Temperance Wine," which they see advertised in some of the American journals. Need I say, it is all a humbug and a vile cheat.

Perhaps I should add a few words respecting the living on the Mediterranean. I do not think they eat as much animal food as the English; or our own countrymen, but their general style of living, I prefer to either. There is one dish I much admire. It is eggs and tomatos, or in Spanish "Huevo and Tomato;" they are fried together, and with a cup of good coffee make an excellent breakfast.

The grand national dish of Spain, is "Olio," a mixture of almost every thing viz. beef potatoes, beans, peas, salt pork, string beans, and I know not how many other ingredients—all boiled together and brought to the table in a large soup tray. Every day this dish is upon the table, and the Spaniards admire it much. It is to them, what roast beef is to the English or soup to the French, and they can scarcely make a dinner without their favorite olio.

Montreal, 12th September.

Atmospherical Phenomenon.—A meteor of a most brilliant nature was observed to fall from the heavens by many of the inhabitants of St. Johns about the hour of half-past 6 on Thursday evening. To the eye of the spectator, it presents the appearance of an exploded rocket at a very great elevation, and its brilliancy was of the most dazzling whiteness, resembling globes of molten silver, bleached as it were to Drummond-lig t intensity. What renders this phenomenon the most remarkable is the circumstance of its being still in broad daylight at the time this aerolite exploded, and there not being any cloud visible near it. No noise accompanied, nor did any wind blow either before or after its explosion, precluding, therefore, all idea of accounting for striking meteor by supposing it to originate in atmospherical electricity. Astronomers need not be told that at this very season of the year, aerolites are more especially abundant in America, and the theory now broached by philosophers generally concerning the origin and cause of the myriads of these meteors observed annually in the month of September, (as first mentioned by Captain Basil Hall, some years ago) which fall always from one particular portion of the Heavens, seems in some degree to be borne out by the phenomenon noticed above as the point from whence the meteor emanated bore by compass N. N. E, and that answers nearly to the celestial locals of the constellation Leo, which is in the same point of the ecliptic in which this annual fire shower is observed to occur.

It was supposed by some who witnessed the above phenomenon, that the meteor in question was attracted to the earth by the mass of Mount Johnson, (in which direction it seemed to fall,) a conjecture which the iron granite of its primitive formation seems in some degree certainly to countenance.

Lost Child Restored.

An event which occurred near Briancon, says *Gilley's Wanderings in Dauphine*, will give some notion of the incidents which embalmen the mountain life and field sports in the region of the Alps.

A peasant with his wife and three children, had taken up his summer quarters in a chalet and was depasturing his flocks on one of the rich Alps which overhung thr Durance. The eldest boy was an idiot, about eight years of age; the second was five years old, and dumb, and the youngest was an infant. It so happened that one infant was left one morning in charge of his brothers; and the three had rambled some distance from the chalet before they were missed. When the mother went in search of the little wanderers, she found tne two elder, but could discover no traces of the baby. The idiot boy seemed to be in transport of joy, while the dumb child displayed its symptoms of alarm and terror. In vain did the terrified parent endeavor to collect what had become of the lost infant. The antics of one and the fright of the other explained nothing. The dumb boy was almost bereft of his senses, while the idiot almost appeared to have acquired an unusual degree of mirth and expression. He danced about, laughed and made gesticulations as if he were imitating the action of one who had caught up something of which he was fond and hugged to his heart. This, however, was of some slight comfort to the poor women, for she imagined that some acquaintance had fallen in with the children, and had taken away the infant. But the day and night were away and no tidings of the lost child.

On the morrow, when the parents were pursuing their search, an eagle flew over their heads, at the sight of which, the idiot renewed his antics, and the dumb boy clung to his father with shrieks of anguish and affright. The horrible truth then burst upon their minds, that the miserable infant had been carried off in the talons of a bird of prey; and the half-witted elder brother was happy at his riddance of an object of whom he was jealous.

On the morning on which the accident happened, an Alpish yager,

"Who joys to rise in the wilderness—to breathe
The difficult air of the iced mountain's top,"

had been watching near an eagle's seat, under the hope of shooting the bird upon her return to her nest. The yager, waiting in all the anxious perseverance of a true sportsman, beheld the monster slowly winging her way towards the rock behind which he was concealed. Imagine his horror, when upon her near approach, he heard the cries and distinguished the figure of an infant in her fatal grasp. In an instant his resolution was formed—to fire at the bird at all hazards, the moment she should alight upon her nest—and rather kill the child than to leave it to be torn in pieces by the horrid devourer. With a silent prayer and a steady aim, the mountaineer poised his rifle. The ball went directly through the head or heart of the eagle, and in a minute after, this gallant hunter of the Alps, had the unutterable delight of snatching a child from the nest, and bearing it away in triumph. It was dreadfully wounded in one of its arms and sides, but not mortally, and within twenty-four hours after it was missed, he had the satisfaction of restoring it to his mother's arms.

The Rarotonga Cripple.

It appears from the records of the London Missionary Society, that the islands of the sea are turning to God in a most wonderful manner.

The poor heathen seem delighted to hear about the Savior, and I am sure, if you could only see them, you would save up all your cents, to send them the Bible.

Mr. Williams, one of the missionaries to the Society Islands, gives us the following account of a poor cripple he met with in the island called Rarotonga:

"My attention was arrested by seeing a person in the centre of the pathway, who shouted, 'Welcome, servant of God, who brought light into this dark island;' to you are we indebted for the word of salvation.' His hands and feet were eaten off by a disease which the natives call kokovi, and which obliged him to walk on his knees; but notwithstanding this, I found that he was exceedingly industrious, and not only kept his kainga in beautiful order, but raised food enough to support his wife and three chileren. He used for a spade an instrument called the ko, which is a piece of iron-wood pointed at one end. This he pressed firmly to his side, and leaning the weight of his body upon it, pierced the ground, and then scraping out the earth with the stumps of his hands, he would clap the banana or taro plant, place it in the hole, and then fill in the earth.

In reply to his salutation, I asked him what he knew of he word of salvation. He answered "I know about Jesus Christ, who came into the world to save sinners." On inquiring what he knew about Jesus Christ, he replied, "I know that he is the Son of God, and that he died painfully upon the cross to pay for the sins of many in order that their souls might be saved, and go to happiness in the skies." I enquired of him, if all the people went to heaven after death. 'Certainly not,' he replied, 'only those who believe in the Lord Jesus, who cast away sin, and who pray to God.' 'You pray, of course,' I continued. 'O yes,' he said, 'I pray very frequently as I weed my ground and plant my food, but always three times a day, besides praying with my family every morning and evening.' I asked him what he said when he prayed. He answered—'I say, O Lord, I am a great sinner, may Jesus take away my sins by his good blood, give me the righteousness of Jesus to adore me, and give me the good Spirit of Jesus to instruct me, and make my heart good, to make me a man of Jesus, and take me to Heaven when I die.'

'Well,' I replied, 'that is very excellent; but where did you obtain your knowledge?' 'From you to be sure, who brought us the news of salvation but yourselves?' 'True' I replied, 'but I do not recollect to have seen you at either of the settlements to hear me speak of these things.' 'Why,' he said, 'as the people return from the services, I take my seat by the way side, and beg a bit of the word of them as they pass by; one gives me one piece, another another piece, and I collect them together in my heart, and by thinking over what I thus obtained and praying to God to make me know, I understand a little about his word.'"

Dear children, When you are idle, think of this man without hands or feet, digging in his garden; when you feel too tired to go to Sunday School, think of him walking on his knees to meet the missionary; and when you are not very attentive to what your teacher says, think of him sitting (not in a comfortable school-room,) but by the way side, begging to know about Jesus and the Bible.

Oh! learn all you can *now*, for perhaps, when you grow a little you may want to go and teach the dear little children at Rarotonga, and then you will be sorry you did not learn more when you were at the Sunday School, and feel more grateful to God for giving you such privileges.

The hand of death touches not a moral axiom, nor alters a truth regarding the conduct of the living or the dead; nevertheless it is wise to withhold our discrimination between the honorable and the profligate.

Who can reflect without horror on the character of that man who has been wicked in proportion to the means which he had of excelling in virtue, and used the powers which Heaven had so abundantly conferred upon him, only to give allurements to vice and ladre to crimes?

The man of good intentions only, grass dreaming on all his life, in reality a wicked and erring creature, but constantly absolving himself from his sins through the efficacy of his pretended virtue, which only permits and urges him to sin the more.

As men of sense say a great deal in few words, so the half-witted have a talent of talking much, and yet saying nothing.

The Happy Man.

In walking down Second street on Friday afternoon, on my way to the arsenal, I found a crowd in my front. Needing no invitation to see what was the matter, I popped into the first row that I met, to get it rounded. Unluckily for pleasure are generally short-lived, and I had no sooner ascertained that it was a philosophical lecture about to be delivered by one of the men. What an intelligent countenance! What an expressive eye! There is truth in physiognomy, exclaimed I to myself—that fellow's brains are not made of grease, as I had supposed.

As he was fixing his head I then thought of a man born with capacities for intellectual pleasure and improvement—lofty, lordly man!—wasting his whole existence, cut up in a small room, knocking away with his hammer, and heaving up morning and night over a tipsome and a piece of leather. I took another look of the man, and while the glorious sun was rolling on his golden course, and all Nature seemed in her most gorgeous and superb scenery, soon gave a gaze, and fill the gazer with sublime feelings, here, said I to myself, sits a man perpetually straining his eyes to poke a bog's bristle through a little hole. What an employment for a man! Ah, properly is record, of measuring the distance between the sun and Mercury! He can be happy; he is one of the sphere. Just as he had got the thread through the third hole, I spoke to him and said: "Your room is very small; are you happy here?" He answered, with some energy, "happy? yes, as happy as the day is long and would not exchange situations with General Harrison, though I am certain he will be our President. I don't interfere with politics, but I know all about it." "And are you happy in your cozy quiet, confined all day in this small room?"

"Yes, certainly: the fact is, the half of the world don't know the way to be happy. I was for a while myself hamboggled about happiness; but, sitting on my stool and reflecting seriously one day I got the secret. I thought to be happy you must be rich and great, have an income vastly large hours, more fortune by far than necessary, a table groaning with every thing; but I soon found out all that was stuff. I am happier here with myself, last and hammer than thousands with their fine houses, and splendid equipage; and have a great deal of enjoyment in looking out of my little cabin and laughing at the folies of the world. They don't see me; and it does them no harm; and, between you and me, I'm world near busy pursuing more than's owe. One wants to be rich, another to get into office never satisfied: but I am contenting old shoe, contented with my lot and station, and happier far than a King. Indeed, I am thankful that Heaven in its wrath never made me a King, for it's a poor business."

By the time my boot was ready, and wishing to prolong the conversation with a man who displayed so much real practical philosophy, I said "Have you no desire to go cross to yer yo, no anxieties, no sleepless nights, no wish to meet, no pangs for yesterday, no fears for to-morrow?"

He stared at me a moment, and said, "No, none.—The only cares which I have are comforts: I have a wife, the best in the world, and two children, and that is enough of comfort for any one man to enjoy. As to bills, I have none to meet, and never buy on credit, and never buy what I do not really want. As for fears of to-morrow, I have none, but trust in a kind and ever watchful Providence, believing that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" and resignation to Providence to be the truest philosophy." What a noble fellow, said I to myself a crack in a boot! Himself a piece of noble workmanship! I felt inwardly the truth of the saying, "contentment is a kingdom;" and after I left my philosophical cobbler, I thought much about him, and was satisfied that his philosophy was sound, and that mankind in general have yet to learn the secret to be happy.

His situation in life is obscure, but—

"Honour and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

St. Louis Bulletin.

"A Chip of the old Block."

An Irish paper gives the following anecdote of Counsellor O'Connell.

Dan and his brother John (of Grena) were one day, during the last vacation, taking a matutinal ride near the Lakes of Killarney, when alighting to enjoy one of those exquisite views with which that splendid scenery abounds, a ragged little boy, shoeless, stockingless, and near two miles barefoot, ran towards them and begged to be allowed to hold their horses. When the brothers returned, Dan gave the boy sixpence. "Ah, then, long life to yer honor, Master O'Connell," cried the miserable being.—"Who-a son are you, my man?" asked the liberator. "Master O'Connell, sir," was the reply." "What Mr. O'Connell, friend?" "The Counsellor, please yer honor." "Here Loy," said Dan, "take that half-crown, and when I see you again I'll give you another." "May the saints be with you, and long may you reign," almost screamed the wretched little barbarian, and vanished like a mist before the morning beam."

The horsemen then resumed their ride, when an argument was carried on between them as to the truth of the boy's story. Dan disowned the "self impeachment," and John insisting that every humane feature of the urchin's face stamped him for a brother's son. Coming to a sudden turn of the road, directly opposite to Innisfallen Island, what was the surprise of the brothers at seeing standing before them the little horse-holder, who must have crossed the main, tain by a circuitous route of three or four miles! "Well, friend," said Dan, "what do you want now?" "Yer honor told me," answered the young blood of Ireland, "that you'd give me another half crown when you see me again." "Dan you devil," cried John of Grena, "say no more—that boy is your son."

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them. Some people even covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money; for the purpose of circulation.

☞ It is due to the author of the following beautiful lines to republish them this week, as they were published incorrectly in our last edition. We are pleased to make this small amends for marring their beauty, though too much late.—Ed.

Stanzas.

On the death of Robert John Johnson, who died in Plainfield, on Tuesday, Aug. 25th, 1840, aged 9 years and 8 months, son of Wm. Johnson, of New York.

BY MRS. L. C. STEPHAN.

"Suffer the little ones to come to me,"
Said He, who spoke as none e'er spake beside!
And not, as without hope, we mourn for thee,
So sorely called to pass the darksome tide!
Faith looks beyond—and sees the Shepherd lead
Thy soul with lambs, that in "green pastures" feed.

And yet, to us it seems but yesterday,
When last we saw thee, 'mid a rosy train
Of earthful school-mates, in the hour of play,
Or heard thy voice, to study turned again,
Repeat aloud thy well conn'd lesson o'er—
Two added mine to learning's little store.

It was not mine to stand beside the bed
Where accident had laid thee, in thy bloom—
To watch thy lips, when dying words were said,
Nor see thee placed within the silent tomb;
To weep with those, who wept thy early fate,
Or cheer with friendship's tones, their sorrowing state.

But with the tidings sad that reach'd my ear,
Came too the language of thy dying hours,
When penitence awoke the contrite tear,
And faith in Christ resum'd its soothing powers;
Each terror of thy youth then mourned alone,
For such, was sought that blood which doth atone.

Nor could'st thou rest in death till pardon came
From parent lips, and from thy teacher's heart,
For all of wrong that blended with thy name,
Or might long bitterness to grief impart:
Sweet was forgiveness then! and sweet the prayer
That yielded up thee trust to God's own care!

Sweet too, the flowers, that were thy last request
Which fond affection strew'd around thy head,
When the quick pulse of life had hush'd to rest,
And thou wert fitted for a lowly bed:
Frail emblems of the rose late on thy cheek,
Their hues with silent eloquence did speak!

And now, thou sleepest by a mother's side,
With all the little ones she nourished here;
Lovely in life, death did not long divide
The tender mother, and her offspring dear!
Together now, amid the blood-washed throng;
Their voices join the "everlasting song."

"Suffer the little-ones to come to me!"
And O, 'tis'told their pow'r, parental love!
For griefs like yours, 'twill not be theirs to see,
So early sheltered in the ark above:
Rather look upward where your treasures lie,
And live by faith that fastens in the sky.

Cedar Brook, Sept. 1840.

The Practical Monitor.—No. V.

BY THE EDITOR.

The Reading of Religious Biography is a most important and efficient means of grace, and is not so much attended to as it should or might be. It is a duty,—and a great privilege it is that we live at so late an age that we can thus learn from the experience of the Christians of past ages, and neither should by any means be neglected. The power of good example is proverbial, and in their "Biographies" the pious live again before us, and we can and ought to profit by their experience—imitate what is good in them, and shun what is bad, if in any thing they have erred. In this species of reading the Christian can see how other Christians who have gone before him to the mansions of bliss, have lived, and toiled, and struggled, and is thereby led to reflect on his own comparative uselessness, and to improve his own conduct,—he can perceive how immeasurably inferior his own example is to those of whom he reads, and is unavoidably influenced to a more humble life, and to strive earnestly after a like eminence in piety. The lives of the saints have been written by good and talented men, for our example, instruction, reproof and improvement, and should they not be read? They have been written that the example of the good may not die with them, but live after them, and what profit is it to us that such men have lived, and their lives recorded, if we do not read them?

No well-written life of any Christian can be read without profit, if read in a proper manner, that is, as Bacon expresses it, to meditate and gain knowledge. Some Christians whose lives are before the public, excel in some things, and some in others, and no two of the whole number are exactly alike, so that all would profit in one way or other. The Bible furnishes us with the best specimens of Religious Biography, and surely it is the duty and the privilege of all to read the lives of Christ, Paul, David, Moses, Joshua, and a host of others, whose actions and opinions are recorded in the blessed Book. But the Church in every age has furnished us with many bright examples, whose lives we can imitate and study, with great pleasure and advantage. Who can read the lives of Edwards and Cotton Mather, and not strive after holiness? Who can, read the lives of Whitefield and Wesley, and not strive earnestly to be greatly useful? Who can read the lives of Wilberforces and Howard, and not strive to do good to the oppressed, as did Christ? Hundreds of other names might be given, whose lives should be read and imitated, that some of their good qualities might be grafted on our own characters.

This kind of reading is also one of the most agreeable, as well as one of the most profitable methods of spending our time. So varied are incidents, and so diverse are the experiences of Christians, and yet all a similar in some things to each other, and to the reader's own experience, that they furnish ever new and ever varied delight.

Let the library of every Christian then be well furnished with the lives of the saints, now in Heaven, and let them often be found in his hands. And if not able to purchase many let him purchase a few, or borrow of his wealthier brother—So shall spiritual-mindedness, as a new plant of benevolence, and greater zeal prevail in the Church.

The Philadelphia Banks keeping the U. S. Rent.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a negotiation is now in progress between the U. S. Bank and the other institutions in that city, the effect of which will be to restore public confidence and enable the Bank of the United States to resume specie payments. The details of the arrangement are not yet fully decided upon, but it is understood to be the intention to reduce the immediate liabilities of the Bank of the U. States to four or five millions. In order to do this, and thus bring on a general resumption the Philadelphia Bank has offered to loan to the U. S. Bank one million. The Bank of Pennsylvania has also offered to loan the same amount, and the Farmer's and Mechanics, Bank are considering a proposal to the same effect. The Bank is indebted to those institutions, and the operation will be to receive just notes at a year or eighteen months time, in payment of demand notes and balances to that amount or one million of dollars each. It is expected that the other banks will join in forwarding this effort to re-establish the credit of Philadelphia, and that the eastern banks will also aid in this good cause. The Inquirer adds that the best understanding exists among the monied institutions of Philadelphia, and the prospects are certainly encouraging. The money market continued easy.

Thirteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute.—Circular of the Agricultural Committee.

The Committee on Agriculture, in conjunction with a committee of the Managers of the Institute, having determined upon a Ploughing Exhibition, and testing of ploughs, request the particular attention of Farmers to the following regulations:

The Ploughing will take place at Newark, N. J. near the Railroad depot, on the 9th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Ploughs sent to the Fair for competition will be forwarded to the Ploughing ground free of expense. Those who reside in the neighborhood of Newark may forward their ploughs with name, &c. to Captain Stewart, at the U. S. Hotel, Newark, on or before Oct. 9th.

A committee will be on the ground early on the morning of the 9th, to make all necessary arrangements for the proper conducting of the Exhibition, which will commence precisely at 3 P. M. in the presence of competent judges.

Immediately after the Match the judges will proceed to make up and pronounce their decision upon the ploughs, the ploughing, and the ploughmen.

Premiums will be awarded as follows:

For the best plough, (having regard to its cheapness, durability, capacity for working in general, and lightness of draught,) a Silver Cup.

For best Ploughing, (having regard to depth, regularity of laying furrows, general neatness and expedition of work, &c.) a Silver Cup.

To the best ploughman will also be awarded a Diploma from the Institute.

Pittsburg.—The Fourth Annual report of the Managers of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade contains the following statistics of that place:

Population, including dependent villages in the vicinity, computed at 160,000; places of religious worship, 60; schools, 100; papers, 20; banks and insurance companies, 15, employing a capital of $5,000,000; daily lines of stages coaches and canal packets, 20; single and double lines of canal freight boats, 11; annual arrival and departure of steam vessels engaged in the river trade, 2,500; annual amount of manufactures and mechanical productions, $12,000,000; annual sales in the various departments of merchandize, 18,000,000; annual amount of freight on merchandize and produce passing thro' for account of non-resident owners, $3,000,000.

The Liverpool Albion publishes a communication highly complimentary to Professor Espy and highly commendatory to his theory of storms. The writer says that 'if the captains of the Lockwood, the Pennsylvania, and the Oxford, had known what we now know through Mr. Espy, their valuable lives, and the lives of the crew and passengers, and a million of property would have been saved.' He thereupon gives the following advice to captains of vessels: In the meantime let all captains beware; Never leave the port of Liverpool in a strong southeast wind; for in 12 hours there will be a hurricane from the opposite quarter, the northwest or west.

Dr. Swet, the famous bone-setter is dead.

The Governor of Ohio has issued his proclamation appointing the 20th day of October, ensuing, for the choice of Presidential Electors in that State. The contest the hotter.

Forty emigrant passage ships were up, at London, for Sydney, Robert's Town, Port Philip and South Australia, at the last advices. A larger number than this was never before known.

The election in Georgia for nine members of Congress and members of the State Legislature, takes place on the 5th of next month. Two years ago the entire Whig Congressional Ticket was elected; but three of the members on their arrival at Washington turned out to be Van Buren men. These three members, Messrs. Black, Colquitt and Cooper, are now on the Van Buren Ticket. Georgia elects her Congress men by general ticket. A year ago, McDonald (V. B.) was elected Governor by a majority of 1567 over Troup, (Whig.)

In Kentucky at present the scene of a very active struggle in preparatory to the forthcoming election. The Legislature now to be chosen, will have to elect a Governor and two U. S. Senators. The Van Buren men have got up a Regency ticket, in Sussex county, as they had in 1838, when Robinson was elected to Congress. His majority in the State was just 50.

Census of Newark.—By the census just completed Newark contains 17,292 inhabitants. In 1830—10,832. In 1832—10,732. In 1830,—10,953. In 1839—16,602.

The population of these four cities is as follows:

	1835	1840
Albany,	28,087	33,337
Troy,	16,959	19,273
Buffalo,	15,661	18,356
Rochester,	14,404	20,120

Several distressing Rail Road accidents are reported in the last English papers. Seven cars were run off the track near Hull in consequence of a piece of iron on the rails, and 3 persons killed, on the 17th of August. The jury gave as their verdict a demand of £5 10 on the engineer and stated their regret that the directors should by their conduct sanction the violation of the Sabbath on which day the accident took place. On the 18th, another serious accident occurred on the eastern Counties Rail Road, by which three persons were killed, and many severely hurt. It seems the engineer continued at the regular force down an inclined plane, which increased the pace to 50 or 60 miles an hour.—The consequence was, that the engine ran off the rails dragging the carriage after it.

The Thames tunnel is now complete to the banks of the river, and will be opened, it is said, in 4 or 5 months.

Well Proportioned.—In Michigan there are 109,596 hogs, 72,684 sheep, and 175 000 people. Each human inhabitant can almost "go the whole hog" and make out the balance with mutton. If there is a plenty of hominy and potatoes in that quarter, we should call it a small paradise.

Temperance.—We are glad to learn that the owners of the magnificent steam-ships, British Queen and President, have resolved not to include liquors hereafter, in the price of passage. They adopt the hotel plan, and furnish liquors when called for. The practice of charging passengers for wines who drink none, is exceedingly unjust, and is a strong incentive to temperate men to drink something, that they may not altogether lose their money; and intemperate men will of course keep drunk all the passage.—Jour. of Com.

The Presidency.—It was frankly stated by J. Q. Adams, in one of his Congressional speeches, that the four years during which he occupied the Presidential chair, were the most unhappy four years of his life.

New Buildings.—It is stated that there are nearly 1100 buildings erecting in New York, and about 400 in Brooklyn.

Lock out.—Altering bank notes by means of a chemical process is now accomplished in a factory somewhere with great skill and success. We saw yesterday a $1 note of the Morris County Bank, which was admirably done. It was the first of the kind which has appeared in Wall st. and but for the vignette, might have passed the scrutiny of any of the brokers.

Mr. Webster and Gov. Hill are to deliver addresses at the anniversary Fair Cattle Show of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society in Worcester, on the 10th October.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Mr. Norris, the locomotive builder, has received an order from Frankfort, in Germany, for 15 of his best engines. Capt. Moorsom, the engineer of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railroad Company, bears the following testimony to the excellence of Mr. Norris' engines: "I wish the stability of Mr. Norris was better appreciated than it appears to be at present. The Philadelphia engines, although of ordinary size, is doing more work by forty per cent. than any engine of any size that I have been able to hear of in England.

The Cincinnati Republican says:—"Crops of every kind throughout the whole western country are unusually fine. We do not remember ever to have seen better corn. Some fields will average as much as 70 or 80 bushels to the acre. The labor of the husbandman has been amply repaid. The barns and store-houses will be filled to overflowing, and a larger surplus of produce will be gathered in this fall than was ever laid up in any former season.

The New Orleans Bulletin estimates the growing crop of cotton 1,900,000 to 1,950,000 bales.

We learn from the St. Louis New Era that orders have been received for the marching of the whole of the 8th Regiment of U. S. Infantry to Florida.

Profer, the Blacking Maker.—This abscounding scoundrel, who not only swindled the merchants of New York out of about $100.000, but wrote back insulting letters, taunting them with their simplicity in letting him do so, has been arrested in Holland, and made to deliver up the deposites. A strapping New Yorker pursued the villain way in one of the 2 cent packets, got to Holland before him, and actually made a prisoner of him on board the ship in which he had left America.—N. Y. Tattler.

The amount of tolls received on the New-York State Canals during the second week in September, is $59,571 34 cts.

The Crops.—During the last three or four weeks we have traversed a great portion of our county, and never did we see heavier crops.—Corn, buckwheat and potatoes are now generally out of the way of frost, and our farmers are busily engaged in cleaning them off and putting in their winter crops.—Jerseyman.

The Bible.—The Bible must be the invention either of good men or angels; bad men or devils; or of God. It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book, which commands all duty, shields all sin, and condemns their souls to all eternity. The conclusion, therefore, must be drawn, that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God."

The Public School annual celebration at Buffalo on Wednesday last was attended by 1,800 pupils, and the music of hundreds of cultivated voices enlivened the interesting ceremonies.—There was a procession, an address, &c.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 05
Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 75 to	2 75
Grain.—Virginian Wheat,	1 15	
Ryc, by the cwt. 56 lb.		53
Corn, southern, yellow,	57 to	61
Do. white, L. I. & Jersey,	— to	61
Do. southern,	55 to	—
Barley	61 to	65
Oats,	30 to	34
Peas, white dry,	12	00
White Beans,	14 00 to	15 00
Molasses.—New Orleans,	27 to	29
Havana, Matanzas,	24 to	26
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	13 25
Do. prime,	8 50 to	10 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do. shipping	12 to	13
Hog's Lard,	6 to	11
Pork mess, bbl.	15 00 to	
Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5 to	9
Hams,	9 to	
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 11 to	0 12
Dipped,	12 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, bbl	2 00 to	2 25
Smoked Salmon,	18 to	20
Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.	11 50 to	12 25
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	6 25 to	7 50
Shad, No. 1,		9 00
Salt.—St. Ubes, bbl.	1	00
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Demerara	14 to	15
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	17
Teas.—Imperial and Gun powder,	37 to	42
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	42

Bank Note List.

Banks.	par	et. disc.
MAINE.		
All the good banks,		1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		
All the good banks,		1
Worthington,		no sale
VERMONT.		
Manchester,	par	
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	1 to	1½
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale	
The remaining banks	1	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
All the good banks	1	
RHODE ISLAND.		
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke	
Gloucester bank at Gloucester	do	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud	do
Franklin at Providence	do	
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	cl	
All the others	1-2	
CONNECTICUT.		
All	par in 1	
except		
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud	
Do. Exchange Association	stopt	
Commercial bank Tolland	broke	
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do	
NEW-YORK CITY		
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par	
except		
Agency & ex. bk.—Chatham bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Manhattan Mun. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stop or no sale.		
NEW YORK STATE.		
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1	
do in the West	1	
Red Back	par to 1	
Commercial bank, Albany,	2-4	
Lansingburgh,	2-4	
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par	
Bank of Utica,	par	
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2	
Bank of Syracuse	1	
NEW JERSEY		
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Mech'l Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—Jersey City—People's bank at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1	
The remainder of the good banks		1
PENNSYLVANIA.		
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1-2 to 5	
Except Schuylkill,	no sale	
Country banks,	1 to 10	
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. bonds,	6	
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	6	

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, September 28, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Maine Election.—It is not yet positively ascertained who is elected Governor. In the Senate, and probably in the House, the whigs have the majority. Of the eight members of Congress, chosen at this election, the whigs have 4, the democrats 2, and in two districts no choice. A great revolution in favor of Harrison has taken place in Maine, but expected by both parties.

Notice,

The Subscriber will examine his classes in their studies at the present session, on Friday Oct. 2d. He is always happy to see his friends on such occasions. J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Sept. 28th, 1840.

Penmanship.—Many of our readers we suppose will be glad to hear that Mr. Bugbee, an experienced teacher of Penmanship, from Boston, and last from Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, is now in this place and wishes to obtain a class. We saw very superior specimens of his workmanship in Elizabethtown last week, also receive commendations of a high character from some of our acquaintance there, who have taken a course of lessons under his instruction. He was the teacher of Mr. Whittlesey, who last taught in this place, and is at questionably well qualified for his profession. All wishing to acquire the useful art of Penmanship, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. He gives a course of ten lessons—terms moderate.

☞ The Elizabethtown Journal, after quoting our opinion of the merits of one of our poets, essayists, and novelists, asks us our opinion of a poetical portraiture of Thomas Jefferson, by W. C. Bryant, which severely and unjustly censures that great statesman. In reply, we say, the poetry, thought tolerable, is far inferior to some of Mr. Bryant's productions,—but the sentiments it contains are abominable. Jefferson's fame is beyond the reach of invective. The Journal will please to note, that in placing Mr. Bryant at the head of American poets, where he belongs, we had no intention of endorsing his political opinions, present or past. In speaking of any man, we do not first ask what his politics are, or whom he supports for the Presidency.

☞ The Democrats will hold a mass meeting at New Brunswick, on Thursday, the 8th day of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Election in Maryland, another doubtful State, takes place on the 7th of October.

☞ The election in this State, for State and County officers, takes place on the 2d Tuesday and the following Wednesday in October, the 13th and 14th.

For Electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives in the 27th Congress, on the 1st Tuesday and the following Wednesday, in November, the 3d and 4th.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS, for 1841.

Somerset Whig Ticket.

For Council.—Joseph W. Scott.

For Assembly.—Daniel Cory, Henry H. Wilson, Arthur V. Stephen.

For Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

For Coroners.—Henry Hoagland, Peter H. Van Arsdale, John F. Brown.

Somerset Democratic Ticket.

Council.—Wm. A. Van Doren.

Assembly.—Wm. A. Coddington, Dennis S. Hall, John Wilson.

Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

Coroners.—Henry D. Johnson, James M. Lewis, Simon Nevius.

Middlesex Democratic Ticket.

Council.—Daniel L. Schenck.

Assembly.—James Du hamy, Asher Bissett, Jaquish V. L. Gordon, William Paterson.

Sheriff.—James M. Brewster.

Coroners.—David S. Garrigues, Harman Conover, Alanson Newton.

Middlesex Whig Ticket.

Council.—David B. Appleget.

Assembly.—Adam Lee, John Acken, Dean Dean Bratin, Israel R. Coriell.

Sheriff.—James M. Brewster.

Coroners.—Wm. M. Ross, James H. Newell, Stephen Van Wickle.

Owing to an opposition boat being put upon the line between New York and New Haven, the fare has been reduced to 12½ cents.

The editor of the New York New Era offers to bet his life that Gen. Harrison will not be the next President. Poh! why not stake something of some value.

Whig Meeting, Westfield Township, 23d inst.

At Scotch Plains. Gideon Ross, Chairman, John Runyon, Secretary.

More than 120 whigs were present—it being the largest meeting of the kind ever held in that township.

It was Resolved, That the following persons be our delegates to attend the Convention at Orange, on Wednesday next: Allen Wilson, David Lance, Alexander Dunham, Samuel K. Stevenson, Shuttleworth Adair, Joseph M. Coles, Joseph Alexander, Henry Baker, and Nathan W. Condict; and that they be empowered to fill the vacancies that may occur in their number.

The following resolution was then passed without a dissenting voice—

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to support Alexander Wilson, as our candidate for the Legislative Assembly.

A committee of three persons, viz. Henry Baker, Joseph M. Osborn and John Randolph, was appointed to call meetings of the whigs of the township for the present and coming year, when deemed advisable.

The following persons were appointed a Poll committee: Henry Baker, A. P. Scudder, Reuben W. Osborn, Isaac H. Pierson, Elisha Runyon, Wm. M. Jennings, Joseph Alexander, Gideon Ross, Gershom Little, jr. John Pierson, John P. Randolph, Aaron Drake, Morris F. Randolph, Joseph M. Osborn, Dennis Coles, and Zachariah Webster.

Officers, &c. of the British Queen: 1 captain, 3 mates, 1 gunner, 1 pilot, 2 quartermasters, 1 boatswain, 2 carpenters, 24 sailors, 1 engineer's room, 1 principal engineer, 6 second do. 12 coal trimmers, 4 boys, 1 lamplighter. Eating Department, 1 head cook, 5 under do. 2 scullions, 1 baker and mate, 1 confectioner, 1 butcher and man, 1 knife cleaner and man, 1 barber, 1 head steward, 6 saloon do. 1 bedroom do. 8 pantry men, 1 cellar man, 2 storekeepers, 2 stewards-boys, 5 fore saloon stewards, 1 stewardess, 2 waiters, 4 mates and gunner boys, 1 surgeon—125 in all.

Superior Locomotive.—We saw a day or two ago at Jersey City, a new, powerful, and admirably finished locomotive, made by Ketchum, Rogers & Grosvenor, of Paterson, N. J. for the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad. It is, we presume, one of the largest and most powerful engines ever made in this country. It weighs 12 tons, and has a 12 inch cylinder and 18 inch stroke, with two pair of driving wheels of 4 feet 5 inches diameter. It is calculated that this single engine will draw a train capable, of conveying from 1500 to 1800 passengers. As an finished specimen of workmanship, this locomotive will compare advantageously with any in this country, or elsewhere.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Attachment of Fishes.—I once had occasion to observe the friendship which can subsist even between fish. I was accustomed to keep some gold fish in a large glass globe. I do not think I should do so now, for whatever care I might take of them, still it was a state of imprisonment to which I was doubtless them. It so happened that from some cause my stock was reduced to two. I gave away one of them; the other from that moment refused to eat; he lay motionless a the bottom of the water, and was evidently pining away. It struck me that he was mourning the loss of his companion. I shall never forget the evident joy and strange antics to which he abandoned himself when his companion was restored to him.—*North Devon Journal.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I. D. Stewart, 86,75; Ths. Wallace, 2,25; John Edgar, 2,00; Rev. J. A. Wood, 1,50; Joshua Martin, 1,00; B. Stelle, jr. 87.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. John L. Reckless, of Perth Amboy, to Mary, youngest daughter of Wm. B. Manning, of Piscataway.

DIED

On the 20th inst. at Lyons' Farms, Mr. John Robinson, of Savannah, Geo. aged 66.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Mawson. Possession may be had on or in the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or in T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 193 tf

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price. WALTON & DUNN.

Septmber 14, 1840 191

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash prices. W. & D.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOEL FOURAT that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the Subscriber under oath or affirmation, before the fifteenth day of October next, being six months from the day of assignment, or he forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that he will then proceed against against the said Joel Fourat will be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Essex, before the ensuing October Term of said Court, when exceptions thereto may be heard by any persons interested. JACOB MANNING,

Plainfield, August 28th, 1840. Assignee.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. Plainfield, Dec. 1839.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Laing, in the Baking business, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for settlement.

JACKSON POUND,
JOHN W. LAING.

Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 913w*

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues at the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept 14, 1840. 90 tf

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY, AND HARNESS,

All in good Order, FOR SALE, Low, and on Reasonable Terms.

Apply at this Office.

Sept. 14th, 1840. (91 tf)

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has on hand a number of the celebrated Venallen's Patent Pumps, and will set them at Fair ory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of castiron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, for Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3c. per dozen, or 4c. single, for cash. Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24, 1840.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members

OF said Company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Abm. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. The plan to be submitted will be that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the surplus on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the eight premiums required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For example:—If a person wishes to insure $1000 at 50 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interest thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $40 00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.

C. B. Secretary.

August 24th, 1840 188 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above three weeks. C. B.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, forthwith to him or to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and will take of Country Produce taken at the highest market prices.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present the same for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w) Executors.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscribers wish to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC L. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

☞ Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Hudson & Co's. or Lyon & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order. 172 tm

May 4th, 1840.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Brond Cloth, Tinet and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety.—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest. for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 1y

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled The Christian Economy, translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—runtwo trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M, and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 15 minutes before 8 A. M. and 1 hour 15 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction. Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy. Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany. Miner's History of the United States.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo. Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington, Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices.

Year of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,

Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—8c.

Silent Reader by the hundred,—150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s. Dowsing Song Book,—Jack Halliard 500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds, Just Printed, For Sale at the Printing Office.

June 15.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LINCK

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and in the execution of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 13th.

Job Printing,

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,* LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1838.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce manful effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solid studies felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is dry of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road near to Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who, intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. M. Tyler, dec'd, on the corner of Second and Front streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 ly

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT where the subscriber now resides, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well finished, containing seven rooms, and 9 cellars. For comfort and convenience in this respect it is not surpassed. On the premises are a never-failing well of pure water, wood-house &c. also a well of pure water at the door.

Payments will be made easy. One principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay out interest for a series of years. Apply to ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 124tf

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved not to continue his business, I will sell my remaining Stock, consisting principally of Dry Goods and Groceries, of which he has a small Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LINCK.

August 10, 1840.

Consumption Cured!

THE
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal Louis Odion Goelicke, of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America!

To Louis Odion Goelicke, M. D. *of Germany, (Europe)* belongs the unparalleled honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a bright member,) he proves to be as well founded in *truth as any doctrine* of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which beholds the challenge of its opposition reflected in

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing but long path he has made it such a sure, since it has so signally triumphed over our great conqueror, CONSUMPTION, which in the first and last stages, no medicine of which he thoroughly filled the measure in the Materia Medica, and never proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence, which, in these calamitous times have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means we can foresee the happy transition of change from the gloomy into hope, and tears into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

A medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe.—a medicine which is obtained exclusively from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms—a medicine that possesses NATURAL AND POWERFUL—a medicine which, though designed as a *remedial for consumption*, only in part, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which requires to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many which are justly considered the *incurable ones*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the dose to be increased during the necessity of using a half or a quarter drop not any more than a drop.

PRICE.—Three and one cloud'ya dollars" ($2.50) per half ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its, for we have long since been accustomed to self-foolish motives. Though we must refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's discovery, we are happy to say that we have seen in his Sanative, what is by us generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We would state, that when Dr. Louis Odion Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a humbug—one of the genus of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against its and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trials of the reported virtues upon a number of our patients, hopeless patients, who now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing us of consumption, and in a powerful manner, which we have heretofore denounced as impossible. Our contempt for the discovery of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our astonishment at these unexpected results. In justice to ourselves and to the world, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. *It needs not our testimony, for* wherever it is used it speaks for itself.

HERMAN UTMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAELT, M. D.
ADOLPH WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—My son A. Newyer, who has for a debilitated state of health for twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rosser was given over by the Doctors, who had been in a certain CONSUMPTION, confined to her room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using four bottles of the Sanative, and was able to do a days work in the last summer.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years had taken from one to two bottles of your Sanative, which he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the team.

J. ETHERIDGE.

SHELTON & CUSHING,
Sole Agents for Plainfield, N. J.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the *Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at* this Office. Also, Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of *Fashionable* Hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 16th, '39. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A *HAT FACTORY*, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, another building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 19th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Notice,

IS Hereby given that I have given Notice to my wife, Ann Bell to quit my house and premises, and forbid her harboration. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JACOB G. BOICE.

New Market, July 27th, 1840. 173w

Just Received,

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Cord'd Silks, Moreen de laines —Calicoes of the most fashionable style; Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; and a few Broadcloths of the latest fashion. All of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few barrels of Robin Potatoes.

May 11th, 1840. 171 D. COLES.

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done, and to sell as

J. B. AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840,

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best *new publications*, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Opinions notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are *progressed or finished in our cities and galleries of the public*—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best and most popular Authors, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an *infinite variety of miscellaneous* reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the freshening a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by *the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the* Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or fine port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events *in the history of this country interesting to* every patriotic heart and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful quarto journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. It is the intention of the *proprietor to print no more copies than* shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that would be felt by those in not having the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in *America*. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of 832 pages, printed on fine super-royal quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, and harp, in variety in favor of all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first *of periodicals* shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing some of the most distinguished writers; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New Volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general music, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel *confident that* we shall continue to merit, as we have hitherto received, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, *Barclay-street, no. 1 door to Broadway*. It is elegantly printed, on fine paper, with new type, small pica, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with many pieces of music arranged for the Piano forte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. If to be forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers, residing out of the city of New York. *Communications* to be post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that ☞ The terms are always in advance.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset; made in the Term of *April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by* said Court, offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises

All that Real Estate of Sarah C. Fra-

zee, dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on the main road leading from Scotch Plains to Enon Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small House and about ten acres of Land. Conditions on the day of sale,

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 174 2m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two to Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

Peter's Pills.

PETERS MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which *they speedily* purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, and have discover that portion of their composition parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was known only to himself. In a generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same name, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as *prevention* or disease is better than the cure *much as prevention* or disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the intestinal matter undergoing the digestive process, and forming into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed in a manner through another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine which has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing *secret nostrums or medicines*, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general to the introduction of secret quack agents into practice; yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish to use them in my practice, I have been induced to make trials of Dr. Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be answered by a drastic cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes I think they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by **Joseph Priestly Peters, M D.** inventor and sole proprietor, No. 139 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield,

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using the Kind of Wrapping paper, **Merchants will save consider**ably. Try it. June 15th.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. on July 1st, 1840.

G. W. Anderson,
J. B. Ayres,
Benjamin S. Brown, 2
Sarah B. Boice,
Wm. Boylan,
Charles Boice,
John Bedell,
Mary Bedell,
Randolph Dunn
James Drake,
Mercy Evans,
George Freeling, 2
Caleb Freeman,
John Flood,
Rev. Wm. Gilbert, B. Giffet,
Daniel S. Garrison,
David L. Gage,
Sherman Griswold, 2
Isaac Titus,
Mosis Hatfield, 2,
Elizabeth M. Hurd,
Abram Long,
Patrick Lahan,
John L. Laing,
Mrs. A. M. Martin,
W. H. H. Martin,
Isaac B. Moss.

Miss Maria Morris,
Andrew McKee,
Josiah Miller,
Squire Pope,
Abram Peer,
Miss Mary Parker
Stapleton Parker,
Mrs. Christian Randolph,
Ereuruis L. Sheppard,
Miss Mary E. Squier,
Miss Rachel Sandeker.
Wm. B. Stewart,
Messrs. Dotter & Stranger
James Thorn,
Rmeyou C. Tunison,
Wm. Terry,
John Totten,
James Thorn, jr. 2
Isaac Titus,
John Taynor,
Catharine A. Vail,
Jacob Verbeeck,
George Van Burgn,
Thomas M. Wiley,
Isaac West
Miss Waldron.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

J. MANNING.

Ploughs, and Plough Castings.

JUST RECEIVED, a few very superior Ploughs, of the most approved patent. Having sold this patent for two years past, and had them proved, I will recommend them to do good work if rightly managed and will sell them very low for cash.

Also, An Assortment of Casting.

Shares, Landsides, Bolts, &c. Any shares that I have not on hand I will get as they may be ordered, of the different patents.

D. LENOX.

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Derveer, and James Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Savage, of Warren, in the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Land situate on the First Mountain, near the Factory (occupied by Thomas Steal,) in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, late the property of Ezra Woodruff, dec'd, and containing about twenty five acres of Land, commonly called, and known by the name of the Penny Orchard, and Valley Lot. We have nominated Alfred Berry, David Davis, and Daniel Perry, Commissioners, to divide the said tract into five shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Court House at Bridgewater, in said County of Somerset, on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the said Alfred Berry David Allen and Daniel Cory will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition in the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed Nov. 11, 1789.

Given under our hands, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen *hundred and forty.*

WILLIAM B. GASTON,
FERDINAND VANDERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledger, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books; from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Thumb patterns, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Lead to put in pencils, 25 cts. per hund.—Fire tion Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
Scott's Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Reconnoissance of the United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings.
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Life and Deeds of Young Hickory,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Heyward's Holy Year.—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time,
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary,—Pilgrim's progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus
Mother's Book,—Holy Scripture—*Watt's Psalms and Hymns*,
Life of David—Jonah—Tepent—the Reformers
Grimshaw's Frances—Greece—England
Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies,
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—Child's Book on the soul.
Mother's Book,—Cowper's Task,
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Shakspeare, with Plates,—Milton's Poems
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—King Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Fortune Telling Cards,—Theological Bible,
Chalmer's Sermons,—Art Book and Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen,
Alonzo and Melissa —Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Thome and Kimball's *West Indies*, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Weston on Slavery—Anti-Slavery Tracts.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love
Weston's Letter to Dr. Bowery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trader,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Emancipator, 2 vols.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocaester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Easy no Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonnapart's Fortune: or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonnpart's, translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Persecution How Managed.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR LIFE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills of houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined *Sperm Oil*, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale A *NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy *Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before* offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at a low fashion, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make t advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Crokery, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Flannel, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s.

D. LENOX.

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and if the will happy to accommodate those who favor him with a call, as he can as cheap as can otherways be purchased. Those in want to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned, viz. Sugars, 6d. 4d. 5d. 6d. and 8d. Coffee, 8d. 10d. and 12d.—Molasses, 2s. 6d & 3s. 6d Lard 1s.—Butter, 12d.—Candles, 13d. and 15d. flour, and Meal, at different kinds constant'y on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, aswell as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts standing, to present them for settlement; and all *those indebted to make payment at their earliest con*venience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short settlements make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing useful information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first volume, published in quarto form, comprising 416 pages, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The importance of a new establishment, in which all questions that the people of the United States can raise silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. *Africa* here is placed by unquestionable testimony, and the process of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and a half per pound. Silk can be raised in any part of the Union, cautiously, and with prudence, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars. It has also been proved that children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any expense to the farmer, after the first form after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to engage in the production of silk, in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for raising the trees, feeding and rearing the young silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required, and will be published in quarto form, but hereafter, either upon a larger or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on fine type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, which is to be paid for in advance. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ Every New subscriber, who takes the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an imposter Louis Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Impostor. The Reverend Gentleman was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed agent for the sale of James Thorne's Celebrated Sanative, as Real Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money and ordered a second lot, which was sent him without one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the avails of the last lot, only 16 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment as the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine and calling it James Thorne's Sanative, *which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon* the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this: The Real Agent of the True Sanative has never been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to gives a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for he Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 139 Washington st

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1840. Number 194.

L. E. QUSENO,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months; $2.50 per annum, $2.75 and if not paid till the close of the year, $3.00 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications intending for insertion must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 9 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published.

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothing, and a large variety of other Receipts. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Truston Manning, deceased,

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying that a decree of this Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which is sought to be sold, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands of said estate of said deceased as shall be sufficient to pay said debts, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

12-5-40 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are compounded entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found gentle in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
Firm of D. Winans & Co. 114 Ly
Ont. 10th, 1839. 91 Planet st. Newark, N. J.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been subject to bile on the stomach, Costiveness, Affection of the Liver, and I have no state for the benefit of others inserted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Dr. Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, as I my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,
July 24, 1839. 179 Dutch st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Information Wanted.

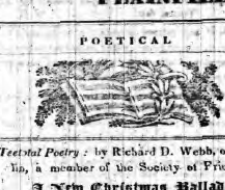
MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about about 27 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y. made her escape from a private house where she had been in charge, being on her way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather.—She smokes almost constantly, of she has the tobacco. She had on when she left a black and white calico check, black silk apron, and merino shawl and a mixed shaker bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICHARD MEDICK, 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 13th, 1840.

Prices Cecebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

POETICAL



Teetotal Poetry: by Richard D. Webb, of Dublin, a member of the Society of Friends.

A New Christmas Ballad,

About Father Mathew and the Temperance Societies.

From Mayo to the Hill of Howth,
From Antrim to Cape Clear,
Come round me all true Irishmen;
Come, lend a willing ear;
And all your hearts with joy shall swell
To hear the news that I will tell.

Long life to Father Mathew,
That noble priest of Cork!
May God preserve him stout and strong,
And speed his glorious work!
For Ireland and Ireland, this is the happy day!
Huzza for Father Mathew now!
Huzza, my boys, huzza!

Let Bonaparte and Captain Rock
Their deeds of blood display;
But Father Mathew's victories
Are nobler far than they!
He glories not in dead men's bones,
In orphan's sighs, or widow's groans;

But Temperance spreading near and far
Throughout his native isle,
'Tis this that gladdens his patriot heart;
This makes the angels smile;
And all the saints in Heaven above
Pour blessings on his work of Love.

The New Police may go asleep—
Poor fellows! what a pity!
They'll be a set of gentlemen
Parading through the city;
For not a drunken fight or row
Will keep their fingers busy now.

The Peelers* too may shut up shop;
Our friction fights are o'er!
All Irishmen are brothers now;
We'll squabble never more.
The lawyers may hang up their wigs;
Their practice wont be worth two figs.

The *surgeons*, and the doctors too,
Are tender-hearted men,
But now that Father Mathew's come,
We'll have no work for them;
For broken skulls and whiskey lover,
We'll banish from the land for ever.

Let all the undertakers howl,
The cemeteries too,
Let Cook street† set up long and loud
A dismal *pul-la-loo!*
Plenty of carristerings will be seen,
But *funerals* "few and far between."

The publican may close his trap;
For whiskey there's no sale;
No more our brains and honest gains
We'll spend on beer and ale;
No more our cash, like fools, we'll shower,
To buy a coach for Johnny Power.‡

Tim Doolin kept a public house;
He had a nice young daughter;
She dealt the glass with such a grace,
A new plan§ he bought her;
And muffs, and frills, and bows too,
Made her look bright while we look'd blue.

It was the money that we spent
That bought this new plan*;*
But muffs and frills we'll buy no more
For nice Miss Mary Ann;
Nor waste our health on Ireland's curse,
Nor keep our bank in Doolin's purse.

Good beef and mutton, bacon, pork,
Our hunger will disarm;
Good linen, cloth and calico
Will keep our bodies warm.
With joy our tradesmen may look up;
We've tossed away the poison'd cup.

Good shoes, good hats, good gowns, good coats,
And many a nice new bonnet,
We'll have—and bread in slices thick,
And butter thick upon it;
And smoking pots of stra-about.§
With milk *galore* to make us stout.‖

Our harvest's wealth no more shall gild
The brewer and distiller;
The baker is the man for us,
And the jolly dusty miller.

The nasty stuff we swilled of old
Made us thin, hungry, poor and cold.

We'll have good watches in our fobs,
Good clocks behind our doors,
Lashings* of good mahogany,
Good carpets on our floors;
Pawnbrokers may go pawn themselves;
We'll keep our clothes on our own shelves.

Ye chandlers, glaziers, carpenters,
All men of honest trade,
If Father Mathew goes on thus,
Your fortunes will be made;
We'll be so tidy, snug are neat,
When we the whiskey dodefeat.

For each shebeen† we'll have a school,
For each grim jail a college.
Where the tall hangman plied his trade,
We'll plant the tree of knowledge.
And with the cash that made us brutes,
We'll found Mechanic's Institutes.

We dont *forget in years long past*,
How Crampton, Harvey, Cloyne,
And Carr, and Edgar smoothed our way,
This glorious height to gain.
Then was the Temperance army small,
Now myriads answer to the call.

Let all the stanch old temperance men
Join the teetotal band!
From north to south, from east to west,
We'll conquer all the land.
For Ireland, old Ireland, this is the happy day!
Huzza for Father Mathew now!
Huzza, my boys, huzza!

To Cork, from Limerick and Clonmel,
Tralee and Derrynane,
Have thousands come to take the pledge,
To drink and to abstain.
Three hundred thousand‡ Irishmen
Have vowed they'll never get drunk again.

From Galway's mountain dark and high,
From Connemara's shore,
From Arran's isles, and Achill's cliffs,
The Connaught people pour.
Kilkenny's marble-streeted town
Sends theurands upon thousands down.

From Wexford's gray time-honored walls,
From "Bannow's banks so fair,"
By stout New Ross, and Bianb's car,
From Waterford and Clare.
From Holycross and wild Clogheen,
From Bantry Bay and Skibbereen.

From Shannon's waves, Killarney's lakes,
All take the road to Cork;
They come at Father Mathew's call,
To speed his glorious work.
For Ireland, old Ireland, this is the happy day!
Huzza for Father Mathew, now!
Huzza! my boys, huzza!

Honor to Jack Smith,
And Hockings the Blacksmith,
Gay Billy Martin, that fights like a Turk,‖
Dunscomb and Dawdon,
Great heroes that crowd on,
To help Father Mathew's most excellent work!

In smiling potatoes
No nation can beat us,
Our wives and our children shall smile just as sweet;
Now we leave off our quaffing,
They'll break their hearts laughing;
Contentment in Erin shall take up her seat.

Then sing all together,
With lungs strong as leather,
Skilled in ale and whiskey have finish'd their reign!
Plenty and piety,
Peace and sobriety,
Flourish as long as from drink we abstain!

From Derry to Dingle
The money shall jingle;
Learning and liberty o'er us shall smile;
Friendship, hilarity,
Comfort and charity
Make their abode in our dear native isle!

---

* *Lashings*, abundance.

† A shebeen is an unlicensed whiskey shop.

‡ This was *true six months ago*; now there are about two millions of men, women and children in the teetotal army.

§ A poetical license for *Bianconi*, a spirited and enterprising Italian by whom a system of communication by outside cars has been established through the south of Ireland, which has proved a great public accommodation, and of course instrumental in promoting the civilization and improvement of the country.

‖ William Martin, a baker in Cork, by whose zealous and persevering representations, the Rev. Theobald Mathew was induced to become a teetotaller. Dunscomb is an indefatigable temperance man and a Church of England clergyman. Dawdon is a gentleman who has also done much for the cause. Both reside in Cork.

Our countrymen are dying
Beneath their cankering chains,
Full many a heart is sighing,
Where nought but slavery reigns.
No note of joy and gladness,
No voice with freedom's lay,
Falls on them in their sadness,
To wipe those tears away.

Abolitionist.

---

* Scotch Plains.

† Cook street is the principal emporium of coffins in Dublin.

‡ A wealthy Dublin Distiller.

§ Oat-meal boiled with water to a thick consistence, sweetened with salt, eaten with milk or butter, and affording a most wholesome internal application on a cold winter's morning.

‖ *Galore*, an Iris word signifying plenty, abundance.

For the Plainfield Union.

Ezra Darby, a man of amiable character and channels, was a member of Congress from New Jersey, and died at Washington, in the year 1809. The following lines were found in his pocket.

The winds sweeping over the hills,
With winter incessantly blow;
Ice binds up the rivers and rills,
Earth whitens herself with the snow!

The mildness of summer and spring,
And Autumn's rich foliage are gone;
The birds have forgotten to sing,
The flocks have deserted the lawn.

Far, far from the place of my birth,
The plain* where my morning was passed,
That beautiful section of earth,
Where fortune my residence cast.

From home and from friends far away,
With the hall of myself left behind,
My heart beats in time while I say,
The season accords with my mind.

By fashion, or folly, or fame,
Or some other phantom assailed,
Perhaps in pursuit of a name,
Though thousands far better have failed

I bid by my team and my plough,
Forsook the sweet cottage of love;
And came before great men to bow,
A clod-hopper statesman to prove?

Surrounded by men of all kinds,
All colors the earth can produce,
With all sorts of bodies and minds,
And fitted for all sorts of use.

Compelled in some squabbles to share,
To bustle along with the rest,
My thoughts are all ruffled with care,
And heaviness presses my breast.

Leigh for that silent repose,
Which home and home only provides;
Those scenes unencumbered with woes,
Where soothing contentment presides.

Where peace builds her nest with delight,
Domestic endearments appear,
Where hearts can in rapture unite,
And happiness winds off the year.

Alas! am I here to remain,
And count the dull minutes away,
Till Winter shall wear out his reign,
And nature begin to look gay?

Till foliage shall cover the trees,
The blue bird be seen on the wing?
Till fragrance shall float on the breeze,
And perhaps till the whip-poor-will sing?

Then hasten your tardy career,
Ye moments! forget your delay!
Let Spring in her verdure appear,
Bring forward the beauties of May.

Let me catch the first note of the grove,
Take the earliest zephyr that blows,
To fly to the bosom of love,
And rest in ecstatic repose.

---

* Scotch Plains.

VARIETY.

Industry and Perseverance.

Watt, as acute an observer and as profound a thinker as Great Britain ever produced, has said that a man need never fail in any undertaking provided he is *determined* to succeed. And so thorough was the great Bowditch's faith in this same sentiment that he advised his sons to adopt as their motto "End what you begin." This opinion may at first view, seem altogether untenable, but however untenable it may seem, it is most certainly true in reference to all the reasonable undertakings of mankind. Nothing but a perseverance, which confidence of success alone could have sustained, enabled Sir Isaac Newton, to verify his splendid conjecture in relation to the power by which the planets were retained in their orbits and made to revolve around their central luminaries; nor would the simple incident, the *falling of an apple*, ever have suggested this conjecture, had not his mighty mind been occupied at the time by philosophical speculations on this very subject; speculations with which it had been already employed for no short period. He himself tells us that if there is any mental endowment in which I excel the generality of men, it is that of patience in the examination of the facts and phenomenon of my subject. It was after years of the most indefatigable industry and perseverance that Watt succeeded in elucidating the principles of the steam engine; and it is well known that the immortal Fulton laboured most assiduously for ten or fifteen years, before his efforts to apply this machine to water-wheels for propelling vessels, were crowned with success. Sir William Herschel, it is said, worked fourteen hours daily, for a length of time, at the telescope with which he made the discovery which has immortalized him. He actually completed and made trial of something near two hundred mirrors for this instrument, before he obtained one to suit him; and even after its completion he was engaged for eighteen months constantly in making surveys of the heavens, before he discovered the planet which now bears his name, and which will transmit it to the remotest posterity. Even Shakspeare and Burns who if mortals ever did, "lisped in numbers," and who had the best right nature ever gave, to rely for fame and immortality of name on the native vigor and on the far-reaching and all-embracing grasp of their geniuses, we have every reason to believe, devoted themselves with no limited diligence, to the labors for which their memories have been almost deified. Burns indeed has told us that the composition of many of his sonnets cost him an amount of labor of which no one can form any adequate idea, who has never himself made attempts at similar productions. But it is needless to adduce more facts to illustrate so plain a proposition as that industry and perseverance are indispensable to success in all the great undertakings of man. I am aware that it has been frequently contended that high genius is not, and should not be subject to the same laws that preside over the movements of ordinary minds, that every thing like systematic effort or persevering diligence is not only impracticable to it, but even unfavorable to its growth and exercise. That regularity of action or continuance of pursuit for any length of time enervates its strength—power, and impairs the lustre of its imaginings by confining it to limits within which it can not conveniently "plume its feathers and let grow its wings."

This is a very common but a most adsurd prejudice. Nothing of any importance has ever yet been accomplished by the intuitive action of any mind however vast in power. And confident am I that nothing creditable to high genius, ever will be achieved but by persevering and indefatigable efforts. But with such effort what may it not accomplish. Nothing, positively nothing within the bounds of human compatibility is impossible to it when acting under a deliberate determination to succeed. Obstacles the most appalling disappear "like frost before the morning's sun." When vigorously attacked by a determined mind. Demosthenes determined to overcome a defect of voice, which, while it lasted, was a complete barrier to his success as an orator. All know the means he resorted to, to effect his object, and the entireness of his success is evidenced by his acquirement of a reputation unequalled in splendor and permanency, by that of any other orator before or since his time.—Milton and Homer, in spite of the loss of vision, a calamity the horrors and disadvantages of which have been most pathetically portrayed in the following beautiful lines of the former,—

"With the year,
Seasons return—but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
But cloud instead and ever during dark
Surround me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal blank,
Of nature's works to me expunged and razed."

In spite I say of such a calamity, these greatest of bards persevered in their noble intellectual efforts, until they gave to their names a renown which will be co-extensive with the civilized world throughout all ages." Cæsar and Frederick the Great of Russia, who spent their lives on the field of battle, struggling against the enemies of their respective countries by the industrious employment of every leisure moment, have rendered themselves not less famous for their achievements in the walks of literature and science, than for triumphs on the tented field. And thus may every one by the exercise of industry and perseverance succeed more or less. I will not even and that the rule is without exceptions, but I really believe that the exceptions are so few as to justify me fully in all that I have now said.—The ambition of a young man cannot fix its aim too high. With a long series of years before it to devote to the accomplishment of its ends, it may ever anticipate with as much certainty as superlative to most human anticipations, the realization of its youthful dreams. Let its aspirations be what they may, if its activity and determination be commensurate with them, it need not despair, for success if not complete, such at least as will be highly creditable to it, will as certainly crown its efforts if well and persistedly sustained as that they are made.

A Friend to Industry.

Burns the Poet.—He was standing one day upon the quay at Greenock, when a wealthy merchant belonging to the town, had the misfortune to fall into the harbor. He was no swimmer, and his death would have been inevitable had not a sailor who happened to be passing at the time, immediately plunged in, and at the risk of his own life, rescued him from his dangerous situation. The Greenock merchant, upon recovering a little from his fright, put his hand into his pocket and generously presented the sailor with a shilling. The crowd who were by this time collected, loudly protested against the contemptible insignificance of the sum: and Burns with a smile of ineffable scorn, entreated them to restrain their clamor, for, said he, the gentleman is the best judge of the value of his own life.'

☞ The election in this State, for State and County officers, takes place on the 2d Tuesday and the following Wednesday in October, the 13th and 14th.

For Electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives in the 27th Congress, on the 1st Tuesday and the following Wednesday, in November, the 3d and 4th.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS, for 1841.

Somerset Whig Ticket.

For Council.—Joseph W. Scott.

For Assembly.—Daniel Cary, Henry H. Wilson, Arthur V. Sutphen.

For Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

For Coroners.—Henry Hoagland, Peter H. Van Arsdale, John F. Brown.

Somerset Democratic Ticket.

Council.—Wm. A. Van Doren.

Assembly.—Wm. A. Coddington, Dennis S. Hall, John Wilson.

Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

Coroners.—Henry D. Johnson, James M. Lewis, Simon Nevius.

Middlesex Democratic Ticket.

Council.—Daniel L. Schenck.

Assembly.—James Dunham, Asher Bissett, Jaquish V. L. Gordon, William Paterson.

Sheriff.—James M. Brewster.

Coroners.—David S. Garrigues, Harman Conover, Alanson Newton.

Middlesex Whig Ticket.

Council.—David B. Appleget.

Assembly.—Adam Lee, John Acken, Dean Dean Brittin, Israel R. Coriell.

Sheriff.—James M. Brewster.

Coroners.—Wm. M. Ross, James H. Newell, Stephen Van Wickle.

Thirteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute.—Circular of the Agricultural Committee.

The Committee on Agriculture, in conjunction with a committee of the Managers of the Institute, having determined upon a Ploughing Exhibition, and testing of ploughs, request the particular attention of Farmers to the following regulations:

The Ploughing will take place at Newark, N. J. near the Railroad depot, on the 9th day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ploughs sent to the Fair for competition will be forwarded to the Ploughing ground free of expense. Those who reside in the neighborhood of Newark, may forward their ploughs with name, &c. to Captain Stewatt, at the U. S. Hotel, Newark, on or before Oct. 9th.

A committee will be on the ground early on the morning of the 9th, to make all necessary arrangements for the proper conducting of the Exhibition, which will commence precisely at 3 P. M. with the presence of competent judges.

Immediately after the Match the judges will proceed to make up and pronounce their decision upon the ploughs, the ploughing, and the ploughmen.

Premiums will be awarded as follows:

For the best plough, (having regard to its cheapness, durability, capacity for working in general, and lightness of draught,) a Silver Cup.

For best Ploughing, (having regard to depth, regularity of laying furrow, general neatness and condition of work, &c.) a Silver Cup.

To the best ploughman will also be awarded a Diploma from the Institute.

☞ The Democrats will hold a mass meeting at New Brunswick, on Thursday, the 8th day of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Election in Maryland, another doubtful State, takes place on the 7th of October.

Religion in South Carolina.—Rev. Dr. Leland Professor in the Theological Seminary of Columbia, S. C., has published a discourse delivered by him before the students, at their annual examination, which, according to a notice of it in the Quarterly Register, is devoted to a consideration of the causes of the inefficient condition of the Presbyterian churches in South Carolina. Dr. Leland states as an undeniable fact, that the ratio of increase in the Presbyterian denomination, for the last thirty years, has been deplorably small. The number of pastors in the upper country has scarcely increased at all since 1805. During the last ten years, about thirty Presbyterian ministers have removed from the state. Twenty-five churches have become extinct within the lapse of thirty-five years. In some of the larger places the churches have prospered and increased, but with the great body of the churches, it has been otherwise. The principal cause to which Dr. Leland ascribes this undesirable result is "the habitual, systematic neglect on the part of the Presbyterian churches generally, of supporting the ministry. Three-fourths of our churches," he says, "raise less than two hundred dollars each, annually, upon an average, to support the ministry." The reason why he recommends it, or rather urges, that "every church now but partially supplied, should take prompt and decisive measures to have the entire labors of a faithful minister."

Such we suppose the state of religion to be, and such it will be, we fear, while slavery continues. Strange that Dr. Leland cannot see at once the cause. That which he assigns as the cause, is itself an effect of slaveholding. Give the colored people their rights as men, and see how soon each would seek in her freedom, and prosperous strength in South Carolina.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Labor as much to cure thyself of a fault, as thou wouldst of a fever.

Late from Europe.

Great Western Arrived.—Important News.

Eight days later.

Rumors of bloody war and civil insurrection are the burthen of the news brought by this steam packet, which reached New York, Sunday afternoon, the 27th ult. in 15 days from Bristol.—She brings 60 passengers, and 100 steerage passengers and a large cargo of dry goods, silks, woolens, &c.

War in China and in Egypt, it will be seen below is now seriously threatened. Upwards of 30,000 of the 100,000 workmen in Paris threatened an insurrection, and there had been an insurrectionary movement in Portugal and at Madrid. Europe, indeed, seems to be in a state for some general change. As a natural consequence the money market was greatly depressed, and every desertion of security in London or Paris —except American securities!—has "gone down at an almost leading rate." Trade, of course sympathises, and the cotton market was fairly stagnant. American credit rather improved, as we are securely remote from the threatened disturbance of the peace of the old world.

The weather continued fine and the crops promising.

O'Connel, who had been for some time addressing large meetings in Ireland, in some instances, of 40,000 persons, on the Repeal of the Union, has retired to his farm in Kerry for a few weeks

Orders from France to England for the purchase of lead had caused an advance on that article of 2£ per ton. Saltpetre had also advanced 6d per cwt.

The Russian Government had ordered eight-een ships of war to join the British squadron in the Mediterranean.

The Courier Francois has said that France could not allow the Russian fleet to enter the Mediterranean.

An overland mail had arrived at London from China with dates to May 14th. A British fleet of some 20 vessels, including several 74's were expected at Canton early in June, and the Americans were preparing to quit. Mr. Snow, our Consul, had reached Singapore, whence the Americans were removing. In consequence of a petition of the American merchants to the Canton authorities, most, if not all of the ships at Whampoa had been secured; but it was not expected that they would all get cargoes, as there were scarcely any teas left. The English contemplated taking possession of Macao, and then marching their force to Pekin, as it was believed the Chinese could make no adequate resistance. Their government affects great contempt for the "barbarians" of England.

Insurrection in Paris.

The movements of the Parisian operatives since Sept. 3d, form the topic of most prominence in the Paris journals. Immense numbers of carpenters, joiners, journeymen wheelwrights and workmen of different trades have assembled in great numbers, variously stated from 10 to 30 thousand, to the public places in Paris, to deliberate among themselves as to conditions they wish to enforce upon the masters of various establishments in trade. Their object is to reduce the day's work to 12 hours, instead of 14, as it has *generally been, receiving the same pay.*

Every precaution was immediately taken by the police authorities to disperse the crowds, and finding that their repeated summonses were unattended to, they were obliged to direct a charge to be made on the assembled multitude by the mounted Municipal Guards and Cavalry, by which several persons were wounded and some killed. A strong party of National Guards were stationed in various quarters of Paris, and at the latest dates the workmen had mostly dispersed. It was supposed that the workmen would organize and again assemble in a short time.

The Capitole says, that although the operatives have returned to their employment, the civil remains as great as ever—that no effect cannot be produced without a cause, and as the cause of this evil has not been removed, similar results are still to be apprehended.

The Journal des Debats has a long article on the consequences of the coalition of the tradesmen, and says that the worst result to be apprehended from it, was, that the country would be lowered in the estimation of foreigners, when all the resources of the country were necessary to defend it against the consequences of the threats of England.

Affairs in the East were coming to a crisis.

Commodore Napier had arrived at Beyrout, in Syria, with the English fleet, and informed the British Consul that the four powers had decided that Syria was to be restored to the Porte. The following is a copy of the letter sent by him to the consul, on his arrival:

Sir: I beg you will communicate to the Consuls of the different powers, and the British merchants at Beyrout, that Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, have decided that Syria is to be restored to the Porte. I have demanded that the Turkish troops be put under my protection, and that the arms be restored to the inhabitants of Lebanon. I trust the Governor will not provoke hostilities; if he does the responsibility of uselessly shedding blood must be on his own head—I have the honor to be, yours, &c.

CHARLES NAPIER.

His demands being resisted, he has since seized and made reprisals on several trading vessels belonging to the Pacha, and a steamer, a transport, and a brig loaded with ammunition and munitions. This decisive act had greatly incensed the Pacha, and although the French steamer Papin had arrived at Alexandria, conveying an official intimation that France would not assist him in his opposition to the terms of the Four Powers, he was as inflexible as ever.

Commodore Napier remained at Beyrout, with four or five ships of war, moored broadside on to the town, which is built on a promontory—the people were ready and fled to the neighboring mountains. The Pacha seems resolutely determined to resist the demands of the Four Powers; and although a specified time had been given in order for him to do my his reply, yet he has positively stated his intention to resist, and tells the consuls they need not wait any delay, as his determination is irrevocably fixed. He is making great preparations for war, by the fortifying of his ports, as by the erection of forts along the line of coast.

The Liverpool steamship has been engaged by the Government, and was to proceed in a few days with troops, arms, and ammunition, for the Ionian Islands. The Liverpool was to remain on the Mediterranean station, for the purpose of keeping up a communication between those islands and other British stations, during the progress of hostilities in the East.

The English and French journals are almost wholly engrossed with the momentous movements in regard to this truly alarming difficulty. Although there is every assurance given that the two nations will avoid war between themselves, yet great preparations are making for such an event should it unhappily occur.—There is hardly a hope that the difficulty between Mehemet Ali and the allied powers will be settled without blood.

France is preparing for all events. She has now an army of 500,000 men on foot, for the conscripts lately called out have joined their corps, and are in process of drilling. She has equally ordered new levies of seamen, or of men living on the sea-board. She has ordered immense additions to her already vast magazines of cannon, muskets and other material of war, and she has given directions to proceed with the ships of war on the stocks, and in the dock yards, so as to render them available at the earliest possible moment.

Rejoice not at the fall of thy enemies; thou knowest not thy own end.

Grieve not at thy present condition; but labor to amend it, or bear it.

Political.

All look at this!

The Westfield Tippecanoe Association, seeing in the papers frequent removals of Postmasters, for not complying with Amos Kendall's Royal Mandate to circulate his Prospectus and Extra Globe,—and hearing of the removal of Mr. Amos Hogeland, Postmaster of Scargeantsville, Hunterdon county, in our State, for this cause, ordered their Executive Committee to write to him and the following answer was received:—

Scargeantsville, Sept. 12th, 1840.

To the Executive Committee of the
Westfield Tippecanoe Association:

Gentlemen—

You wish to know whether I was removed from office as Postmaster at Scargeantsville, on account of refusing to circulate Amos Kendall's Prospectus and Extra Globe. I answer that such is actually the fact. You also ask information respecting the "particulars of the transaction."

They are briefly as follows:—Mr. Kendall, editor of the Extra Globe, forwarded to me a communication in which he wished me to become *the agent for circulating his Prospectus and Extra Globe. I dispatched an immediate reply,* wherein I repudiated the charge as incompatible with my sense of duty, and refused to become the organ of a conniving party whose elevation depended for its support upon the slanderous effusions of a licentious and subsidized press. In following this course, therefore, which I conceived to be the better direction of my own judgment, I was immediately removed as an apostate from the faith, and as a daring and high-handed offender against his royal master's authority. —Mr. Kendall, true to his servile allegiance to, and forth the imperative fiat by which I was hurled from office, to make room for a more pliant instrument that might bend to the nod and stamp of a tyrant.

This practice of proscription for opinions' sake which is known to be the case in my discharge from office, has been carried to an alarming extent. A man's qualifications or fitness for office are not questioned, provided he is an active partisan of the present Administration. There has been an agent appointed for the County of Hunterdon, whose duty it is to enquire into every officer's political sentiments, and if they are found a little too neutral or unfavorable to the Administration of Martin Van Buren, this patent agent of Democracy has full power without further appeal "to bind hand and foot and to cast him into outer darkness."

And finally, Gentlemen, as to your enquiry concerning the Extra Globe and Prospectus forwarded to me by Amos Kendall, I did not in compliance with his request "do him the personal favor of handing it over to some friend of the administration," but placed it in the hands of the editor of the Hunterdon Gazette, together with my reply, to be disposed of as he might see proper.

In this particular it may be said by some that I violated the confidence reposed in me by Mr. Kendall. Be it even so. I do not consider that I am bound to keep in the confidence of any who seek to impose an unworthy and mercenary course of action upon me, and by complying with which I should not only do injustice to my own feelings, but render myself contemptible to all true and high-minded men. Injustice and meanness are sometimes practised at all times to be exposed, and I attempted to screen Mr. Kendall in his recent attempts to defame the character of others and thereby forward his own impious schemes, as well as those of the party with which he is connected, I should feel that I was nothing less than an accomplice in the same career of dishonesty and intrigue. For this reason I have exposed his foul and unholy purposes, and I appeal to you gentlemen, and to all out-casted and upright men, whether I have not done right in so doing. A party that is built upon falsehood, and makes use of as all ocess alone to blind the eyes of the unsuspecting community, and hide their heinous measures from public observation, cannot long expect to sustain itself from merited oblivion. The storm is already gathering which will in two short months sweep it like a whirlwind from the face of the earth.

I am, Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,
AMOS HOGELAND.

Messrs. Isaac Pierson,
Joseph Alexander,
Joseph M. Osborn,
John Randolph,
Elisha Runyon,
} Executive Committee.

P. S. Gentlemen, this letter is at your disposal—if you intend to publish it in any whig newspaper, please forward me a paper containing it.

Yours, &c.
A. H.

N. B. If any person doubts the authenticy of the above, the original letter is in the hands of the Executive Committee, where it can be seen at any time.

The Committee having laid the foregoing letter before the Association, it was thereupon

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That *Mr. Hogeland is entitled to the sympathy and* cordial respect of every man who values freedom of opinion, and would prefer to take for his standard of morality and of political principles, something different from that furnished by Amos Kendall, and other minions of the Administration at Martin Van Buren.

Boston and St. Louis.—The enterprise of connecting St. Louis (in Missouri,) with Boston, by a chain of rail roads, is going forward with prospects of speedy accomplishment. The whole line of the road is already chartered. The distance from St. Louis to Boston is about twelve hundred and seventy-five miles. Of this will be completed next year from Boston to Buffalo, five hundred and thirty-five miles—in Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, sixty-three miles—in Michigan, the south line, sixty-five miles—total, six hundred and sixty-three miles; making more than half the whole distance, and embracing two thirds of the whole expense. The works in the West are for the present suspended by the want funds, but it is expected that the operations will be resumed at an early date. Here is enterprise exhibited on as grand a scale as the wildest fancy could have imagined. Ten years ago, a plan to connect Boston to St. Louis would have been regarded as visionary as a scheme to bridge the Atlantic ocean. But a few more years will witness the accomplishment of the project, and the extension of the road, perhaps, many miles westward. We are not surprised that the citizens of New York manifest so much alarm at the rivalry of Boston. She is rapidly extend ng her arms into the great interior of the West. A line of steamers connects her with Europe, and a population unsurpassed for intelligence and enterprise will profit to the utmost extent, from the facilities which the inventions and improvements of modern times lead to extension of commerce—*N. Orleans paper.*

An Extraordinary Rencontre recently occurred at an hotel in Havre, France. Amongst the travellers who had arrived on the same day, and who were dining at the table d'hote, were three gentlemen, who were relating to each other their adventures. One had arrived after an absence of 20 years in the United States, where he had been to improve his fortune, and had succeeded. Another, who had left France at the same time, had gone to Egypt, and entered into the military service of the Pacha, who had rewarded him with fortune and honors; and the third had been attached to various voyages of discovery as an artist, and now returned, with competence and pension from the State. These three persons are brothes! and were born at Rouen, in the same house. At the death of their parents, they set out on the same day, and by a singular coincidence they returned on the same day, after an absence of 20 years, during which period they had never heard of each other!

The character of the *Lord Jesus Christ*, by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome:

There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as their prophet; but his followers adore him as immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from the grave, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or a touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped; his aspect amiable and reverend; his hair flows in those beauteous shades which no united colors can match, falling in graceful curls below his ears, agreeably encircling his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, his dress of the sect of Nazerites; his forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks without either spot, save that of lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright, clear, and serene. In reproving he inspires men with awe; invites with the most tender and persuasive language—his whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has seen him laugh but the whole world beholds him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the whole multitude cannot withhold their tears from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate, and wise; in short, whatever the person may appear to be to us in the end, he seems at present to be a man of excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way surpassing men.

Mr. Holmes, an Englishman who has devoted much time to the study of improving the construction of steam ships, says, so great is the reduction of cost in both the construction and working of steam ships by increasing the size, that we may, within a short period, expect to see vessels, of at least ten thousand tons, (four times the size of a first rate man of war,) working on the principal lines of communication.

It is said that white neckcloths are alone fashionable at the Court of Queen Victoria.

Within the last four years, 96,000 muskets have been made at the U. S. Armory in Springfield, Mass. and are now in store, ready for use.

The Postmaster General has countermanded his recent orders against the conveyance of news papers on mail routes, out of the mails.

Importation of Cattle.—The packet ship Philadelphia from London brings Hereford and Durham cattle and a bull, Cotswold ram, Neapolitan and Berkshire hogs, a stud cart colt and a cart mare, for Erastus Corning of Albany and William H. Latham of Perch Lake farm, Jefferson county.

Quick Passage to Albany.—The steamboat Albany on Wednesday made the passage from New York to Albany in 8 hours and 33 minutes which is said to be the quickest passage on record.

☞ The first Annual Fair of the New Jersey *State Agricultural Society*, is to be held at Trenton on the 11th of November next. Accommodations will be provided for articles intended for exhibition.

The Philadelphia Banks are preparing for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January next; and there seems to be no doubt that they will be in readiness, all of them.—*Freedom.*

Elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio take place Oct. 13th.

A letter from South America states that the small pox had desolated the city of Panama, the population having been reduced by it from upwards of 20,000 to less than one half. Almost every family in the city had suffered by it, and the inhabitants had no knowledge of any means to stay its progress.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 25
Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 38 to	2 75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 16
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		53
Corn, yellow, northern,	57 to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	— to	61
Do, southern,	58 to	—
Barley	61 to	60
Oats,	30 to	40
Peas, white dry,		12 00
White Beans,	14 00 to	15 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	29
Havana, Matanzas,	23 to	29
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	15 25
Do. prime,	8 50 to	10 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do shipping	12 to	12
Hog's Lard,	6 to	11
Pork, mess, brl.	15 00 to	
Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5 to	9
Hams,	9 to	
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 11 to	0 13
Dipped,	13 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	2 00 to	2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb	18 to	20
Mackerel, No. 1, bel.	11 50 to	12 21
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	6 25 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Lump,	14 to	16
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	12
Teas.—Imperial and Gun powder,	47 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	82

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 to 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mahattan Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river,	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Back	1 par to 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Mechanics' bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech's Middletown Point—Mechanics' (Jamesburg)—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1 1-2 to 5
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	4 to 5
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	4

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, October 5, 1840.

Full three years after the Abolition fanatic, expounding the Constitution every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—Thomas Jefferson.

Essex County Whig Convention.

Assembled at Orange, on the 20th ult.—Wm. Slaten was chosen President. The following Tickets was agreed upon:

Council—Amos Armstrong, of Newark.

Assembly—James H. Bowman, Samuel H. Gardiner, Benjamin F. Bradfield, William B. Ryden, Alexander Wilson.

Sheriff—James B. Bonnet, of Elizabethtown.

Coroners—David C. Berry, James W. Woodruff, Samuel D. Reynolds.

☞ The ladies of Boston, with praiseworthy patriotism and liberality, have been lately holding a Fair, on a most magnificent scale, for the purpose of raising money to complete the Bunker Hill monument. We are happy to state that the receipts above expenditures were about $10,000, which is a result, with other donations received, will finish the monument. The ladies are generally admired where men have failed. The monument has been a long time under way, and being but unfinished, it was a memorial of the inferiority and ingratitude of Americans, it is time to be finished forthwith.

Mr. Hopefield's Letter.—This letter, which will be found in another column, was read at the large whig meeting at Newark Tuesday, which we gave some account of last week; and it was requested by the meeting that it be published in the Newark Daily Advertiser, and Plainfield Union. We therefore give it a place, at our customary charge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New Jersey Anti-slavery Nominating Convention recommend the following Tickets:

For Congress—Charles F. Clark, of Elizabethtown; Samuel Allen, Burlington; John Grimes, Morris; John Lee, Essex; Abraham H. Freeman, Passaic; John W. Higgins, Hudson.

For Electors at Large—James Brown, Hudson; Benjamin Gaston Passaic; Isaac B. Dunmore, Essex; Alexander Black, Gloucester; Moses R. Cleveland, Somerset; William H. Steadley, Sussex.

Essex County.

For Council—Jonathan Parkhurst, of Springfield.

For Assembly—William G. Crane, Caldwell; Edmund H. Campbell, Bloomfield; Richard Kelsall, Orange; John A. Pease, Newark; Samuel S. Pinnel, Westfield.

☞ We notice that the Emancipator and Newark Daily Advertiser gave the residence of Samuel S. Pinnel, Esquire, as situated in Westfield.

Mr. Jaudon, late London agent of the United States Bank, returned to this country, in the last trip of the Great Western. He brought with him about $200,000 in gold, to aid the bank in the resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1, 1841.

Children.—Miss Sedgwick beautifully remarks that children are like nobleman, to bring out small, regarding us of the distance we have gone on the journey of life.

Texan Blockade of Vera Cruz.—Havana papers received at New Orleans states that on the 22d of August the port of Vera Cruz was blockaded by 8 Texan vessels of war.

☞ *The Ballot Box*" is the title of a new two-penny daily paper commenced in New York, devoted to Abolition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

L. M. Force, $3,75; Thomas Stead, 3,00; A. Laing, 1,00; Dennis Cahn, 1,00; P. Brown, 75; Jackson Pound, 50; I. W. Laing, 50.

MARRIED.

At Newark, on the 30th ult. the Rev. Robert Crawford, of Athens, Mas. to Ellen Maria, daughter of the late Edward D. Griffin, D. D.

Sept. 29th, Isaac Clevenger, of Amwell, N. J. to Miss Ann Caroline Parley, of Rahway.

In Brownsville, Pa. 10th ult. Wm. Thorn, of Pittsburg, formerly of Rahway, to Catharine Jones, of the former place.

In the parish church of Drumcharbar, county of Londonderry, Ireland, Aug. 12th, the Rev. Frederick Ogilby, of Woodbridge, N. J. to Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Wm. Ross, Esq. of Barley Park.

Sept. 27th, John Whitfield to Eleanor Wilson, both of Elizabethtown.

DIED

In Plainfield, on Saturday, Sept. 26th, Mary, daughter of the late John Wilson, Esq. in the 18th year of her age.

In this place, on Saturday, Oct. 3d, Lewis, son of Randolph Runyon, aged about 1 year and 7 months.

In Whitehall, N. Y. on the 23d ult. Jonathan Lequeir, at the advanced age of 100 years.

At Woodbridge, 1st inst. Mary, wife of James Baker, and daughter of Wm. Green.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per annum. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $90. These payable in equal quarters, and strictly in advance. Extra pupils will be received at any time, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 22 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys to their various studies. Parents may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name of the owner.

The Buildings for the accommodation of the School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They are extensive and well calculated for an industrious, and are well adapted to the convenience, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecturing rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but prompt manner.

The School has a new addition to the buildings and adding to its merits, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central location, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New York and Newark, about 24 hours, by Steamboat and Rail-road, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 1st, 1840. (94 1t)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and of vicinity, that in Sue Ivory Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, that will enable them to write with facility and elegance, and to hold the Quill pen gracefully and profitable. He would also inform the Public that in teaches Book-keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the first part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased a new stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, &c. &c. a general assortment of Groceries, will of which they will sell at low for Cash or Produce. Also to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, as many others.

ABEL S & BROWN.

Nov. 4th, 1839 1y

VENDUE.

THE Subscriber being about to move, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at his residence in the Village of Plainfield,

On Tuesday, Oct. 6th, (to-morrow,)

A part of his Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are Chairs, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, a Bureau, a light Spring Cart, Hand Sleigh, Stoves, Furnace and many other articles of Domestic Use.

Also a Light Waggon.

Sale commences at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Terms of Sale made known at the time of sale.

Plainfield, Oct. 1840. W. B. MARSON.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Oct. 1st, 1840.

Asa Ayres,	Alpha Layton,
Benjamin S. Bergh,	Abigail Mack,
James Bishop,	Isaac I. M'Nair,
Marshall Conant,	Mary E. Mallison,
Jonathan Cory,	Benjamin Moffett,
Thomas Codrington,	Thomas Mulford,
Jonathan H. Cutts,	Mariam Price,
James Dwight,	James W. Ryno,
Samuel Downer,	John Smith,
Reuben Dunn,	Christopher Stewart,
Randolph Drake,	Robert Shotwell,
William Fraser,	John Tims,
Jas Flannigan, 2	Elijah Tims,
David S. Garrison,	Jacob Voorhees 3,
John Hayward,	Manning Vermeule,
Martin Hulsart,	Samuel W. Wyncoop,
Ebenezer Jones,	Joseph Wilkinson,
George P. Jackson,	Caroline Williamson,
Michael O'Kelly,	Jane Young.

Which letters are called for, please to say they are advertised.

J. MANNING

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are preparing to supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook market price.

WALTON & DUNN.

September 1st, 1840

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest market price. W. & D.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOEL POST SAY that a claim against his estate have been exhibited to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, before the fifteenth day of October next, being six months from the day of assignment, or to forever bar and forclose creditors from receiving a dividend of the estate; and all persons owing the said assignor are required to pay the same to the Subscriber without delay.

JACOB MANNING, Assignee

Plainfield, August 28th, 1840.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at the office.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House in the South-west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. E. Manning. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 28th, 1840. 93tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Jackson Pound, Solomon Pound, Joseph W. Pound & Laing, as Bakers, Confectioners, &c. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All indebted to the firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for payment.

JACKSON POUND,
JOSEPH W. PUND,
I. W. LAING.

Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 92 3w*

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand at the old stand, where he will be happy to wait on them, at the lowest rates, for cash or country produce, a large assortment of confectionary, consisting in part of Candies, Cakes, Pies, Preserves, Sweetmeats, Soda Crackers, Sugar Gingers, Sugar Cakes, Groceries in general, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c. Also, a large number of outstanding accounts settled, and owed likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY, AND HARNESS,

All in good Order, FOR SALE, Low, and on Reasonable Terms.

Apply at this Office.

Sept. 14th, 1840. (91 tf)

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Chatham's Patent Pumps, which he offers on Fair and Reasonable Terms.

These Pumps are the most convenient and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The handles are of cast iron, and the wood part is finished in such a manner that will make it last for years, with good usage.

They are fully proved, and I have in all cases given the patronage of the Public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (tf) Agent of the Patentee.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, for Sale at this office. at 62 1-2 cts. per dozen, $5 per hundred, 6c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash. Country Peddlers supplied on the same terms. Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Latimer's Almanac, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members

OF said Company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Asa. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. The plan to be submitted will be that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the subscription on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the eight premiums required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For example:—If a person wishes to insure $1000 at 50 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interest, thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $40 00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

August 24th, 1840 1m 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above three weeks. C. B.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wool, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as no money the use of the estate should be soon brought in a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the customers of the late firm of ISAAC T. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he is offered very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT Seventy per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Bonham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 372 tm

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to the most former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply their families with Dress Goods, Fancy and Country Summerlis, Satin Vests, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety—and all will be sold on Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Bound Brook, May 2, 1840. 372 ly

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office; a small Book entitled "The Christian Economy," translated from the Original German, of an Old Manuscript found in the Library of Bishop St. John upon his Book of Revelations—highly interesting and instructive, of every Christian. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it circulated. July 20.

New Prints,

FINE Arab Lawn,
Floral Jaconet,
Scotch Lawn,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, highly adorned with engravings, and many original Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

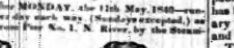
ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—one Daily Line of Cars each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—I from Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York to Somerville in about three hours.



For Brandbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

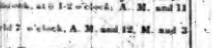
For New York, from Brandbrook by the Cars.

Leave Brandbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 A. M. & 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1 P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibuses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Bordentown, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

New School Books.

BROWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spencer's Grammar—Will Reserve—Goodrich's Child's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 25th 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington.
Life of Napoleon, 1 vol. 8vo.—Burn's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Views of Wakefield and Man of Feeling.
Economical Cook Book, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables, &c.
Mother's Hymn Book, 156 Hymns, 192 pages—Infant Sunday Song Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without sectarizing the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $240 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and in all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by the School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

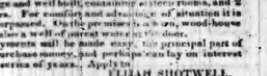
Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in this line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1839. 92 1y

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on short notice, well executed and on the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 7 th.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage expected, by M. F. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1837.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the subscriber now resides, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing seven rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and convenience of situation it is not surpassed. There are on the lot a good well, wood-house &c. also a well of water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money and perhaps even lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 1y*

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having received to close his business in Plainfield, will now sell his remaining Stock, consisting principally of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. 1y

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

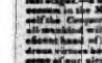
Invented by the immortal LOUIS OTTO GOELICKE, of Germany.

And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America:

To Louis Otto Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unenviable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by one and all of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the vanity of which are predicated the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages of the terrible malady, as immediately filled the coffers in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficient hand of Providence.—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers, by which they have been borne into beds of misery, and witness of changing despondency into hope, sick soon into health, and sadness of friends into rejoicings.



GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of much value than the vast mines of Ava are to the inventor of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers, by which they have been borne into beds of misery, and witness of changing despondency into hope, sick soon into health, and sadness of friends into rejoicings

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1840. Number 195.

L. J. OSBORN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION

Hot Type! Hot Type!

We are now prepared to print Hot Type at this office, and will do so hereafter, unless otherwise ordered. The Hot Type will be used exclusively in executing Job Printing, and we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

April 20th.

Job Printing.

All Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,

LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited by

W. F. CUSHING.

June 15th 1840

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Smith, late of Plainfield, hereby give notice to all persons having any demands against said deceased to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to the subscribers, Executors of the said deceased, or unto Samuel Smith, Jr. one of the Executors thereof, for such purpose.

LUCRETIA S. FOSTER,
SAMUEL S. FOSTER,
Executors.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. 10w

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable matter, and are found to be the most effectual remedy for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bilious Fevers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months sold Shotwell's Family Pills, and have found them to give general satisfaction to purchasers. My experience as an Apothecary of the Lower end of Broadway, and my extensive acquaintance with the Public, enables me to recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

1st Prem. No. 2. 1st Prem. N. J.

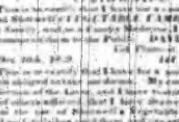
This is to certify that I have for a number of years been engaged to take care of the Medicines of the Asylum, and I have found that the best medicine for the Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Costiveness, is Dr. Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and would recommend them to the attendants of the Institution. CHARLES COX.

July 25, 1839. 12m Bloomingdale, New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 75 New Street, Newark, N. J.

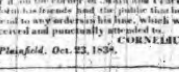


Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd. on the corner of Main and Plane streets, would inform the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS ST. JAYS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1839. 52 tf



For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 20th, 1839. 3m*

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Washington.—Life of Wesley.
Parkhurst.—Buck and Reginald.—Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Testaments, all kinds and prices.
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling.
Ecumenical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables.—2s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Dawning Song Book.—Jack Halliard.
500 Toy Books, large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.

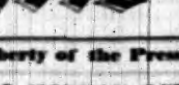
June 15.

Information Wanted.

MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about 28 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y. made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, being on her way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York, and it is thought she has attempted to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather.—She smokes almost incessantly, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk apron, red merino shawl and a mixed sprocket bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid by her friends. RICHARD MEDICK, 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

POETICAL



Song.

Why murmur thus, young Maiden?
Ah! my heart is laden
With a lasting sorrow!
Sweet, drive those thoughts away;
They who weep to-day
May live to smile to-morrow.

There's nothing fixed on earth;
Grief is of mortal birth,
And dies like mortal things—
Leaves wither, flowers decay,
Hopes are as brief as they,
And love knows! hath wings.

In this world's wide range,
All is prone to change,
Dark locks will turn to gray;
Those eyes of azure lightness,
Even they may lose their brightness,—
Why then should sorrow stay?

VARIETY.

Singular Mode of Courtship.

The Rev. Dr. Lyon, an eminent Scotch divine, and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind, and inadvertance to worldly affairs. His mind, except on lofty contemplations, could be scarcely brought to attend to the affairs of life, and when at any time he did attempt to consider affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike any body else, as the following history will shew. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregation—was full of simplicity and honesty, and evidently unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Among this ordinary, cumbersome life of a bachelor, he at last gave himself to the married state. Instead of applying himself to such business as making love to himself a wife, and pointed out several young ladies in his congregation; any one of whom might be a fit matrimonial companion for him.

The elders finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the means, preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last unanimously met upon him, and stir him up to the first measure of his duty. They agreed on him that advantageous marriage—one having means—spoke of it as a divine institution, as affording all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, in short, all the sweets of domestic life. The doctor approved of all they said, and apologized for his past neglect of duty, on account of many difficult passages of Scripture he had of late been attending to, and promised to look after it, in the first convenient manner. The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the doctor at once making use of the means, and requested from him a promise that, on Monday afternoon, he would straitway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three pretty daughters, and who were the most respectable in the doctor's congregation. To be two very difficult passage in the book of Genesis, requiring apparent deep sense, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an easy and an agreeable task to the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the raising of the siege the doctor must go, and with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over he said to Mrs. W——n, "my session have of late been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and as you have three fine daughters, I would like to say a word to the eldest, if you have no objections." Miss W——n enters, and the Doctor, with his characteristic simplicity, said to her, 'my session have been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you." The young lady, who had seen some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily; she laughed heartily at the Doctor's abruptness; hinted to him that in making a sermon, was it not necessary to say something first to introduce the subject properly before he entered fully upon it; and so for her part, she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a moment's warning—"the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out." This was all a waste of time to the Doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

Miss E. W——n then entered, and to save time the Doctor says, "my session have been advising me to take a wife, and I have been speaking to your sister who has just gone out at the door, and as she is not inclined that way, what would you think of being Mrs. L——n?" "Oh! Doctor, I don't know, it's rather a serious question. Marriage you know binds one for life, and it should not be rashly entered into—I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it." "My time," says the Doctor, "is so much occupied, and as my session has said so much to me, on the business, that I must finish it to day, if I can, so you had best tell your mother to send your young est sister to speak to me." In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W——n. "Come away my child, it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must get home to my studies; I have been speaking to both of your sisters on a little business, and they have declined—I am a man of few words, and without misspending precious time, what would you think of being made Mrs. L——n?" "Indeed I always thought a deal of you, Doctor, and if my mother does not say against it, I have no objections." The Doctor left Miss Mary in a fine humor, promising her to fix the day, for my session must live, but to wait him up word a day or two before.

The Doctor was scarcely home before a fresh dispute arose in the family among the three young ladies, all claiming to the Doctor. The eldest one said the offer was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second declared that she only wished a little time to think upon it; and the youngest insisted that it was completely settled with her. The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters that she was obliged to call upon the Doctor himself to settle the dispute. She called, and the reverend doctor, in his characteristic way said, "My dear Mrs. W——n, I am very fond of peace in families; it is all the same thing to me, which of these, and just settle it among yourselves, and send me up word." The Doctor married the youngest, and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergyman, "in the land of the mountain and the flood."—*St. Louis Rep.*

Being a mechanic ourself, we always take pleasure in noticing any improvement or rapid progress in mechanism. Probably in no branches have there been greater improvements made within the last 20 years than in Printing, and steam Machinery. Within three miles of our Town we have a Printing machine which throws off and finishes ready for binding, three copies per minute of Town's Spelling book of 168 pages, or any other work required of from two to three hundred pages. This machine is invented by Mr. T. Treadwell, of Ithaca, who has put it in operation at Vail, Trench & Co.'s Paper Mill on the stream which runs through our Town. Mr. Treadwell is erecting another machine on which he will be enabled to print one copy of the common duodecimo Bible each minute on one sheet and press it for binding. The method of putting the book together is equally new and expeditious owing to the manner in which the pages are laid.

As to Steam Machinery, "old Morris" has something likewise to be proud of. Mr. George Vail, of Speedwell, has become extensively engaged in Philadelphia with Messrs. Baldwin and Hoff in the manufacture of locomotive engines.—The following, from the Philadelphia Ledger of the 7th inst., gives a glowing description of their establishment. It is with pride to record the fact that Europeans apply to this infant nation for machinery which was first put in operation on their roads, the application for which acknowledges the superiority of our own manufactures.—*Jeffersonian.*

Large Shipments.—Business.—We learn that Messrs. Baldwin, Vail and Hoffy have shipped two more extensive locomotive manufactory in Broad street, within the last ten weeks, for various railroads in this country, two hundred and thirty tons of machinery, and six locomotive engines.

We lately took a ramble through this extensive establishment, in company with a large manufacturer from another city, who was desirous of witnessing the use of Anthracite coal in forges, first introduced, we believe, by Mr. Baldwin, now in use at other large manufacturing establishments in this city.

In passing through the locomotive room, we observed some ten or a dozen engines, "on the stocks," in various stages of forwardness, and though, perhaps, their progress in measuring distances, may not have been so rapid as it is expected it will be when they are placed on the road under full steam, there certainly seemed to be every facility for rendering their progress to a completion speed. Our attention in this room was particularly attracted to the splendid locomotive engine of the largest class, manufactured for the Emperor of Austria.

This piece of mechanism was ordered by August Belot, Esq. of New York (agent for the Rothschilds,) for Emperor Ferdinand's North road, from Vienna to Lemberg, Austria. It differs in many points from those heretofore made in England, with the exception of the first, the "Old Iron Sides" still running on the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad,) in having the driving wheels in front of the fire box, and in having the eccentrics on the outside of the driving wheels. The fire chamber is of heavy copper, and many other parts are totally different from any other ever made. Two thirds of the weight of the engine is thrown upon the driving wheels. It is intended exclusively for heavy freight, and in comparing it with other engines whose performance is known from actual trial, it is estimated as capable of drawing from 380 to 420 tons upon an up grade of 7 feet per mile at the rate of 12 miles per hour.

Some of the first engineers of our country, who have seen it, pronounce it the most powerful machine they have ever examined, and calculated from its make and its power, to do an immense amount of service.

A chemical process is stated to have been recently discovered, in England, by means of which steel may be so hardened as to cut glass more easily than the diamond.

The most magnificent trees in the world are probably those which grow on the coast of the *Pacific. Some of them are 300 feet* in height, with 200 feet from the ground to the lowest limb, and 50 feet in diameter.

Good for Evil.—A very little girl was fond of reading the Bible, and there she learned how to those who injure her. One day she came to her mother very much delighted, to show her some plumbs that a *friend had given her. The* mother said this is very kind, she has given you a great many.'

'Yes,' said the little girl, 'she is very kind indeed, and she gave me more, but I have given some away.'

'Ah, my child! to whom did you give them?'

'I gave them to a girl who pushes me off the walk, and makes faces at me.

'But why did you give them to such a naughty girl?'

'Because I thought that would make her know that I wished to be kind to her, and she will not perhaps be unkind and rude to me again.

The Bible says we must overcome evil with good. That was what this little girl meant to do. And this is the way you ought to treat every one that injures you. If you do so, very likely they will become your friends, and never treat you ill again; but if you try to injure them in turn, they will seek to be revenged again, and perhaps the quarrel will end in murder.

Effects of Habit on the Infant Mind.—Trust every thing to habit; habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the school-master, has genially placed his reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth—of carefully respecting the property of others—of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing.—*Lord Brougham.*

Ireland.—The London correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says—"*Ireland* is enjoying a state of perfect repose, and may truly be said to be in a condition of the most uninterrupted tranquility.

The various circuits of the Judges are now over er in Ireland, and from the returns to the Home Office, it appears that there has been less crime than ever known. In several towns but few prisoners were for trial, and those on charges of minor character, and in three large cities there was not a single prisoner to be placed before the Judge. This state of things, a change so truly cheering, and delightful, arises from the great confidence which the masses have in the present ministry and the Irish Executive, and also to the mighty moral effects of the progress of teetotalism.

The teetotal movement is working a complete moral revolution in Ireland. All the accounts that we receive are confirmatory of the fact, that there are scarcely a dozen instances among the millions who have taken the pledge, of parties having relapsed into their former habits. In all the large cities the effects are described as most curious, and in Dublin whole streets are now devoted to the selling of clothes. The rags that formerly fluttered from the person of the drunkard, have given place to goodly garments; and butchers, bakers, bacon and butter factors, are increasing in number and wealth. Grocers' stores are closing daily, and large distilleries are failing regularly about one a month. The great Apostle of Temperance who has achieved this *magic change, continues to devote all* his energies to the cause, and is hourly increasing the number of his disciples in manner and multitudes perfectly astounding. Indeed, we must admit that Father Mathew is, without exception, the most remarkable man of his day, and if he should succeed in rescuing his countrymen from their hitherto degraded and almost hopeless condition, and fix them in the course which they have adopted, he will, in my opinion, be entitled to more honor than the greatest general or statesmen that ever existed.

Human Greatness.—When the funeral service for Louis XIV was performing, the Church was hung in black, a magnificent mausoleum was raised over the bier, the edifice was filled with trophies, and other memorials of the monarch's past glories; daylight was excluded, but innumerable tapers supplied its place, and the ceremony was attended by the most illustrious personages of the realm. Massilon ascended the pulpit, contemplated in silence, for some time, the scene before him, then raised his arms to Heaven, looked down, and slowly said, in a solemn and subdued tone, "My brethren, *God only is Great!*" With one impulse all the auditory rose from their seats, and reverently bowed to the altar.

The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, Mr. O'Connel is, without exception, what he calls himself "the best abused man in the Queen's dominions."

Alchymist.—The true possessor of the philosopher's stone is the miner, whose iron, copper and tin are always convertible into the most precious metals. Agriculture is the noblest of all chymy, for it turns earth, and even manure, into gold, conferring upon its cultivator the additional reward of health. Most appropriate was the rebuke of Leo X. who won a visionary pretended to have discovered the *philosopher's* stone, and demanded a recompense, gave him an empty purse.—*Chatte'd.*

L. J. OSBORN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE PLAINFIELD UNION

is published every MONDAY MORNING, at the sign of the "BIG PRINTING PRESS," PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

Terms of Subscription.—The Plainfield Union will be published at the following rates, viz: $2.00 will be allowed for those who pay in advance; $2.50, payable within the year; $3.00 if payment is delayed beyond the year. The terms in relation to the papers by mail continue the same as heretofore, viz: $2.50, if paid in advance; otherwise $3.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three times for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer advertisements, and nothing exceeding an inch in a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance Publications and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Communications for the paper may be left at the office, or sent to Plainfield. Advertisements may be sent to Elizabeth Town, Newark, Morristown, or Somerville.

Just Published,

And for sale at the office of the Plainfield Union,

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many testimonials of the high merit which have been given in favor of the celebrated Sweet Marjoram Ointment, and the many calls for the recipe, induced the proprietor of it, to obtain the permission from the parties, and have it published, for the benefit of the afflicted, which is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred receipts, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Custards, Pies, Tarts, Puddings, &c. Confectionary, Soaps, Cements, Washing Fluids, and a large variety of other Receipts. The whole is the result of experiencing, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The purchaser is so well satisfied of its importance, that no family, whose means would be sufficient to purchase it, would be without it.

JNO J. CRETWOOD, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Town of Jane, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Truston Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause, &c. for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THIS Court having made and entered a rule requiring the creditors of said deceased to exhibit the personal estate and debts of said deceased, so far as the same remain in the estate, and if appearing that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts, to pay his real debts, and praying a sale of the Court to be granted.—The Court thereupon ORDER, that a person interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the Court on Tuesday, the 29th day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

1850w JNO J. CRETWOOD, Surrogate.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members

OF said Company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Asa. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. The plan to be submitted will be that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the surplus on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the *eight premiums* required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For Example:—If a person wishes to insure $1000 at 50 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interest thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $40 00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

August 24th, 1840 188 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above three weeks. C. B.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

at the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment just Received at the *Emporium.* D. LENOX

Prices Cecebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the *Cheap Cash Store of* April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Political.

☞ The election in this State, for State and County officers, takes place on the 2d Tuesday and the following Wednesday in October, the 13th and 14th.

For Electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives in the 27th Congress, on the 1st Tuesday and the following Wednesday, in November, the 3d and 4th.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS, for 1840.

Essex County Whig Ticket.

Council.—Amzi Armstrong, of Newark.

Assembly.—James H. Robinson, Samuel H. Gardner, Benjamin F. Brookfield, William B. Baldwin, Alexander Wilson.

Sheriff.—James B. Burnet, of Elizabethtown.

Coroners.—David C. Berry, James W. Woodruff, Daniel D. Reynolds.

Essex Democratic Ticket.

Noah Matthews, for Council.

Joseph A. Bolles, Newark; Justice A. Burnet, Caldwell; Nathan Sayre, Elizabeth; Samuel Baldwin, Clinton; Simeon Frazee, Westfield, for Assembly.

William Day, Union, for Sheriff.

Somerset Whig Ticket.

For Council.—Joseph W. Scott.

For Assembly.—Daniel Cory, Henry H. Wilson, Arthur V. Stophen.

For Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

For Coroners.—Henry Hoagland, Peter H. Van Arsdale, John F. Brown.

Somerset Democratic Ticket.

Council.—Wm. A. Van Doren.

Assembly.—Wm. A. Coddington, Dennis S. Hall, John Wilson.

Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

Coroners.—Henry D. Johnson, James M. Lewis, Simon Nevius.

Middlesex Democratic Ticket.

Council.—Daniel L. Schenck.

Assembly.—James Dunham, Asher Bissett, Jaquish V. L. Gordon, William Paterson.

Sheriff.—James M. Brewster.

Coroners.—David S. Garrigues, Harman Conover, Alanson Newton.

Middlesex Whig Ticket.

Council.—David B. Applegat.

Assembly.—Adam Lee, John Acken, Dean Dean Brittin, Israel R. Coriell.

Sheriff.—James M. Brewster.

Coroners.—Wm. M. Rose, James H. Newell, Stephen Van Wickle.

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.

The New Jersey Abolition Nominating Committee recommend the following Tickets:

For Congress.—Charles F. Clark, of Gloucester county; Milton F. Cushing, Somerset; John Grimes, Morris; John Lee, Essex; Alex. H. Freeman, Passaic; John W. Higgins, Hudson.

For Electors.—James Howe, Hudson; Benjamin Crane, Passaic; William Halsey, Essex; Alexander Black, Gloucester; Abraham Miller, Essex; William H. Strader, Sussex.

Essex County.

For Council.—Jonathan Parkhurst, of Springfield.

For Assembly.—William G. Crane, Caldwell; Edward H. Campbell, Bloomfield; Richard Kelsall, Orange; John A. Paine, Newark; Samuel S. Pound, Westfield.

All look at this!

The Westfield Tippecanoe Association, seeing in the papers frequent removals of Postmasters, for not complying with Amos Kendall's Royal Mandate to circulate his Prospectus and Extra Globe,—and hearing of the removal of Mr. Amos Hegeland, Postmaster of Scargeantsville, Hunterdon county, in our State, for this cause, ordered their Executive Committee to write to him and the following answer was received:—

Scargeantsville, Sept. 12th, 1840.

To the Executive Committee of the Westfield Tippecanoe Association:

Gentlemen—

You wish to know whether I was removed from office as Postmaster at Scargeantsville, on account of refusing to circulate Amos Kendall's Prospectus and Extra Globe. I answer that such is actually the fact. You also ask information respecting the "particulars of the transaction."

They are briefly as follows.—Mr. Kendall, editor of the Extra Globe, forwarded to me a communication in which he desired me to become the agent for circulating his Prospectus and Extra Globe. I dispatched an immediate reply, wherein I repudiated the charge as incompatible with my sense of duty, and refused to become the organ of an electioneering party whose elevation depended for its success upon the slanderous effusions of a licentious and subsidized press. In following this course, however, which I conceived to be the better direction of my own judgment, I was immediately removed as an apostate to the faith, and was dismissed as a high-handed slander against his royal master's authority.—Mr. Kendall, true to his every allegiance assured forth the impeachment, by which I was expelled from office, to make room for a more pliant and fawning tool, to fall to the nod and stamp of a tyrant.

This practice of proscription for opinions' sake which is known to be the case in my discharge from office, has been carried to an alarming extent. A man's qualifications or fitness for office are not questioned, provided he is an active partisan of the present Administration. There has been an agent appointed for the County of Hunterdon, whose duty it is to enquire into every officer's political sentiments, and if they are found a little too neutral or unfavorable to the Administration of Martin Van Buren, this patent agent of Democracy has full power without further appeal "to bind hand and foot and to cast him into outer darkness."

And finally, Gentlemen, as to your enquiry concerning the Extra Globe and Prospectus forwarded to me by Amos Kendall, I did not in compliance with his request "do him the personal favor of handing it over to some friend of the administration," but placed it in the hands of the editor of the Hunterdon Gazette, together with my reply, to be disposed of as he might see proper.

In this particular it may be said by some that I violated the confidence reposed in me by Mr. Kendall. Be it even so. I do not consider that I am bound to keep in the confidence of any who seek to impose an unworthy and mercenary course of action upon me, and by complying with which I should not only do injustice to my own feelings, but render myself contemptible to all true and high-minded men. Injustice and mean, mercenary motives should at all times be exposed, and had I attempted to screen Mr. Kendall in the secret attempts to defame the character of others and thereby forward his own impious schemes, as well as those of the party with which he is connected, I should feel that I was nothing less than an accomplice in the same career of dishonesty and intrigue. For this reason I have exposed his foul and unholy purposes, and I appeal to you gentlemen, and to all other candid and upright men, whether I have not done right in so doing. A party that is built upon falsehood, and makes use of it on all occasions to blind the eyes of the unsuspecting community, and hide their heinous measures from public observation, cannot long expect to sustain itself from merited oblivion. The storm is already gathering which will in two short months sweep it like a whirlwind from the face of the earth.

I am, Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,
AMOS HOGELAND.

Messrs. Isaac Pierson,
Joseph Alexander,
Joseph M. Osborn, } Executive
John Randolph, } Committee.
Elisha Runyon,

P. S. Gentlemen, this letter is at your disposal—if you intend to publish it in any whig newspaper, please forward me a paper containing it.

Yours, &c. A. H.

N. B. If any person doubts the authentic of the above, the original letter is in the hands o the Executive Committee, where it can be seen at any time.

The Committee having laid the foregoing letter before the Association, it was thereupon

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That Mr. Hogeland is entitled to the sympathy and cordial respect of every man who values freedom of opinion, and would prefer to take for his standard of morality and of political principles, something different from that furnished by Amos Kendall, and other minions of the Administration at Martin Van Buren.

Speak Evil of no Man.—In a funeral discourse, by the Rev. Dr. Burden of England, occasioned by the death of Mrs. Clayton, the following anecdote is related:

"A certain person was dealing out acrimonious and acrimonious remarks very liberally around him, and turning to Mrs. Clayton, and with an air and tone of rudeness rebuking her for silence, said, 'Well, now I am determined to have your opinion.'—She coolly replied, 'Why, sir, I had rather be excused from giving it.' He rejoined, 'We must and will have it, for we live in times in which we ought to show our colors.' 'Well, sir,' she added, 'my opinion is this, that gentlemen had better keep their razors to shave their own faces, and not employ them to cut and slash the characters of those whom they see they do. I also think, sir, that Paul judged the same when he said to Titus, 'Put them in mind to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men.' Several pious friends are living who can confirm this statement, and who can recollect the effect produced on the whole company by the sudden check thus given to uncharitableness."

So sinful and pointed an anecdote requires no application to be made for it. It reaches mid ap plies to multitudes, who spend much time and talents in reproaching others, whose views of truth or duty may not coincide with their own. They often mistake hard names for sound arguments, and imagine that they are defeating an adversary when they are degrading themselves. How little of the gospel breathes in such a spirit! How foreign from the example of Him, who, when "He was reviled, reviled not again." Such Christians should remember that the Savior has pronounced his blessing on those who are reviled, and not on the reviler; and that He loves those on whose lips "the law of kindness" dwells perpetually.

To get rid of a Visitor.—A late writer says: I once had a constant and troublesome visiter whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I essayed smoke; which he bore like a badger; then I tried fire which he endured like a salamander. At last I lent him five dollars, and I have never seen him since!

Fellow Peace.—Do not offend a bad man, because he will stick at nothing to be revenged. It is cruel to insult a good man, who deserves nothing but good. A great man may easily crush you; and there is none so mean who cannot do you a mischief. Therefore "follow peace with all men."

Spurious notes of the "Bank of New York," are in circulation.

The Practical Monitor.—No. VI.

BY THE EDITOR.

Whoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted.—Mat. xxiii. 12.

Humility is a virtue that is enjoined upon us in Holy Writ, as much as any other that we are commanded to observe. Scarcely a page is to be found in which there is not some precept, some allusion to, or some example of the blessedness of humility, or the unreasonableness, the misery, or the folly of pride. No virtue is more eminently displayed in the actions and words of the great founder of Christianity, whose whole life was one continued scene of religion personified, and from whose words our subject is taken. At the commencement of the sermon on the Mount, (Mat. v. 3,) He says "Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." In this sermon the object of our Lord is to point out the great difference between his doctrine and that of the Scribes and Pharisees.—They "counted the proud happy," and sought for power, rank and riches; he recommended humility, resignation, meekness, all kindred virtues. Assiduity is a manifestation of grace so important that none can hope to attain eternal life without it, and as so little real humility is manifested any where, and many Christians of the present day are too much like the Scribes and Pharisees of old, I think it proper to call attention to it in a few words.

Humility properly belongs to man, and is the only disposition of mind which can enable him to enjoy peace and quiet here and happiness hereafter. Its advantages even in the present life, are many and great; but when we consider that we shall spend our eternity in the same state of mind in which we die, and that there a no pride in Heaven, its advantages are infinitely enlarged. God dwelleth only in the humble and contrite heart. He resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the lowly. Without humility we cannot please God, and with him for our enemy, what is life worth? What has man to be proud of?—Poor, weak, sinful, helpless! In beauty inferior to the flowers of the field,—in innocence inferior to the beasts that perish,—in strength inferior to many of the brute creation. And though by reason constituted the lord of this lower world, he has subverted the purposes for which it was given, by sin,—and in his best estate the lowest of God's rational creation. His days are but a hand's breadth, and his life but vanity and vexation of spirit. Says the sweet Psalmist of Israel "What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou regardest him?"—Ps. viii. 4; and Job says, "Man is of few days, and full of trouble."—Job, xiv. 1.

I will now say a few words of the advantages of humility and the misery of pride, as regards this world. Humility is a very amiable and agreeable quality. It raises up friends, it disarms enmity; for who can dislike the truly humble man—who can avoid looking upon him but with friendly regard. Every good man speaks particularly well of the humble man; and as it is a quality well calculated to shear away of its malignity even the bad are sometimes constrained to praise. On the other hand how disagreeable and unamiable is self-conceit, pride, and vanity. I have a few of this character now in my mind's eye, who possess all the powers of mind and heart to make them agreeable companions, useful and influential, who spoil all, by a disregard of the Apostle's precept, "Let no man think more highly of himself than he ought to think." They ought to consider that all the truly great and good are humble and modest—that by attempting to dictate and put themselves forward where none but themselves think they ought to be, contrary to the command of our Lord, they only impair their influence, lessen the respect felt for them, and most probably obtain the ill-will of their equals, or inferiors, if they have any.

Humility is a great promoter of happiness, both in its possessor, and in all around him. No duty is enjoined upon men in the Scriptures, but is calculated to promote happiness, even in this world, exactly in proportion as that duty is performed. Hence the maxim, "Virtue is its own reward." This is especially true of humility: and especially is it true that pride carries with itself its own punishment. The humble man expects no great things for himself, and consequently is not often disappointed—he gets more respect and honor than he looks for. He is not easily offended,—if a want of respect is shown him, he thinks not of it, for he is not on the look out for marks of recognition or approbation.—How different is his calm and peaceable mind, from the turbulent and restless mind of the proud and ambitious man, who is never happy. He is constantly disappointed, for his expectations are above his deserts. As he is looking for bows and smiles, any unintentional neglect is magnified into intended insult. However successful he is in his plans he is never satisfied,—always striving for more honor, higher rank, and more wealth, until death shuts him up in the prison which pride made, and where pride rules. The misery of pride is well illustrated by the history of Haman, in the book of Esther.

A Word to the Whigs of Westfield Township.

Gentlemen:

I am informed upon the most credible authority that great dissatisfaction prevails among you in regard to the *regency* operations of our County Convention. In common with some other townships, your legitimate claims have been grossly perverted and your real circumstances entirely overlooked in the eager pursuit of certain selfish ends. I have no doubt that many among you feel personally aggrieved in this matter, while others, (and I should think they would be numerous) must be sickened with disgust at such manœuvring. My only fear has been that your activity at the election might be lessened by these circumstances. As a political brother I would respectfully entreat you to refrain from such a manifestation of your resentment. Let your love for the great cause in which we are engaged overrule every minor consideration. Let a full ticket be presented to the enemy.—Bring every man to the polls. If there be some who cannot go the entire ticket, strike off the offender. 'Tis better when the right hand offends to cut it off, than to retain it at the expense of the whole body. Be assured, Sirs, such a course will best promote the interests of our great party, while it cannot fail to win the approbation and secure the sympathies of your fellow citizens here and elsewhere.

Newark, Oct. 9th. FAIR PLAY.

Alexander Wilson, brother of James Wilson, Esq. one of our candidates for the Assembly, is a candidate for the same place, on the Essex whig ticket. Both of course will be elected. They are both of the old Democratic Wilson family; and when they take their places in the Legislature, the veterans of New Jersey Democracy, will almost imagine that the former days have returned.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Especially will they feel so, when these veterans see, as we do see every day, that these worthy representatives of the old democracy are now violently opposed by the very men—the identical individuals, who waged uncompromising war against their patriot sires. The old democrats of the St ate can never forget that it is the same *Garret D. Wall* who is now parambulating the State to sustain the usurpations of Federal power, who stands charged in our history with an attempt to melt James Jefferson Wilson, the uncle of these young men, for his earnest and patriotic efforts to sustain the democracy against the ardent assaults of his federal associates; and that it was under the State administration of the Hon. *A. D. Vroom* who was then and is still associated with this same Gen. Wall, that John Wilson, their father, and a leading democrat, was proscribed and turned out of office, for a too scrupulous adherence to the faith of his fathers. Well, therefore, may the "veterans of N. Jersey Democracy imagine that the former days have returned."—*Newark Daily.*

In New Hampshire, the 12th day of November, and in Massachusetts, the 26th, Nov. are appointed Thanksgiving days.

The Rope Walk of the United States Navy Yard, at Charlestown, Mass. is said to be the most perfect in the world. It is 1000 feet long, with granite walls, slate roofs and iron window shutters. A steam engine does the work of spinning, hatcheling, &c.

Atmospheric Railway.—The experiments on the line of railroad which runs from the Uxbridge road across Wormwood Scrubs to the line of the Great Western Railroad, and on which carriages are propelled by means of the atmosphere forcing its way into an exhausted tube or pipe laid down between the rails, on the principle for which Messrs. Clegg & Samuda have obtained patents, have attracted considerable attention. The experiments were a few days ago attended by the government commissioners, Sir F. Smith and Professor Barlow, who examined every part with the most minute attention, and witnessed the transit of the carriages along the line. Several of the most eminent engineers and practical men were also present, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the results. The carriages travel at the rate of 30 miles an hour, a) patently by magic. Those who have been accustomed to see the cumbrous locomotive engines roaring and smoking along the lines of railroad, will be astonished to see a train moving with the rapidity of thirty miles an hour, without any perceptible power to put it in motion, and it is difficult to persuade many persons of the fact, that the train can be impelled by means so simple as those employed.

Cathedral at St Petersburgh.—The cathedral of St Isaac when completed, is expected to rival St. Peters, at Rome. The sums expended on it are enormous. In every successive reign, since 1768, something has been done to it; but the foundation having been at first insecure, the work of each emperor has been more to repair the blunders of his predecessor than to add to the splendor of the structure. Wearied of the endless waste, Nicholas has very wisely thrown down near all that was done before him, and is now raising it on a plan of great magnificence and solidity. He is determined to complete in ten years what has baffled his predecessors; and for this purpose he has decreed that so much shall be expended on it every year. What renders the structure so expensive is, that while other buildings have but one front, this has four, its form being a perfect square. The walls are of beautiful white marble; each peristyle is formed of twelve columns of polished red granite, each of one solid stone, sixty feet in height and seven in diameter. Nothing but marble, or the equally expensive granite brought from Finland, are to be employed in this immense building. The architect is a Frenchman. He has 5,000 laborers engaged. The shaft of the Alexandrian column, lately erected, is the largest stone ever cut in ancient or modern times, and was swung into its place in fifty-four minutes. It is five times the weight of the great bell at Moscow, which Dr. Clark defied the Russians to suspend. —Boston Recorder.

Drowning eats a by a Dog.—On Sunday morning, two men named Saml. Fletcher and Isaac Hoyle were bathing in the Irwell, near Salford. They had a large dog with them, which jumped into the water, and swam to Hoyle, who was on an island in the middle of the river. The dog knew him, and he played with it some time. He then jumped into the water again, and the dog after him. It attacked it his head, put his paws upon him, and held him down.—Fletcher, who had got out and was standing on the bank, succeeded to get the dog off, but, as it would not go into the water to Hoyle's assistance, Hoyle then sunk, and the dog swam to Fletcher, and put his paws upon him in the same manner. Another man (Wm. Ullan) who had also got into the water to assist Hoyle called out to Fletcher to go under the water, and at the same time got hold of the dog and pulled him off; and Fletcher, by diving, succeeded in getting to Hoyle. The dog was then secured, and Ullen then tried to find Hoyle, but could not; and had not the steam tow-boat Swiftsure, 8 miles below Alborough, the 5th inst. The bodies of the sufferers presented such an appearance that their nearest friends would not be able to recognize them.

The engineer, before he expired, ascribed the accident to defects in the boiler, which he said he had plugged up several times before the explosion took place.

Deaths in Boston last week—40.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		5 00	to 5
" Rye Flour,		3 62	to 3
" Indian Meal,		3 56	to —
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1	—
" Rye, no sheen, 56 lb.			—
" Corn, yellow, southern,		77	to —
" Do white L. I. & Jersey,		78	to —
" Do southern,		75	to —
" Barley		61	to —
" Oats,		30	to —
" Peas, white dry,			12
" White Beans,		14 00	to 15
Molasses.—New Orleans		27	to —
" Havana, Matanzas,		27	to —
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		12 00	to 13
" Do. prime,		8 50	to 9
" Butter, dairy		14	to —
" Do shipping,		12	to —
" Pork, Mess, bbl.		17	to 17
" Pork mess, bbl.		15 50	to —
" Do. prime,		10 00	to 14
" Cheese, American,		5	to —
" Hams,		9	to —
" Rice, 100 lbs.		3 00	to 3
Candles.—Mould,		$0 11	to 0
" Dipped,		13	to —
" Sperm,		41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to 10
" Java,		12	to —
Cotton.—New Orleans,		10	to —
" Upland,		9	to —
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			3
" Pickled Cod, bbl.		2 00	to 2
" Smoked Salmon, lb.		18	to —
" Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.		11 50	to 12
" Mackerel, No. 2,		9	to 9
" Mackerel, No. 3		6 25	to 7
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			—
" Liverpool, fine, sack,		1 75	to 2
Sugars.—St. Croix		8	to —
" New Orleans		6	to —
" Lump,		14	to —
" Loaf,		15	to —
Tallow.—American,		11	to —
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,		42	to 1
" Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to —

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Isle La Motte, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Glocester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanics' at Pawtuxet	cl
All the others	12
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	accept
Commercial bank, Bristol	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Oakley & Co.)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumberman's Association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marine Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Orange bk.—Ocean bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stops or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
" in the West	1
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island banks, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Mech's Middletown—Pt.—Morris canal—no county—People's bank at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1-2 to 3-4
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	3-4 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke	
Do do do in Lambertville, N. J.	6

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, October 12, 1840.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Political meetings of each party are now so frequent, (and most of them numerously attended) that we cannot even give the places in which they are held. We have more important business. The policy of holding or attending mass meetings is in our opinion rather questionable. Even in a political point of view, to say nothing of morality, it would be better to expend the same money on newspapers, and let each man read for himself by his own fireside.

"*Democratic Republican*" is the title of a new Van Buren paper, just started in Rahway. Its miscellaneous articles, of which it has a good quantity, are well selected. Its political articles we have not read.

☞ We have a considerable sum of money to make up this week. Those indebted to us would much oblige by paying us, every one a little. Do not forget it, *this week!*

Eight Days Later from Europe.

The British steam ship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 31 ult. bringing English papers to the 19th ult.

The War Question still occupied the public mind, but the prospects of peace rather increased, although there were many inside indications. The money market had risen rapidly, which is a favorable circumstance. The ratification of the treaty of the 15th of July, between Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, were exchanged at the Foreign offices, London, on the 18th September. Its object is to put down Mehemet Ali and to restore Egypt to the Turkish empire, a chance not being a party to the negotiation. The French were making immense preparations, fortifying all the Towns, and especially the Capital.

In the midst of these notes of war, a letter was received at Paris from Malta, which contains the following important intelligence:

Count Catowski has proposed to Mehemet Ali a project or arrangement, which the Viceroy has decided on accepting. The Count has set off in haste to Constantinople, in order to have the project presented to the Divan. A part of this project is,—Mehemet Ali consents to the proposal of possessing Syria for his life only.

If this be true the question is settled. The better opinion is that neither Mehemet Ali has made the proposal or said, peace will prevail.

The blockade of Alexandria, was commenced on the 1st inst. by Admiral Stopford. Several of the Pasha's vessels had been requestered by the British Naval authorities.

Mehemet's fleet (Egyptian and Turkish,) was drawn up in order of battle in the roads of Alexandria.

It is stated as a curious fact that Mehemet Ali, Napoleon Bonaparte, and the duke of Wellington were all born in the same year.

The repeal of the Union between England and Ireland, continued to be violently agitated. A proposition was made at a meeting of the National Repeal Association, in Dublin, for the members to clothe themselves in national manufactures, and to renounce the use of every article that came from England, which was received with loud cheers. O'Connell and his son were as active as ever.

The financial and commercial intelligence is much of the same character as the last. The harvest in England has now no doubt yielded at least an average crop, and the Liverpool Cotton market remains the same in its material features.

Amid the turmoil of foreign politics and the fall of continental funds, American securities have risen. Ohio 103; New York State 99; City 92½. If there occurs a war, American Stocks will be the favorite investment.

There had been no later advices from China or the East Indies.

It affords us pleasure more than we can express, were we inconsequency, to find in a well known political paper sentiments so just and honorable as the following which we copy from the Boston Post a thorough administration paper.

"*Political Toleration.*—It seems incredible that there can be found men in an intelligent community who would proscribe others who differ from them on political questions. One would think that such persons would be spurned from all decent society, as incapable of entertaining one noble sentiment, or feeling one generous emotion. An honest difference of opinion should be respected and not contemned, and none but weak minds and intolerant spirits, would offer to oppose even the utmost freedom of thought and action. But though this is the sentiment of all enlightened and magnanimous members of every political party in this country, yet it is not unfrequent to find partisans so bigoted and narrow minded, as to wish to proscribe their opponents on political subjects. Such persons are short-sighted, or they would not venture to do that which might easily react upon themselves. In this country, proscription and oppression cannot be exercised for a long period; their authors must meet with full retribution."

The Exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports for the week ending the 24 inst. were 4326 bbls of flour, 2862 bushels of grain, 272 hhds and 1,226 barrels of corn meal, 870 bbls rye flour, 28 casks of rice, 355 bbls. and 762 kegs of ship bread, 37 hhds of tobacco, 100 bbls. naval stores, amounting in value to $42,022.

The Village Paper.—We exchange with a number of publications which have their seat in the centre of some county, or in some enterprising village. Christians often feel that they owe sustain the paper published in their vicinity. We like this feeling. Take for instance such a paper as the Plainfield Union, published at Plainfield, New-Jersey. We have never visited the place, but we have formed very pleasing impressions of it, from our acquaintance with that small, but cheerful, sociable, moral, and intelligent publication. Its extracts are evidently meant to do good. Its amusing articles, of which it has a good proportion, are chaste, gentle and lively. Such a paper promotes the mutual interests of its patrons. We have never seen a profane expression in it. This cannot be said even of all religious papers. Such decided reverence for all that is truly sacred, as exhibits itself in that sheet, gives a noble and salutary example.

We were going, however, to add to our first remark, the sentiment that all Christians are bound to examine the moral tendency of their village papers; and while they encourage that which is correct—positively discourage that which is vicious and anti-Christian.

We are glad that we have so much reason to enjoy these exchanges generally. If the best which we have given above should lead a few parents and Christians in each county, to awake and investigate the matter calmly, and bear their testimony for, or against, as the case truly demands, our suggestion may do considerable good.

The above article is from the New York Evangelist. It is indeed encouraging to us to meet with a kind of approbation that we most value, from such a source. the Evangelist being one of the most influential, widely-circulated, and deservedly pious journals in the United States.—Certainly, we have always endeavored to make the Union influential only for good, and though entirely unexpected, it is highly gratifying that our course is appreciated, in the manner above expressed, by one whose opinion on such a subject is worth as much as that of *any other*; and though it may look something like self-praise, we could not forbear giving the article an insertion, that our readers might know in what estimation the Union is held elsewhere.

We consider this a good opportunity to call upon the people of the place for a more general support. If, as is above stated, our paper is calculated to do good, and to make the good of other places think well of our village, we think it ought to be more extensively circulated,—or at least, that *all* in the place should give us their patronage; then, would we give them a much better paper than we now do. Generally the more vicious and worthless a paper is, the more is it circulated, but surely such should not be the case in a place like this. We respectfully ask, then, that the good and influential of the place see to it, that the Union is supported,—lest they have no paper at all here, or one that they ought not to encourage. We would also take this occasion to state that there are quite a number here who have done very much for us, we could not ask them to do more,—but there are many of a different character, of whom we would ask the favor of their patronage, and we will endeavor to deserve it.

☞ The Whigs have carried Maryland by considerable majorities.

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and an amount equal to the surplus now standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums afore-mentioned. And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of Interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

Oct. 9th, 1840. 195 6w

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on Monday, the 19th inst, a Heavy Lot of Timber and Wood, standing on the Terrill Farm, one Five Acre Lot, the balance to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at P. M. Conditions and attendance by STEPHEN VAIL.

Pocket-Book Lost!

LOST on Saturday the 10th inst. either in the cars from Elizabethtown to Plainfield, or in stepping from the cars and walking through Cherry-st. to Sweeney and French's Mill, a small brown pocket-book, containing, 1st, Two notes of hand endorsed Sam. L. Dunfield, 4 and 6 months from Oct. 1st, 1840, each for $156.24. 2d, A Certificate for 50 Shares in the North American Trust and Banking Co. And 3d, 295 in New York Bank Notes.

Any one returning said Pocket-Book and contents to the Post Office, Plainfield, will be suitably rewarded.

Oct. 10th, 1840.

Prices Cecbrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Osborn & Wilson, $6,50: James Leonard, Miss Bragg, 1,70: J. C. Ayers, 1,47; Rev. G. E. Brown 1,25; Dennis Coles, Esq. 1,00; John Boice, ,75; G. Littell, ,75; John Simpson, ,50.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. Patrick Clark, of Clinton, Hunterdon county, to Miss Martha Moore, of Rahway.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON'S store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz:

Fine White Ticking, Red and White Flannel,
Unbleached Sheetings, Canton Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Shirtings, Buffalo Cloth,
7-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,
A Splendid variety of Worsted Yarning,
First rate Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Hayvanna and Orleans Sugars,
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.

Oct. 10, 1840.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single. for cash, Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call.

Also, Harrisons Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries,—all of which they will sell so low as Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840 AYRES & DUNN.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 193 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, and will set them at Pac ory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Oct. 1st, 1840.

Asna Agen,
Samuel M. Bergh,
James Bishop,
Marshall Conant,
Jonathan Cory,
Jonathan Codrington,
Jonathan H. Curtis,
James Dayell,
Samuel Dewser,
Reuben Dunn,
Randolph Drake,
William Frazee,
Asa Freeman,
David S. Garrison,
John Hayword,
Martin Holton,
Theophilus Jones,
George P. Jackson,
Michel O'Keily,

Alpha Layton,
Albert Marsh,
Isaac L. Moore,
Mary E. Mullhon,
Benjamin Moffett,
Daniel Osborn,
Maryan Ayres,
James W. Ryno,
Julia Smith,
Christopher Stewart,
Samuel Shotwell,
Julia Titus,
Elijah Titus,
Jacob Vouchees, 2,
Manning Vesnale,
Samuel S. Winterstein,
Joseph Willcox,
Cornelius Williamson,
Jane Young.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business in Plainfield, will now sell his remaining Stock, consisting principal y of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost for Cash.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice.

August 10, 1840. tf D. LENOX.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY, AND HARNESS,

All in good Order, FOR SALE, Low, and on Reasonable Terms.

Apply at this Office.

Sept. 14th, 1840. (91 tf)

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 14, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $95. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two *sessions*, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exercise shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of *New Jersey*, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, that will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap f r Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price. WALTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840 91

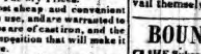
N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



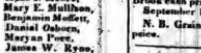
For Boundbrook, from New York.

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Laing, in the Baking Business, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for payment.

JACKSON POUND,
JOHN W. LAING.

Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 91 3w

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy.
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including *tuition*, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its creation. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's, Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 179 6m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad-Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety, &c. &c.—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and a good fash on. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 174 tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office, a small Book entitled "The Christian Biography," translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations. Eighty thousand and interesting work, of over 100 pages! We have seen it, at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it reach many. *Advocate.*

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured and now as a assortment of CUSTOMER'S Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which is offered for sale Cheap for Cash, and in exchange for Country Produce taken at the highest cash prices.

The Subscriber would return thanks for such a custom as for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1839. 72 tf

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE, of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per half ounce.

Ointments of North and South America!

To *Louis Otton Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honor of adding a NEW and *PRECIOUS DOCTRINE* to the science of *Medicine* —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by nine-ty *per cent* the faculty, (of which he too is a humble member,) he proves to be as well founded on truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are reposed the lives of *thousands*, and which, to-day and hereafter challenges his opponents to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude, of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat every gastly claim for it, much a title, since it has signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine so efficacious as to have called all the demons in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it out the *Conqueror of Pestilence*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of Providence—a medicine which has wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers, by which means they often overcome the fears of the timorous, and change despondency into hope, sick soon into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the combined wealth of the universe, and some which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a trans-cendent power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy, for consumption solely, is possessed of a marvelous influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, as they are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the dose to be regulated according as the child is a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third DOLLARS" ($3.50) *per ounce.*

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well acquainted, by our course, we may forbid the Sale, Use or Gift of Goelicke's Sanative, by his honorable members, *who are misinformed by selfish motives.* Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's doctrine, we feel happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him to the highest contempt, and looked upon him as possessing but to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against our will for it, and, from our own knowledge of curacy merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now desire to our humble duty to the expense of our self-interest, publicly to declare this article of curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the Sanative, or this herbal medicine, has swallowed up in our admiration of its wonderful powers, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it, as a compound remedy, the wonder of our whole of time, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe it to be a direct blessing to the human race professional, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent outbreak of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it possesses all its great virtues, and we do, in testimony, *for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.*

HERMAN CTMULLER, M. D.
WALTER KAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WEBNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATE.

Penn Grove, Cumberland Co., Me., Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Norton, who has been in a debilitated state of health for some years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and considers it a valuable medicine. He has also given over to all who know him to be in a consumptive condition, confined to his room and nearly to his bed, and who are now able to ride out and work by the use of the Sanative, and who is able to ride for a number of miles per day this summer.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

Penn J. Ethan Ely, Esq. Montreal, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this vicinity, who has been afflicted with a severe cough, a pressing shortness of breath, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative, at the limit he purchased it by medicine he was very feeble, unable to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to ride about and does work by the use of it.

Yours, &c. J. LEFEBURE.

MILTON T. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or by bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1839.

Hat Ribbons,

A Few pieces of Fashionable Hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings,

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas,

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools for finishing.

Also, an other building now occupied as a store shop. Plainfield, Feb. 20th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd, late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment thereof, and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 23, 1840.

Just Received,

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Gold Satin, Bl. de. Monseline de laine, and Gold Cord. The most fashionable styles. Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear; also, Hat Trimmings of the latest fashion, and many other articles too numerous, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few bushels of Timothy Seed.

May 11th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. to order, and warranted to fit, at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. B. DUNN.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty-second day of *June*, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Sketches, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Sketches of Literary characters—Copious items of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions of the Fine Arts, together with the usual notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and its Votaries—Anecdotes of the Stage—Original Poetry, new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, and whatever may be important to Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Race, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second of the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are executed either for framing or for port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating the events in the history of this country, that are every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, and every other subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful periodical will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent disappointment to those who may wish to be supplied with the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in the United States. It never contains a more variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an invaluable work of reference, and an eastern imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, guitar, harp, and other instruments, all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, and abroad, in every city of the United States and Europe we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

The following engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious inchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general term, we shall never insist on our name a due proportion of space for the original communications of our friends, and we hope that the Mirror may long flourished as a favorite journal.

In entering the new volume, we feel confident of the support of our patrons to carry on the work with spirit, and to increase the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its friends and patrons could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Beekman street, on Ann near Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the finest paper, with new type, from the establishment of the late celebrated type founder, Thomas Rae, Esq., for the publication of the Mirror, and is embellished with splendid copper engravings, and a variety of wood cuts, and contains, at the end of the year, a splendid title page and table of contents for the whole volume, suitable for binding. The terms are Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or before the first number is delivered. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications for publication to be addressed to the editor. Newspapers containing the Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the work one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post-paid, and the

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the Term of April last, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

All the Real Estate of Sarah C. Frazee,

dec'd, in the township of Warren, in said county, on one quarter of a mile from South Plains on the Union Village, situate within one mile of the Scotch Plains Meeting House, consisting of a small

Frame Dwelling House, and Lot of Land. Condition on the day of sale.

DENNIS COLES,
GEORGE BROWN, } Commissioners.
EZRA WILCOX,

May 18th, 1840. 17 4 2m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in South Plains also two in Plainfield. Inquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Nov. 23d, 1839. 20 tf

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business on the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act specially on the blood, but also on the whole system. Many eminent physicians, and amongst others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, which is characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Peters Pills have one decided advantage over most nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this difference only, that it is to that the latter is in disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between the stomach and the blood, and the nutritious matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no proper prescription can be made, but they are all gathered together by the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge *in favor of his pills*, namely—their unconditional freedom of use, and perfect independence of diet which questioned of use, and perfect independence of diet which questioned by the sick, is easier to swallow than any medicine "than any that has been heretofore invented." These happy attributes are procured by his peculiar process for the extraction of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am decidedly opposed to quacks in general, to the introduction of our curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who sought such, I unauthorized terry them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic in certain and efficient, and at the same every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

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The following engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious inchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general term, we shall never insist on our name a due proportion of space for the original communications of our friends, and we hope that the Mirror may long flourished as a favorite journal.

In entering the new volume, we feel confident of the support of our patrons to carry on the work with spirit, and to increase the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its friends and patrons could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Beekman street, on Ann near Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the finest paper, with new type, from the establishment of the late celebrated type founder, Thomas Rae, Esq., for the publication of the Mirror, and is embellished with splendid copper engravings, and a variety of wood cuts, and contains, at the end of the year, a splendid title page and table of contents for the whole volume, suitable for binding. The terms are Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or before the first number is delivered. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications for publication to be addressed to the editor. Newspapers containing the Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the work one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post-paid, and the

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Loco Foco Matches.

WARRANTED equal to any, for sale at the store of

William B. Gaston, Ferdinand Van Derveer, and James Taylor, Esquires,

Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Somerset.

Notice

IS Hereby given, that on Application to us by John Bunge, of the County of Essex, who claims an undivided one-fifth part of all that tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the county of Somerset, near the Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, late the property of Lara Weeden dec'd, and containing about twenty-five acres of Land, and Meadow, which Lara Weeden by his last will and testament duly executed, did devise unto his wife Mary Weeden during her natural life, and after her decease, the said Lara Weeden directed that the said Land should be sold and the proceeds thereof be divided among his children, and whereas the said John Bunge, has represented to us that he has purchased the right of the said Mary Weeden, and that the said Land has not been sold, and that the said Mary Weeden refuses to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Co-Parceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed November 11, 1795.

Given under our hands, at Bridgewater aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, *eighteen hundred and forty.*

WILLIAM DAYTON,
FERDINAND VAN DERVEER,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds; and for Sale cheap. D. LENOX.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Post, Pot, Foolscap, Ruled do., at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

GOOD ASSORTMENT of BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, course and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Sand Boxes, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SLATE PENCILS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers.—Writing Ink,Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—*Olney's Do and Atlas,*
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic,
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spellieng,
Foster's Geometry, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments,
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historie de Sacre, and Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables in French, with plates,
Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Love and Duty, by Mrs. Sigourney,
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Hoars, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Cumbe on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Burk's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Burder's Oriental Customs,
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Gronshaw's France—Greece—England
Bogue's Essay on Divine Authority,
Fowler's Self-Interpreting Bible,
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted—Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Baxter's Saint's Rest—Guild's Book on the soul.
Moore's Nails Resolu,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Burton on the Will—Mc Dermott, Jr. Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History—with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Paxton's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Pictorial Bible—Parlor Bible—Family Bible,
Charlotte Temple.—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Abuses and Medicine.—Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of George Latimer, with Plates
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Jay's Review—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Witherforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Burton on the Slave Trade,—Burton's Views
Burton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's Views
Poetical works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 2 vols
Mrs. Child's Letters, &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B Treadwell, of Rochester,

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual price.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Family Physician,
Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crouch on the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children,
Bridgeport's Dream—Selim; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Power of Sons Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR ALL CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Blank Bonds to Assignees.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Belts. A Full and Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Spirits Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman* by note or book account are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B Ayres since the 20th of January ast, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.

April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres.*

Wide Awake!

THE subscriber wishes quietly to inform the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has a good Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and will be happy to accommodate his patrons with them quite as low as can otherways be purchased. Those who wish to buy will do well to call and see for themselves. A few articles with their present prices may be mentioned:—Sugars, 4s.—5s. 6d. and 6s.

Coffee, 9d. 10d. and 1s.—Molasses, 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d

Lard 1s.—Butter, 1s. 3d.—Candles, 13s. and 16d.

Flour, and Meal, of different kinds constantly on hand

A few pieces of handsome Cloths, very low, as well as many other articles.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Likewise I would wish all those having any accounts against me to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to make payments at the earliest convenience, as a little money at this time would be very acceptable, as my capital is quite small, and short accounts make long friends.

Jan. 27, 1840. SAMUEL S. POUND.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by *Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers,* for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles, comprising a variety of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself that he can sell Goods as low and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES; Heavy Gros Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Gloves and silk, at 1s. 1d. to 3s. D. LENOX.

PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered as the pioneer of the work. The first years publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to render the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the principal of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other country on earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per pound, and its low cost is from Fifty Dollars and Fifty Cents; also that the Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of cocoons, leaving a net profit per acre of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 100 to 200 lbs. of silk every year, with out any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, worth $25 to $40 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every for me's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to enter into the business of the American Silk Society was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c., besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country ought to subscribe, as every dollar will, be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a neat and elegant cover.

Terms.—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and as we never will issue work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the first year.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! look out! Look out! for an infamous knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who has formerly a Baptist Preacher, and who now goes to the citizens of Monmouth county in the "Reverend Imposter." This soulless villain, who was dismissed from her pulpit some time since, for imposing *secondhand, to new readers* a sermon of Stillingfleet's on, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago this Secondrel wrote to the Subscriber, in Boston, and wished to be appointed as a agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his despraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered a nother lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion he to the design of his supplying for an agency for one of the above facts, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver was impiously and murderously selling, to his friends, a worthless medicine.—A Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling dollars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is no danger of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Peddar, or Traveling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to have it with any pretended authority from Goelicke. Every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the Sacred Agent, and receives he medicine *directly from* the depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate notice, by having this notice inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Swindler, he desires that a copy of each paper may be forwarded him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository
Foster, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 152 Washington st

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1840. Number 108.

M. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid after three months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable, invariably. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for it, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.

Communications if long to insure insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received for Saturday and Sunday's issue, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the usual branches of a thorough English Education. To the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care is bestowed on the moral and literary good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Parents and others may rest perfectly assured that the morals of children will be safe, and every precaution will be made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without prejudicing the peculiar doctrines of any one class of christians.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each commence each year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—another on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $120 a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. All extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked on the inside of the owners name.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as must depend on the family of the principal, is open to those who board with them, of all classes, and on such terms, as to afford a prompt and cheerful admission to every relation of the institution; and the public may rest assured that incapable, indocile, or unwriggable boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southwest brink of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of the erection. Its airy rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 30, 1840.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the month time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS &c. &c. done in the best manner, at the same, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the Plainfield Union. A share of patronage solicited by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1840.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys at their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its successful conducting, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as sufficient grounds for recreation. These laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons in such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, that will enable them to write with facility and elegance; that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the first part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Teas, Toilet, Cosmetics, for Cleansing Silk, Cotton or Woollen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Trustrum Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

IT APPEARING to this Court by the petition of the said Administratrix, that the personal estate and debts of said deceased are insufficient to pay the debts, and that it is necessary for the payment thereof that the real estate of said deceased be sold; and that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his funeral debts, and prayeing a sale of the Court in the premises—The Court therefore ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why an order of the Court for the sale of said deceased's real estate in the County of Essex, should not be made as will pay his said debts.

A true extract from the record.

Attest JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would inform inhabitants and the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, which shall be faithfully executed and punctually attended to.

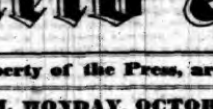
CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 12, 1840. 93 3w

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM-Refined Candy, a good assortment, just Received at the Depot. D. LUNOX.

POETICAL



From the British Magazine.

Autumnal Hymn.

The leaves around us falling,
Are preaching of decay,
The hollow winds are calling—
"Come, pilgrim, come away!"
The day in night declining
Says I must too decline
The year its bloom resigning—
Its lot foreshadows mine!

The light my path surrounding,
The loves to which I cling,
The hopes within me bounding,
The joys that round me wing—
All, all, like stars at even,
Just gleam and shoot away,
Pass on before to Heaven,
And chide at my delay.

The friends gone there before me
Are calling me from high,
And happy angels o'er me
Tempt sweetly to the sky.
"Why wait," say they, "and wither,
"Mid scenes of death and sin!
O rise to glory hither,
And find true life begin!"

I hear the invitation,
And fain would rise and come,
A sinner to salvation,
An exile to his home;
But while I here must linger,
Thou, thou, let all I see,
Point on with faithful finger,
To Heaven, O Lord and Thee!

VARIETY.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

Sovereign Remedy for Church-Sleepers.

As I am sadly pestered, occasionally, during my devotional exercises, by persons snoring, or making use with their heads; I send you a short narrative from the Christian Guardian, published at Toronto. By inserting it you will please your neighbor to edification,"—and probably may remind some of your readers that the ancient heathen shipmaster's query and admonition to the runaway prophet: Jonah, i, 6, is not less applicable to dull folks of the present generation.—What meanest thou, O sleeper? Arise, and call upon thy God.

"Mr. ——, a man possessed of much native wit, and, which is of much more importance, a deeply imbued with the spirit of his Master.—For many years he has been a worthy and active member of the Church; and often during that period, like many of his brethren, has he most been pained by witnessing the apathy and indifference of churchsleepers. In the Wesleyan Chapel at N., the evil was exceedingly prevalent, and appeared to be on the increase, when the following incident transpired, which had a most salutary effect in banishing sleep from the house of God:

On a summer's evening—soon as the preliminaries to preaching had been performed, and the text duly announced by the minister, a young gentleman might have been seen placing himself in the most comfortable situation imaginable, both as superintendent and enjoy a profound sleep. Nothing rather suitable for the occasion were given that the said *gent'man*, whom we shall call, for *sim'plicity's sake*, Mr. V., appeared to be in the arms of Morpheus lacked. The eye of Mr. V. fell upon him, and ever and anon was turned from the preacher to the sleeper and from the sleeper to the preacher, with mingled feelings of pity and regret. This matter continued, until the sudden cessation of preaching—or the preparations for the collection—both awoke A., who instantly gazed around him when Mr. V. approached with the box, to receive the collection. As the box passed towards the further end of the pew, he gracefully bowed, it passed down again—again he nodded. Mr. V. still presented the box before him, A. took no notice. It was brought closer towards the sleepy hearer—and again he bowed. This got seemingly Mr. V., he shook the box a little, the easier measured to the cheek of A. as he audibly answered to so pressing a demand, "I have nothing!"

"Have nothing! Have nothing!" exclaimed Mr. V. with surprise—"Why! What do you mean?"

The color deepened as in the hearing of a number of his fellow clerks and others, he replied, "I have nothing with me."

The astonishment of Mr. V. appeared to heighten as he replied, "Nothing with you! Have you not? And do you mean, and with perfect complacency take up your lodging here, and never think of paying for it? Do you think you can afford to erect so comfortable a building and keep it in proper repair—warm and clean—for the accommodation of the public, and persons be permitted to come here and sleep, and pay nothing for it? We can't afford it, we can't afford it. You'll mind now, will you?" And when you come here again, bring something with you to pay for your lodgings."

This had the desired effect and never since—as far as we can learn—has A. or his associates ever made the house of God a *lodging house*.

There is more than one comfortable building kept in proper repair, neat and clean, transformed into a lodging house, by persons who pay nothing for it, in the city of New York.

WIDE AWAKE.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us.—For God to dwell in man, is to fulfil the stipulation of the New Covenant, which is of the following tenor: "I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts; and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people. I will dwell in them and walk with them; I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." Does the reader inquire, if God dwells in him? Let him answer such another question: Do you love your fellow men? Christian men with a love of complacency, all men with a love of benevolence? To this test is the question brought by the beloved disciple in the words now above quoted. If we love one another God dwelleth in us. Why? Because if we have such a affection, practical mutual love we know that something supernatural has been wrought within us. A divine agency has been operating on our hearts. Something naturalato us has been overcome or removed; the malevolent tendencies of our nature have been arrested and their power weakened. Something holy and of heavenly origin has been communicated. The tyrant and exclusive passion of selfishness has been dethroned—driven from its strong hold of the heart, "by the expulsive power of a new affection."

But in applying this test, let us not deceive ourselves. Let it be considered whether our love for Christians and for all mankind has encountered one decisive trial. There is often a latent misanthropy within us, which we do not suspect, that our indifference to have not arisen, which are united to drive it out. Had it been roused by provocation, by opposition, by injuries done to our reputation, our feelings, or our interest? And has it survived this trial, not only undiminished, but with an augmentation of strength and fervor? If so, it is of the right kind; it resembles that of our divine Master for us. God recommendeth his love to us, in that while we were enemies Christ died for us.—*Christian Mirror.*

Importance of Individual Action.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Chronicle, that, at an association meeting lately held in that city, the Rev Dr. Beecher related the following circumstance, being a beautiful illustration of the importance of individual action—and showing that in our republican country, although it is only the mass when acts through the laws, it is the individual which moves the mass.

He said he had a dream, which, like other dreams, did not wholly explain itself, and in which some of the natural objects had power of speech. He was traveling near the sources of the Mesonguebelle, and, in passing over a rough country, at every short distance, met a little stream, which he could step over, but all of them were going the same way. At last he asked one where he was going; "Why," replied she, "little rill," "I am going to New Orleans." I heard the people there would want great rain, a thousand miles long and fifteen hundred feet wide, and I am going to help make it." "And pray what can you do? I can step over you." What can you do?" "I don't know what I can do; but I shall be there." And so saying it hurried on.

He came to another, and asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on to add to the great canal, by which the steamships of the West, with their heavy burdens, were to be transported. On the heads of the Alleghany, the Scioto, and the Mississippi, he found thousands more of little streams, hurried on by the same impulse, and which while he yet spoke to them, passed out of sight. None knew what he could do, but all were determined to do something. He passed on, till he came to the mighty Mississippi, and there he found the canal was made!

Such is the noble steam-ships ride proudly on its surface, and as its waters diminished, they were again replenished to the brim, by every mountain spring and every stream. Thus do the little rills make the stream, the stream the river, till the united watered the whole pour on their way rejoicing, to the glorious ocean. So is man to the mass, and the mass to the grand tide of human affairs. Each little mortal would find many enough to go on something in making up the mighty stream of human events, as it rolls on to the ocean of eternity.

Exciting Incident.—We saw a letter within a few days, written by a young lady who, not many weeks since, was journeying from this place to the West. It relates a very exciting occurrence which took place on board the steamboat in which she was a passenger, and of which she was an eye-witness. In passing down the Mississippi, our narrator was summoned from the cabin by alarming shrieks and piteous lamentations on deck. On going up she found that a young lady had fallen overboard, and the boat in its progress was fast leaving her behind. A gentleman on board immediately divested himself of part of his clothing, and sprang into the water. He reached the drowning person, and upheld her in the water until a small boat came to the rescue of both. The young lady, thus snatched from a sudden death, was the daughter of an elderly gentleman who was on board the boat—strangers, neither of whom could speak English. On reaching the deck, and recovering from her fright, she passionately embraced her deliverer, and bestowed him after kissing him, as the only way she could express her gratitude and thankfulness; while the father rushing from the cabin, eagerly proffered him a roll of bills. These being refused, he ran to the cabin and returned with a bag of gold which he likewise pressed upon his acceptance—but could effect either or daughter be made to understand, or feel satisfied why the proffered reward would not be accepted.—*Salem Observer.*

Advice to Parents.—Parents should secure the earliest opportunity to get the mastery of the will. The very first time, at whatever age, children manifest temper, and set up their will, they should be calmly but firmly reasoned. It matters not how young they are. If they manifest a disposition to obtain a thing by crying, or in any way insisting upon having their will, the parent should at once adopt some method of steadily and perseveringly opposing their will in that particular. To press the hand upon them and hold them still when they are struggling to get up, or even to let them lie and scream is vastly better than to yield any point to them when their spirit is stirred, and their will is stubborn.

Parents should begin at the outset to get the mastery over the will and then keep it. The most excellent and uniform perseverance is essential to retaining the mastery of their will. I have always observed that a person whose will has not been early subdued and kept under, are either never converted, or if hopefully converted make but little progress in piety. I have had so much opportunity of making observation in this respect, that if I find a person lingering under conviction, and finding it very difficult to submit to God, I find him grieving and quenching the Holy Spirit; and if converted, given to perpetual backsliding. I often make the remark, and with scarcely a solitary exception, find that parental authority has never had a thorough influence over him—that his will was not early subdued, and ever after, while in a state of minority, kept in a state of unjustified submission and obedience.—*Rev. C. G. Finney.*

Close Shaving.—Under this head, the Boston Mercantile Journal relates a curious anecdote (entitled to full credence) of a gentleman of respectable standing in that city. It appears that he had for many years rented a house of a widow lady, who boarded with him during that period. Her board bill was presented every quarter and settled. She occasionally was absent on visits to her friends, but never asked or received any deduction for board during such periods. She had also nursed him with much kindness and affection in sickness. A few days since her quarter's board bill was presented with an additional amount for the days board. As the lady had had no friends visiting her during the last three months, she very properly requested an explanation of the item, which was promptly given—"You know," said the devoted worshipper of dollars and cents, "that since you have boarded with me, I have uniformly charged you each quarter for only 13 weeks' board, which would give only 364 days in the year—whereas we all know that a year consists of 365 days. Consequently, in the course of 4 years, you have received 3 days board, for which you have never paid a farthing! It also should not be forgotten that the present year is leap year—and this makes exactly the four days!"

The Dominions of the Vice Roy of Egypt.—The extent of territory under the dominion of Mehemet Ali, is almost unknown in England. It far exceeds that of the mother country, and if again added to the Turkish Empire, would make it a more cumbrous machine than it was before; for people and territories that never acknowledged the Sultan or Mahometanism, have been subjugated, and are now ruled by the Egyptian Viceroy. He wrung Egypt from the Porte and has added to it the whole of Syria, a great part of Asia Minor, as far as where the Euphrates enters the Persian Gulf; in all the Arabian Peninsula, except Muscat; in Nubia, Abyssinia, the whole Ethiopian, with the plains of Sennaar, Kordofan, and so far as the foot of civilized man has followed the various wandering of the Blue and White Nile, Mehemet Ali's power is more or less acknowledged. The extensive borders of the Red Sea, even beyond the Straits of Babelmandel, to the confines of Persia and the Indian Sea, with Candia, and the whole upper border of the Mediterranean, are now included in his dominions; and the great named tribes of the Bedaween of Petra, and from Bagdad to Medina, with a few exceptions own him for a prince. All this, greater even than the mighty empire of Sesostris, was conquered, and is now governed by the orphan boy, whose precarious living was at one time gained by the buttering of tobacco, but who now fills the throne of the Pharaohs, and wields the sceptre of Zinobia.—*Wilde's Narrative.*

A New Drink.—"Mr. Guzzlefaction, I have discovered a new drink for you; suppose you try a little?" "Well, I don't care if I do—(drinks.) It hasn't got a very bad taste to it; but, if my memory serves me right, it is what they call water. I recollect drinking some of the same down I was a lad."

Idle people take the most pains.

A Royal Favorite in favor of our Educational Institutions.—It has been found as well as seen by the following letter from Mr. Perkins, which we find in this morning's N. Y. Observer:

We have recently had fresh occasion to recognise the ill-rose guidance in us and our missions in the arrest here of Prince Mahé Kasimow Mourza, as governor of the province of Oorooomiah. The Persian Prince, you may recollect, has shown himself a warm friend to our educational object, ever since we first opened our Seminary in this city, and his prompt decision to all or most the trouble has in reader us unmanned and unreasonable assistance.

The prince is very intelligent for an Asiatic, having a good knowledge of French and a tolerable knowledge of our own language. He is at present pursuing the English studies under the instruction of a member of our mission. Last summer he visited the king of Persia, at Teheran; and not only conducted himself in the most correct manner, but succeeded in so far gaining the confidence of his royal father as to procure from him a royal firman in favor of our educational operations.

Below I send you a literal translation of this document, supposing that your readers may be gratified with its proof as an evidence of the persecution and discouragement in our work, which the great Head of our race is causing to us, in this dark, benighted land. And while we look on a portion of the Poet is as unfamiliar with the English government as any wrong influences we have been mentioned to rely for even personal security.

Your readers are, I doubt not, sufficiently acquainted with Persian rhetoric, rightly to understand and appreciate the hyperbolical and pompous style of the firman. Its royal sentiments, amid all an array of imposing epithet and bombastic flourishes, is efficient proof that in this our labors, so far, are cordially laid to protection sufficient to ensure the general respect and confidence and affording a encouragement to parents at all classes to attend our schools.

"*In the Name of God, lofty in exaltation.*"

[Royal Seal placed here contains as follows:]

The Almighty God! Mohammed Shah, the Arbiter and Master of crown and signet hath come! The light of the realm and of nations,—the banner of laws and religion hath come!

In the name of the Almighty God!

The command to be obeyed by the world. It is this:—That the high in stations, quick in understanding, the noble, the partisans of intelligence and dignity, of the friends of exaltation and greatness, the greatest of Christian Priests, and the highest of the perfect followers of Jesus, Mr. Perkins, who has labored with inestimable kindness for the sake of the high and refulgent King of kings;—for the purpose of gratifying and exalting him (Mr. P—,) let him know, that in accordance with a representation to His refulgent and fortunate Majesty by His beloved and exalted uncle, Malek Kasem Mirza, that the said —— has, in accordance with his calling and inclination, been, in the country of Oorooomiah, established a school, and has been with the most assiduous care and attention engaged in the instruction of children, and the education of the young and the diffusion of science and knowledge,—these are the reasons of the manifestations of the graciousness of the king of kings to the said "high in stations." And it is from the abundance of the graciousness of the king of kings may be displayed to exalt and honor him, that this auspicious command is given.

It is requisite that the said "high in stations," increase his attention and instruction of the young, and that with even greater zeal than ever, he teach them the science of history, geography, geometry and mathematics. And in the performance of these services His Majesty's gracious-ness and favor will rest upon him.

Written on the 27th day of Ervel Rabbaeool, in the year 1255.

"The King's auspicious seal hath reached this [the *prime minister.*]

Test of Employments.—It is related of a celebrated play actor, that he had retired from the stage in the midst of his popularity, and thereby occasioned great dissatisfaction to those to whose pleasure he had administered. *A friend remonstrated with him;* nay, it is believed a deputation waited upon him to request him to return again to the stage. Mark his striking reply: "I feel that there must be a gap between the stage and death."

This reply furnishes a convenient means of testing the suitableness of any employment for men who are hastening to eternity. Is our employment one in which we may safely die?—And if there must be a gap between it and the grave, we cannot be too early in commencing the *gap.*—*Puritan.*

The Irish.—Cheering news is pouring in upon us respecting the Irish in our own country.—They are "showing that they are neither without intelligence or forgetful of sweet bonds."—At Pottsville there is a fine movement well sustained, 1900 have received the pledge. An excellent society has been formed at Albany, on the principle of abstaining from all kinds of intoxicating drinks. The pledge extends to one year, when it is to be offered for renewal. The *Rev. J. A. Schneider is President. Already they* have 500 members. Nathan Crosby, Esq., Writes us June 19, that "there is great enthusiasm at Lowell, 50 took the pledge last Sabbath, and it is expected as many more will take it next Sabbath. The Irish come out well to hear Mr. Stewart. *Last night we had a meeting of great* interest at South Boston. We intend now to go through the city, (aking Father Mathew's likeness, speeches, progress, in a tract along with us. A new temperance world has broken upon us, and shall we not labor when a nation is born in a day? We *hope soon for a good temperance* movement in this city; and bid the sons of Erin God speed in all their efforts to save themselves and their country from ruin. On Sunday, the 28th ult., sermons on temperance were preached in four of the Catholic churches in Philadelphia, and more than 1,000 came forward and took the pledge of total abstinence. Bishop Hughes will preside and deliver an address through the State.—*Jour. Temp. Union.*

Hymn on Death.

Child of mortality, whence comest thou? why is thy countenance cast, and why are those eyes red with weeping?

I have seen the rose in its beauty; it opened its leaves in the morning sun. I passed, it was drying upon its stalk, the grace of the form of it was gone, and its loveliness was vanished away; the worm was feeding in the midst of it, and it lay withering on the ground, and no one gathered them again.

A stately tree grew on the plain; its branches were covered with verdure; its boughs spread wide, and made a goodly shadow: the axe was laid to a strong pillar; the roots were hewn from the ground. I returned; the verdure was stripped by the east wind; the branches were lopped away by the axe; the worm had begun its way into the trunk, and the he it there was decayed—a multitude had fell on the ground.

I have seen the serpent sporting in the sunshine and darting along the ground, their wings glistering with gold and purple; their bodies shone like the green emerald they were more numerous than I could count; they were quicker than my eyes could glance. I returned, they were brushed into the pool; they were perished with the evening breeze; the swallow had devoured them; the lizard had eaten them; there were none found of so great a multitude.

I have seen man in the pride of his strength, his cheeks glowing with beauty, his limbs were full of activity he leaped, he walked, he ran, he rejoiced in that he was more excellent than them. I returned; he lay still and cold on the bare ground: his feet could no longer move, nor his hands stretch themselves out; his life was departed from him, and the breath out of his nostrils; therefore I weep for death is in the world; the spoiler is among the works of God; all that is made must be destroyed; all that is born must die—let me alone for I will weep yet longer.—*Mrs. Barbauld.*

The Supreme Power.

"It has been as beautifully as truly said that the wickedest astronomer is mad." The same remark might with equal force and justice be applied to the subtlest geologist. Of all the sciences, never started, none more extravagant can be named, than that the grand and far-reaching researches and discoveries of geology are hostile to the spirit of religion. They seem to us, on the very contrary, to lead the inquirer step by step, into the immediate presence of that tremendous Power, which could alone produce, and can alone account for the primitive convulsions of the Globe, of which the proofs are graven in characters of fire, on the sides of its bare and closed piercing mountains, or are wrought into the very substance of the strata that compose its surface and which are also, day by day, and hour by hour, at work to feed the fires of the volcano, to put forth its molten tides or to compound the salubrious elements of the mineral fountains, which spring in a thousand vallies. In gazing at the starry heavens, all glorious as they are, we sink under the awe of their magnitude, the mystery of their secret and hidden influences, the bewildering conception of their distances.—Sense and science are at war. The sparkling gem, that glitters on the brow of night is converted by science into a mighty orb—the source of light and heat, the centre of attraction, the sun of a system like our own. The beautiful planet which lingers in the western sky, when the sun has gone down, or heralds the approach of the coming day, with mild and lovely beams seem to shed a spirit of tranquility, not vanished with sadness, not far removed from devotion, into the very heart of him who wanders forth in solitude to behold it—is in the contemplation of science a cold-wrapt sphere, a world of rugged mountains and stormy deep. We study, we reason, we calculate. We climb the giddy scaffold of induction, up to the very stars. We borrow the wings of boldest analysis, and flee to the upper most parts of creation, and then shutting our eyes on the radiant points that twinkle in the vaults of night, the well constructed mind sees opening before it, in mental vision, the stupendous mechanism of the heavens. Its planets swell into worlds. Its crowded stars recede, expand, become central suns, and we hear the rush of the mighty orbs that circle round them: the bands of Orion are loosed, and the sparkling rays which twinkle each one on his belt are resolved into floods of light, streaming from system to system, across the illimitable pathway of the outer heavens. The conclusions which we reach, are oppressively grand and sublime; the imagination sinks under them; the truth is too vast, too remote from the premises, from which it is deducted; and man, poor, frail man, sinks back to the earth and signs to worship again, with the innocence of a child or Chaldean shepherd, the quiet and beautiful stars, as he sees them in the simplicity of sense.—*Edward Everett.*

Wolves.—Wolves hunt with great cunning, and concert warlike stratagems. A gentleman walking in the fields, perceived a wolf who seemed to be watching a flock of sheep. He told the shepherd, and advised him to set his dog on him. "Not so," answered the shepherd; "yonder wolf is there only to divert my attention and another wolf lurking on the other side, only watches the moment when I shall let loose my dog upon this, to carry off one of my sheep." The gentleman wishing to be satisfied of the fact promised to pay for the sheep, and the thing happened just as the shepherd had foretold. *Does* not so well concerted a stratagem evidently suppose that the two wolves had agreed together one to show the other to hide himself? and how is it possible to agree in this manner without the aid of speech.

Snow in Quebec.—The Quebec Canadian states that on the 23d ult. the weather was very cold, and that the mountains to the north of that city, were covered with snow.

The Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad Company have reduced the fare to $1 between New York and Easton.

The Peru (Indiana) Gazette says that that town was surprised on the people, attempted by the Public Land Sales which was to take place in a few days.

A Whig named Holmes and a Democrat named Gorgins, had a severe fight in Trenton, on the 5th inst., in which the latter lost an ear by biting. Holmes was severely cut in the neck with a knife by some of the bystanders.

The destruction of the Custom-house and her cargo, are to be sued in New London on the 15th inst., by order of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the district of Connecticut. The cargo consists of dry goods, hardware, Crockery, vermicelli, &c. entered for a Spanish market. Also, a mill for grinding sugar cane. This last ought to be purchased for the Colony of Liberia. The captains of the Amistad are or were still at Westville, New Haven, in charge of Mr. Wilcox, U. S. Marshal; and are very comfortably situated. The Court of Errors, the last of the Supreme Court of the United States, who met at Washington in January next. If this result confirms the decision of the Court below, the Africans will be immediately set at liberty.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Population of Charleston, S. C.—According to the census just taken, Charleston contains 12,029 white inhabitants, being an increase over the last ten years of 201. The free colored population is 1,561, being a loss in the same time of 1,045. The slaves amount to 14,053—581 less than in 1830. Total loss of population since 1830—1026.

United States and Portugal.—We are happy to learn, by letters from Lisbon, that a treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded and signed in August last, by Mr. Kavanagh, our Charge d'Affaires, and the Portuguese Plenipotentiary. It is, we believe, the first treaty concluded by the United States with that nation since the days of Queen Anne. Though it has always been a desideratum, and numerous attempts have been made to accomplish an object which cannot but exercise a very beneficial influence upon the intercourse between the two countries.—*Globe.*

The Circuit Court for Somerset county met at Somerville on the 6th inst. The following is the list of the GRAND JURY.

John W. Craig, (foreman,) Peter N. Beekman, (clerk;) Henry Sloan, Martin A. Howell, Clarkson Runyon, John A. Voorhees, Joseph C. Coreill, Abm. Stryker, John H. Voorhees, Abm. I. Van Doran, Henry Wilson, Nehemiah V. Steele, James Staats, Henry Cox, John Melick, Peter Van Deventer, Robert Bedell, John Polhemus, Stelle Randolph, Lyons Tucker, Joshua Doughty.

Unusual Mechanical Genius.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Ledger that there is now on exhibition at the *Franklin Institute, in that city* a large and perfect telescope, the whole of which is the work of a black man, who earns his "daily bread," as a stevedore on the wharves. It is said that he worked at it only at night, when the fatiguing labors of the day were over. Not only the *exterior machinery is his*, but the materials of the glasses and lenses were prepared entirely by the ingenious black.

Oliver Ames, of West Bridgewater, Mass. commenced life by making a dozen shovels, which he took *to market in a wagon.* He now owns three extensive factories at Easton, Braintree and West Bridgewater—employs sixty workmen and has four teams to carry his shovels to Market. His profits are $20,000 annually.

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone—Died, in this city on Saturday, morning last, Mr. William Pierce, aged 96 years. Mr. Pierce was one of the few remaining survivors of the celebrated Boston tea party and was a revolutionary prisoner. He was present at the lecture given by the lamented B. B. *Thatcher* on the subject of throwing the tea overboard a few years since at the Masonic Temple.—He died of old age, under the influences of which, he was supported by the Gospel he had publicly professed.—*Boston Trans.*

Park Theatre.—All the right, title and interest of Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Price in the Park Theatre, including the residence of the lessee, was sold yesterday at public auction, under a Chancery order. It was sold subject to certain dues and liabilities, and was purchased by Mr. Hackett for $200.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

Maine.—The Legislature are in session, deliberating on the new revision of the laws. Several chapters are already passed to be engrossed. The members are in their seats regularly every day, and appear to study the laws as they are read from the chair, with a great deal of diligence and attention. Every one appears to manifest a great degree of solicitude that the laws when revised shall be what the people expect and desire.

The Traveller's Friend.—In Madagascar grows a singular tree, (Urania) which from its property of yielding water is called the Traveller's Friend. It differs from most other trees in having all its branches in one place like the sticks of a fan, or the feathers of a peacock's tail. At the extremity of each branch grows a double leaf several feet in length, which spreads itself out very gracefully. These leaves radiate heat so rapidly after sunset that a copious deposite of dew takes place upon them: soon collecting into drops forms little streams which go down the branches to the trunk. Here it is received into hollow spaces of considerable magnitude one of which is found at the foot of every branch. These branches lie one above the other, alternately, and when a knife, or what is better, a flat piece of stick, (for it is not necessary to cut the tree,) is inserted between the parts which outlay, and slightly draw to one side so as to cause an opening, a stream of water gushes out, as if from a fountain. Hence the appropriate name of "Traveller's Friend."

The Election, in this State, takes place.

For Electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives in the 27th Congress, on the 1st Tuesday and the following Wednesday, in November, the 3d and 4th.

STATE NOMINATIONS, for 1840.

Whig Ticket.

For Congress.—John B. Ayerigg, Bergen; John P. B. Maxwell, Warren; William Halsted, Morris; Joseph F. Randolph, Middlesex; Chs. C. Stratton, Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke, Salem.

For Electors.—Lewis Condict, Cornelius Lupton James Hill, Joseph M. Ryerson, John Runk, Samuel G. Wright, Thomas Newbold, Joshua Townsend.

Administration.

For Congress.—Peter D. Vroom, Somerset; Philemon Dickerson, of Passaic; Phineas B. Kennedy, of Warren; Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth; Wm. R. Cooper, of Gloucester; Joseph Kille, of Salem.

For Electors.—John Depue, Stephen Fairchild John Cassedy, Moses Bigelow, Staats Van Deursen, Wm. H. Sloan, Joseph K. Hulme, Jeremah Stull.

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.

The New Jersey Abolition Nominating Committee recommend the following Tickets:

For Congress.—Charles F. Clark, of Gloucester county; Milton F. Cushing, Somerset; John Grimes, Morris; John Lee, Essex; Alex. H. Freeman, Passaic; John W. Higgins, Hudson.

For Electors.—James Howe, Hudson; Benjamin Crane, Passaic; William Halsey, Essex; Alexander Black, Gloucester; Abraham Miller, Essex; William H. Strader, Sussex.

Mr. Webster and the Hartford Convention.—We have often had occasion to contradict the assertion of Mr. Webster's political opponents that he was connected with the Hartford Convention. In reference to this topic we find the following in the Richmond Whig of Wednesday;

"*Mr. Watkins Leigh, in his speech on Monday* evening, stated some circumstances, which may be interesting to our readers, as the present moment to learn. Mr. Leigh stated that, in the winter of 1814–15, he was at Washington, and lodged at Crawford's Hotel, where were Mr. Webster, *Mr. Mason, of New Hampshire,* Messrs. Gaston and Stanford of North Carolina, and several other members of Congress; that the Hartford Convention was the general subject of conversation; that he remembers perfectly well to have conversed with Mr. Webster *on the subject; that Mr. Webster disapproved* of the Convention as an indiscreet and ill-judged measure, although he did not at all believe that any of its members entertained any purpose of dividing the Union, or any other evil purpose whatever.

Mr. Leigh said he remembered perfectly well that he Mr. Webster, mentioned the names of one or more persons members of the Convention, who, he was persuaded labored rather to allay than increase the excitement then existing in New England and the North.

This simple statement, from an authentic source, on authority no less than the never questioned word of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, will be sufficient to dispel one of the imputations with which the Enquirer has assailed Mr. Webster, and by which it has sought to prejudice the people of Virginia against that eminent citizen.

English Taxation.—We are told by Bulwer, in his work on England, that the taxes in that country amount to just about one-third of the earnings of labor. A skilful mechanic, who *earns £60 sterling a year, or near $300, pays* to the government £20, nearly $100.

A horse in New York on Saturday took a fancy to dance through a grocer's shop window in the Bowery, and succeeded in breaking the whole *sashsaw, and killing himself. He plunged thro'* pushed back, and fell dead on the pavement.

Complimentary.—Amongst the fine cattle and swine recently imported from England by Erastus Corning and Mr. Southam of New York, are a *sow with 8 pigs named Mrs. Trollope!* and a clever Berkshire *Hog* named Capt. Marryat! What's in a name?

Ravages of the Small Pox.—Mr. Grout, a missionary of the American Board, writes from Cape Town, South Africa, under date of May 27th, that the small pox was raging dreadfully there. It was believed that 10,000 persons had already had it, of whom 2000 had died.

Letters are taken to England by the Cunard line of steamers without charge. All that is necessary to be done is to have them lodged at the post office in Boston before 10 o'clock on the 1st and 15th of the month. The Post Office charge is one cent on each letter thick or thin. If letters are sent by mail to Boston, by paying postage they will be forwarded.

The St. Louis Bulletin states that a company of traders under the command of Mr. C. Fristoe, consisting of 18 wagons, and 60 men, arrived at Independence, Mo. on the 11th ult. bringing about $60,000 *in specie.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that it is probable a contract will soon be entered into for the completion of the monument. A contractor is ready to enter into an engagement to *complete it for* $43,800.

Lake Steamers.—Our inland seas are now navigated by sixty-one steam ships, some of them magnificent in their construction, and of the largest class.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred 3c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash, Country Printers, Booksellers, Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrises Almanacs, by the dozen or single. Aug. 24 1840.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Uncassing, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries.—all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 193tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, and will sell them at Factory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water to use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Prices Cecbrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & DUNN. April, 1840.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		5 00	to	5 25
Rye Flour,		3 00	to	3 25
Indian Meal,		2 38	to	2 50
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				1 15
Rye, no-them, 56 lb.				53
Corn, yellow, northern,		57	to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		—	to	61
Do. southern,		58	to	—
Barley		61	to	65
Oats,		30	to	40
Peas, white dry,				1 00
White Beans,		1 00	to	1 75
Molasses.—New Orleans,		27	to	28
Havana, Matanzas,		24	to	25
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		12 00	to	13 25
Do. prime,		8 50	to	10 75
Butter, dairy		14	to	16
Do. shipping		12	to	13
Hog's Lard,		6	to	11
Pork, mess, brl.		15 00	to	
Do. prime,		10 00	to	14 00
Cheese, American,		5	to	8
Hams,		9	to	
Rice, 100 lbs.		3 00	to	3 87
Candles.—Mould,		$0 11	to	0 13
Dipped,		10	to	12
Sperm,		41	to	45
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to	12
Java,		12	to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		10	to	14
Upland,		8	to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,				3 00
Pickled Cod, brl		2 00	to	2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.		10	to	12
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		17 50	to	19 25
Mackerel, No. 2,		9 42	to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3		6 25	to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes bushel,				37
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8	to	10
New Orleans		6 50	to	8
Lump,		14	to	16
Loaf,		15	to	17
Tallow.—American.		11	to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gun powder,		42	to	1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to	60

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. Disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank at Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Leather Manufacturers—Do. association—Mechanic Bank Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud	broke, stopt or no sale
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par
do in the West	1
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Hudson—Farm & Merch't—Middletown bk.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1-2 to 1
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	1 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke	
Do do do at Lambertville, N. J.	1

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, October 19, 1840.

Perhaps sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Late Elections.—The Elections which took place last week would almost seem to decide the fate of the Presidential contest. The prospects of Gen. Harrison are bright. The following are the particulars:

First comes *Little Delaware.* An election for Inspectors, preliminary to the general election, which takes place Nov. 10th, has just occurred. The whigs obtained a majority of 100 or 200, in each of the 3 counties. It has generally been a whig state, but last year the democrats carried the state by a majority of 30. This secures the election of two whig U. S. Senators from that state.

Maryland, has gone for the whigs by 2000 majority. In the last Presidential contest the whig majority was over 3000. In 1839, the V. B. majority was 1115. Last year, the V. B. majority on joint ballot was 10—now the whig majority is 50.

Georgia, has also gone for the whigs, and was against Mr. Van Buren in 1836. The democrats had strong expectations of success. The whigs have gained, according to their own papers, in the 67 counties heard from, 3,769 votes —which secures to them the nine members of Congress, a majority of both branches of the legislature, and a majority in the popular vote.

In New Jersey, the whigs have triumphed more signally than ever before. They have carried thirteen of the eighteen counties,—which is beyond all expectations. The majorities in the several counties are as follows:

Counties.	*Whig majority.*	*Dem. maj.*
Essex,	1746	
Morris,	207	
Passaic,	197	
Mercer,	452	
Middlesex,	165	
Somerset,	247	
Hudson,	192	
Burlington,	750	
Gloucester,	514	
Salem,	109	
Cumberland,	203	
Cape May,		
Monmouth,	97	
Atlantic,		
Bergen,		
Warren,	No contest,	4000
Sussex,	estimated,	
Hunterdon,		

Parties in the Legislature.—In Council, 13 whigs, 8 V. B.—Assembly, 41 whigs, 12 V. B.—Whig majority in joint meeting, 37, which is more than double what it was last year.

From Pennsylvania, full returns have not been received, but as was anticipated, it has probably gone for the Administration. The administration have gained one Congressman, Mr. Ingersoll, from the Third District, and the whigs have gained one, from Bucks County.

From Ohio, no returns have been received.

The Custom-House by Moonlight.—Rarely have we seen a sight more beautiful than that presented by the new edifice for the receipt of customs on a moonlight evening. It is built after the strict classical models of ancient Greece, and nothing can be more correct and harmonious than its proportions. Viewed with the cold, clear moonlight falling on their white and lustrous marble, they seem to rise in simple, solemn grandeur, as if in rebuke of the object for which they were reared. Imagination wandering back to the worship of the old mythology, would fain persuade herself that here is a temple consecrated to the chaste deity, whose smiles are rendering it so fair. We fear, however, that Diana will never visit the shrine; Plutus, god of hard money, could alone be made propitious to the offerings or attend to the supplications of a High priest, like Mr. Collector Hoyt.

In strict truth, however, and without the aid of fancy, this new Government building reflects vast credit upon projectors, designers and architects. It is unquestionably the most elegant structure—the only faultless piece of architecture in the United States. Let those who doubt its eminent superiority view it as we recently did following the advice of Sir Walter Scott touching Melrose Abbey,

"He who would view Melrose aright,
Must view it by the fair moonlight."

Evening Signal.

Census of Connecticut.—The returns, as far as received, show that the population will not exceed 310,000. In 1830, the population was 297,675. Increase, say 10,000 or 12,000; of which 3,585 is in New Haven, and 3,176 in Hartford. The farming towns, on an average, have hardly held their own.

A Pleasant Town.—The Michigan Temperance Advocate, published at Jackson, says:—"We have in this village one distillery in operation, and one in the progress of erection—one ball alley, three billiard rooms, fifteen places for retailing spiritous liquors, and the State prison."

The *gentleman* who on the evening of the Green-Brook Family School Exhibition, saved my knife from the grasp of a thief by pocketing it himself, will confer a favor by returning it on or before the 1st Monday in Nov next.

Oct. 19, 1840. EZRA FARNHILD.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. Brice, Esq. $7,00; Rev. J. A. Wood, 5,00 · J. Leonard, 3,00; M. Vermule, 2,00; H. Leffman, 2,00; D. Lenox, 1,39; W. D. Stewart, Esq. 1,25; Daniel Martin, 1,00; Ab. Harris, ,75.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. John A. Nichols, of Elizabethtown, to Harriet Chandler, of Rahway.

On the 7th inst. Theodore Hetfield, of Westfield, to Esther, only daughter of Mr. Jonathan Payne, of Woodbridge.

On the 6th inst. Albert C. Townley, of Elizabethtown, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Mattison, of Stillwater, Sussex Co.

On the 4th inst. Caleb O. H. Terrill, of Rahway, to Mary Cook, of Bridgehampton, L. I.

DIED

In Elizabethtown, on the 11th inst. Tenrub Price, aged 78 years.

At Westfield, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Jesse C. Baker.

At Woodbridge, N. J. on the 1st inst. Mary, wife of James Baker, of New York, aged 35.

Examination.

The Examination of the *Plainfield English School*, under the charge of *Messrs. Davison & Wallace*, will take place on Wednesday, 21st of October inst at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. The parents of the Scholars, and friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Sannetts, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, &c. Also a Full supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wood, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Pocket-Book Lost!

LOST on Saturday the 10th inst. either in the cars from Elizabethtown to Plainfield, or in stepping from the cars and walking through Cherry-st. to Sweeney and French's Mill, a small brown pocket-book, containing, 1st, Two notes of hand endorsed Sam. L. Dunfield, 4 and 6 months, from Oct. 1st, 1840, each for $186 45. 2d, A Certificate for 50 Shares in the North American Trust and Banking Company, No. 1860, dated 27th July, 1840, in name of F. Windmuller.

And 3d. $295 in New York Bank Notes.

Any one returning said Pocket-Book and contents to the Post Office, Plainfield, will be suitably rewarded.

Oct. 10th, 1840.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON's store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz:

Fine Wide Ticking, Red and White Flannel,
Unbleached Sheetings, Canton Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Shirtings, Buffalo Cloth,
7-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,
A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting,
Firstrate Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Havanna and Orleans Sugars.
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.

Oct. 10, 1840.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on Monday, the 19th inst, a Heavy Lot of Timber and Wood, standing on the Terrill Farm, one Five Acre Lot, the balance to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at P. M. Conditions and attendance by STEPHEN VAIL.

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and an amount equal to the surplus now standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums afore-mentioned. And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of Interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

Oct. 9th, 1840. 195 6w

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All woolleft at Berry, Douham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there in due season.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1838. 12 tf

BOUND BROOK BASIN,

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price. WALTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many stirring Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business in Plainfield, will sell his remaining Stock, consisting principally of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. ✱tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 12 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Oct. 1st, 1840.

Anna Agen,	Alpha Layton,
Samuel N. Bergh,	Albert Marsh,
James Bishop,	Isaac I. Moore,
Marshall Conant,	Mary E. Mollison,
Jonathan Cory,	Benjamin Moffett,
Jonathan Coddington,	Daniel Osborn,
Jonathan Platt Curtis,	Maryan Poor,
James Davell,	James W. Ryno,
Samuel Dewner,	Julia Smith,
Reuben Dunn,	Christopher Stewart,
Randolph Drake,	Samuel Shotwell,
William Frazee,	Julia Titus
Asa Freeman,	Elijah Titus,
David S. Garrison,	Jacob Voorhees, 3.
John Gerow,	Manning Vanderveer,
Martin Holton,	Samuel S. Winterstein,
Ebenezer Jones,	Joseph Willeree,
George P. Jackson,	Cornelius Williamson,
Michael O'Keily,	Jane Young.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY, AND HARNESS,

All in good Order, FOR SALE, Low, and on Reasonable Terms.

Apply at this Office.

Sept. 14th, 1840. (91 tf)

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bars
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear. Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be hereby brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840 (6w Executors.

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,

And Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP, and Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages 8vo. Fine Paper, Handsomely bound —Price only TWO DOLLARS.*—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly illustrated Work. Published during the month of May in the City of New York. Its features are better defined by the title:

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with many of the most Remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from celebrated Pictures principally by the Old Masters; the Landscape Scenes, made from original Drawings, Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and interesting Letter press descriptions, intended to be an explanation of the objects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense treasures of Art which the great painters have bequeathed to us on Sacred subjects, are here opened to *all* as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous embellishments, will be found the celebrated *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the pictures of the *Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Edom—(Petra,) Egypt, &c.

These latter, and all the *Landscape Scenes*, are represented with that fidelity which we are now able to realize from the labors and researches of modern travellers. The other objects whether of Natural History, of Costume, or of Antiquities, are, also, delineated with equal accuracy. Many of the illustrations need little or no comment, being simple in their character. The work cannot fail to prove acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither doctrinal nor sectional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the meaning of the Bible itself, leaving to other occasions, the application of that meaning, as it regards both the understanding and the heart.

The Subscriber is thus particularly charged for works of a similar character (and without a tenth part of the number of engravings), they have not that extensive circulation to which the humbler classes of society are entitled, from interest and merit deserve. It is only aim of the publi her is utility; and the price of the work places it within the reach of *all* classes desirous of possessing a work of such value and importance; it will be found most invaluable as a suitable *Present* to a circle of young people.

To Teachers and Superintendants in Sabbath Schools —Will not every Superintendant of a Sabbath School in the country, see this advertisement, bring it before the Teachers, and their Schools the first opportunity?—The Publisher would suggest subscribing on the company plan (see our terms) in Sabbath Schools. Let each superintendant or Teacher assume the agency, and procure five, ten, or tv enty names, and send for the books, *direct to the Publisher.* In this way each one procures a copy of the work at a lower price, and for *not the tenth part of the cost of a single copy.*

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book especially for the perusal of young people, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book of every thing valuable, relating to *Oriental Manners, Customs, &c.* and compresses within itself, *a complete library of Religious and Useful Knowledge.* A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—*it will never be out of fashion.* It is beautifully printed in new long-primer type—handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, and lettered; and is, decidedly *the best and cheapest publication* (for the price) *that ever issued from the American Press.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, not what to choose, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the beautiful illustrations of Scriptures, which have been continually coming before his mind, in the progress of his examinations, have rendered him more sensible than ever, how much *real, intellectual and moral pleasure and profit* there is lost, especially by the *Young*, for the want of correct Engravings, explaining *Scripture names, customs, parables, &c.* Such will be found in this work, simple embellishments, which explain more fully many obscure passages of the Bible, than whole pages of commentary without them.

The title *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the rich embellishments introduced into the volume. They are not published as mere catch-penny pictures as many may suppose; but their object is to give clearer ideas of places and things described; and are therefore truly valuable as well as pleasing. And, as a closing remark, we will just add, that they render the work as expensive as one of sixtimes the size without them. It is hoped, therefore, that the religious public, who are now furnished with *so lowly a book at such a rate*, will extend toward us a liberal share of patronage.

List of the Principal embellishments.

Entrance to Petra, (Frontispiece.)
Several Views of Petra.—*From Laborde.*
Adam discovering the dead body of Abel.—*Ant. Sacchi.*
Mount Ararat.—Birs Nestroud (Babel).
The flight of Lot with his daughters.—*Guido Reni.*
Abraham sacrificing Isaac.—*Rubens.*
Sepulchral caves in the cliffs of Wady Mousa, (in Mount Seir.
Brief Plan of Faioum.
Mounts Sinai and Horeb, with the convent of St. Catharine, from the North.
Temple of the Sun at Ninevah.
Egyptian Mummies, (Burying.)
Egyptian Jewels of Gold and Silver.
Egyptian Musical Instruments.—Solomon's Temple.
Egyptian Boat and Teaching in the East.
Ark of the Covenant.—The Red Sea.
Moses at the passage of the Red Sea.
Views of Suez and Akabh.
Moses striking the rock and deliverance of Israel.
Gathering Manna.—*Poussin.*—Ruth & Naomi.—*Bird.*
Valley and Convent of Sinai.
Mount Horeb.—Aaron's Tomb.
The Brazen serpent.—*Rubens.*
Standards of the Hebrew tribes.
Egyptian and Oriental standards.
Ancient Coins and medals.—Marriage Processions.
Young Samuel.—*Reynolds.*—The Plague.—*Poussin.*
Saul and the Witch of Endo.—*Salvator Rosa.*
Several Views of Land in Jerusalem.
David dancing before the Ark.—*Domenichino.*
Heathen Temples in the East.
Probable form of the Ark of the Covenant.
View of Jericho, Valley of Palms.—Tomb of Zacharias.
Engraved Rocks.—*Job, xix, 24.*—River Jordan.
The Prophets.—*M. Angelo.*—Isaiah.—Jeremiah.—Ezekiel.—Daniel.—Jonah.—Zechariah.—David with the head of Goliath.
Valley of Jehosaphat, and Brook Kedron, with the ancient Tombs.—Plain of Jordan.
Christ blessing little children.
Christ in the storm.—*Rembrant.*
Mary anointing the feet of Christ.
Peter denying Christ.—*Poussin.*
Peter and John at the gate of Jerusalem.
The Cartoons of Raffaelle:—Miraculous Draught of Fishes.—Christ's charge to Peter "feed my sheep."—Peter and John curing the lame man.—Elymas the sorcerer.—Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.—Paul preaching at Athens—Death of Ananias.
Views of and in Athens.—A primitive Arab school.
Church of Rotunda at Thessalonica.—Oriental houses.
Ancient writing materials, &c.—Musical instruments.
Ancient Ruins, Monuments; Costumes, plants, birds, Quadrupeds, &c. &c.

Together with *more than one hundred* additional Engravings, which we have not space to enumerate in the limits of an advertisement.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible cannot be too highly appreciated, especially those of the character published in the work now offered for public patronage and support. They serve materially to illustrate the texts; and, in some cases, are almost indispensable to a right understanding of the subject. They carry the attention of the *Young*, and serve to impress Scriptural scenes and subjects on their memory, while they trace the attentive Child to the Bible, and Volume of Inspiration. In scarcity any other way can a parent spend the same amount of money to so much advantage for him family.

To the pious Christian, whose experience is, "Thy Word is sweeter than honey to my taste; yea, sweeter than honey in the honey-comb," every thing calculated to open the treasures of God's Word, must be worthy of his attention. And in the discovery of such stores of excellence and beauty, that a taste for the study of the Bible will be cherished and increased.

Terms of the Publication.—The price of a single copy (handsomely bound, 400 pages, octavo, with the above *Two Hundred* beautiful Engravings,) is fixed at the extremely low price of only *Two Dollars!*

Great inducements to combine together.—Companies in the country, who unite in subscribing for the work, shall receive six copies for ten dollars—the business of supplying the company being conducted by one person, so he is to remit the money, the receipt, and the package to be forwarded to him alone.

The agent who will become responsible for companies in the country, who take ten copies, shall receive them for 15 dollars.

Our terms to agents, Booksellers, &c. will be found very liberal.

P. S. The Publisher invites the attention of the public to his edition of *The CHRISTIAN LIBRARY*, in eight volumes, handsomely bound, containing sixty-four valuable religious and scientific works, complete, for only Twelve Dollars. It has been published under the inspection and recommendation of the most eminent Ministers, of all denominations, in the U. States. Catalogues, giving an extended view of the contents of the Library, may be obtained in any quantities, at the above place, gratis.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in the country wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information by addressing their letters to the subscriber. No. 122 Nassau-st. New York city. ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER.

Clergymen; superintendants and teachers of Sabbath schools; *Agents of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals*, Postmasters, and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.

Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above, entire without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the publisher.

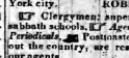
No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

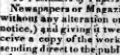
New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day as follows:—(Sundays excepted,) as follows:—1 from Port No. 1, N. driver, by the Steam-



Boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook; from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook & Somerville.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of Stages, at moderate Rate Prices run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Laing, in the Baking Business, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for settlement.

JACKSON POUND,
JOHN W. LAING.

Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 913w*

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Chemistry.
Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office May 18th 1840.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

EW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington,
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Vicar of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables.—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Dancing Song Book, by Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,

Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.

June, 15.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Consumption Cured!

THE
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

(Invented by the renowned Louis Orfon Gos-
CHE of Germany,
And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per bottle!

Physicians of South and North America!

Louis Orfon Goschicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) has discovered an unconscionable boon of adding a NEW PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine so clear, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, which he is a valuable member, I be grateful to shall be honored and immortalized as the author of truly Wonderful doctrine upon the verity of which are commended the lives of millions of one race, and which has established the Matchless Sanative, as the

Great Panacea of Health and Long Life!

Every individual of man is also entitled to the most unfeigned gratitude and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose blessings are over ready to flow from it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages. —a medicine which has thoroughly filled the records of the Materia Medica with wonders, and justified the Conqueror of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind should have a grateful cause to bless the benefactor, Goschicke! —a medicine, by which whose wonders cures have been so glowingly portrayed even in the sense of their misery, in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers; by which means they often become the happy instruments of conveying consolidatory into hopeless sick hearts, and address of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

A medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia or the rich treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is the boast of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a remedy with every disease mentioned, which, though designed as a *panacea for consumption principally*, is possessed of a power for annihilating every other disease of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, even while witnessing its astonishing cures of consumption, and is universally approved

for adults, and drops for children and infants, a quarter drop; the former to be taken about a half or a whole teaspoonful of the Sanative.

Price.—Two and one-third rix dollars" ($2.50) per bottle.

A German Circular, 75 cents,

A Collection of the testimonies of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe

The medical practitioners of medicine in all cases that by our course, we may be benefited of the faculty, but not of the benefit of the community by self-interested motives, and refrain from an expression of the soundness or unsoundness of the Matchless Sanative, which is now so much said about the Sanative, and which is now so much noticed to make trial of its reputed virtues upon those of our needless patients; and we consider duly versed in the exposure of quackery, and medical deception, but other fearful maladies, have become deeply incurable. Our confidence in the virtues of this medicine was once not by our entertainment at these unexampled, and as one of ourselves of him, we the whole world, that we believe him a gentleman of honor in the profession, and to the company which gave him birth.

The adoption of this medicine into some of our hospitals is a sufficient security that it possesses. It needed not our testimony, for whatever it is, and it is its own best witness.

HENRY S. PATTERSON, M. D.
PETER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1838.

Certificate.

Of Goschicke, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Knows who has been in a debilitated health for years, unable to do any work, has been restored to health and vigor by the use of three bottles of the Matchless Sanative, and is now able to do all which now him to be in a convinced state of mind to his room and dwelling, and to his own business, and is now able to do his own laying last summer.

J. POWELL, P. M.

Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

I have taken the Matchless Sanative, and find it to be a great number of years I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side which was very feeble, not able to do any work, but now I am able to do my work as well as ever.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Writing Ink,

of all sizes, for sale at
Also, gold and Blue Ink.

Spoons.
Ribbons,
Shirtings,
Shirting, at 1s. per yd
ds.
Cotton Umbrellas.
D. LENOX.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, a convenient building now occupied as a shoe shop
Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned is the Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, late of Plainfield, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against the said deceased are required to present them for settlement according to law—to
ANN A. WILSON, Admin'r.
Boston Plains, May 4th, 1840.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of New Goods suitable for the Season. Among them are a few pieces of Gold Satin Striped Mousseline de laines —Chintzes of the most desirable patterns, and other Goods for the Gentlemen's wear. Hat Trimmings of the latest fashions, a few pieces of Negro cottonades not named, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, For Sale a few boxes of Italian Potatoes.
May 11th, 1840 H. A. CORY.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.
For Sale at this Office,
July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled 4to. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledger, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Past Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, Pencils and fine pens,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

500 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates.—Slate Pencils.—Lead Pencils.—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Fine Linen Marking, or Pocket Comb.—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,—Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelliang,
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.
Adam's Latin Grammar.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Tables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Ancient Christian Church in the United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar.

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 30 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Live and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Lady's Do
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Dumont's Travels in the West Indies,
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanack for 1840, with many cuts
Baxter's Saints' Rest—Daboll's Book on the soul,
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History—Bible Plates,
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Fortune Telling Cards—Dream Book—The Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen,
Alonzo and Melissa — Coolidge's Rise and Progress,
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form,
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Dwight's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates—Light and Love,
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Death Dirge,
Prose and poetical Works of E. H. Chandler, with a Portarit, and Memoirs
Anti-slavery Tracts, assorted, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Bondman and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book,—Arithmetics| Table Books.
Crook in the Lane, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Presents from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONVEYANCES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment.
D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt,
Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.
Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by
Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

See here.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of *Ayres & Bullman by note or book account* are requested to make payments to J. B. Ayres, as their accounts need to be settled Also, those indebted to J. B. Ayres since the 20th of January last, are requested to call and settle; and all having any demands against either, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.
April 13, 1840. *Jarvis B. Ayres,*

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of *Ayres & Dunn*, at the old stand of J. B. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of *dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings,* **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all.
J. B. AYRES.
J. B. DUNN.
Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of *June, 1840.*

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject of interest to a refined reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engraving, &c.—Notices of the most fashionable and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, *French, German, Italian, Spanish*, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

TERMS.—To Subscribers.

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus on the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. *These beautiful pictures are intended either* for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrations of the writings of two new Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to *every* person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in the land of their birth.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, and for the next six months, or to the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the Proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new work.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, each subject complete with polite literature, and the fine arts; and the form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, and splendid engraving of a piece of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, *etc.*—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling sum of two dollars a year, a price almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unrelaxing as ever. Already we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the Mirror, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to make a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so flourished as to justify its name.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which the public have given to acknowledge it; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brilliant, new, and beautiful type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by mail to the earliest mail subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especfully invited to try it. April 16th.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. Also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of *the purchase money*, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to
ELIJAH SHOTWELL.
Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 18tf

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMAN & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.
THOS. S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

They idely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further observation at present, for it is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. The most eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a great and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery is secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, and manly magnanimity of great learning and genius, they have all united that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle and not upon the blood itself as that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, so beneficial as described in the Pills, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." All parts in the mystery of this composition, that no impure particles can permeate the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pill, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine in any pill form heretofore introduced. These 'than any that has been heretofore introduced. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills day. And the proprietor has the pleasure to state that they are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my office used the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a safe, efficacious and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes I require in such cases, that I have now used them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families *they are not surpassed*—their utility in affections of the bilious coast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 *Liberty st.* New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.
March 20th, 1839. 11 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOEL FOURAT that an assignment of his estate must be established to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, before the fifteenth day of October next, being six months from the day of assignment, or he forever barred from coming for a dividend of the estate; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the Mirror, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to make a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so flourished as to justify its name.

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☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.
March 25th, 1839

THE PLAINFIELD
Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

THE Members

OF said Company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Abm. Laing's, in Plainfield, on the 2d Monday in September next, (Sept. 14th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Directors of said company to admit members upon more favorable terms than at present. *The plan to be submitted will be* that new members will be admitted by paying to the company an amount equal to the surplus on hand, and an addition of ten per cent. on the eight premiums required to be paid or secured at the time of receiving a policy. For example:—If a person wishes to insure $1000 at 50 cents premium, he must now pay or secure to the company $40 00, and pay about $23 12 interes_ thereon; by the proposed plan, a new member would pay or secure $40 00, the proportion of surplus would be $10 25, and $4 00 the ten per cent would make $14 25 to be paid instead of $23 12. The members generally are invited to attend.

C. BOICE, Secretary.
August 24th, 1840. 188 4w

Somerset Messenger please insert the above three weeks. C. B.

Information Wanted.

MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about about 25 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben c. N. Y. made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, being on the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York, and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion for a female—and speaks with a slow voice. She smokes almost incessantly, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk bonnet, dark merino shawl and a mixed shaker bonnet. *Any information that will be* thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICHARD MEDICK, 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer *Shawls, also Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell* Combs, Worsted Yarns and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap.
D. LENOX.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 26th, 1840. tf

Just Received, Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Gloves, Pleced, Cotton cap silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s.
D. LENOX.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of the highest character for the years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior to the first. The importance is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the average cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and in no case will it exceed the sum of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year in the trees are planted as high as Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts before us, it is intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to look at silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and reeling silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by *inducing his friends and neighbors to enter* their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand made paper, with a periodical cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Pennick' of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and in consequence of the strictness of Brother Knowles' Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, has undertaken to impose upon the public, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an Agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character gave him the agency and for whom he has reason to be very mysterious. This unsoon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. After it came any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency for the sale of said Medicine, he made a partial remittance of the sales of no last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with other agents, about the last of the month, and the Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling peddars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, *there is not even a Possibility of their being duped* by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—If the Pedlar, or travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, and left with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞ Bet all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the *Genuine Original* Sanative.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by paying this article inserted one month in all the papers of their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for he Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.
D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 158 Washington st.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are *excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or* Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS* in my family, and as a Family Medicine I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th, 1839. 14tf 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My constitution was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX,
July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1840. Number 197.

L. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable *quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail* and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted *less than a square. A liberal discount* will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications if long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order in the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its leading aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and *ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as* possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and *religious instruction is* given without indicating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each *compose a year. One commences regularly on the* first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of *the institution; and the public may rest assured* that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or *guardians do not reside in the town must* be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation *without exposure to the street. It is* easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road *as far as Plainfield.*

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at low rates, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the *principal* cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, *that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire* such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform *the Public that he* teaches *Book-Keeping* by Lectures, and that a course will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Truslum Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court as per petition—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

18S 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 91 1y

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

POETICAL

Old Age.

Yes, I am old;—my strength declines,
And wrinkles tell the touch of time,
Yet I might fancy these the signs,
Not of decay, but manhood's prime;
For all within is young and glowing,
Spite of old age's outward showing.

Yes, I am old;—the ball, the song,
The turf, the gun no more allure;
I shun the gay and gilded throng;
Yet ah! how far more sweet and pure
Some's tranquil joys, and mental treasures,
Than dissipation's proudest pleasures!

Yes, I am old;—Ambition's call—
Fame, wealth, distinction's keen pursuit,
That once could charm and cheat me—all
Are now detected, passive, mute.
Thank God! their passions and thier riot
Are bartered for content and quiet.

Yes, I am old;—but as I press
The vale of years with willing feet,
St.ll do I find life's sorrows less,
And all its hallowed joys more sweet;
Since time, for every rose he snatches,
Takes fifty thorns with all their scratches.

My wife—God bless her! is as dear
As when I plighted first my troth;
I feel in every child's career,
The joys of renovated youth;
And as to nature—I behold her
With fresh delight as I grow older.

Yes, I am old;—and death hath ta'en
Full many a friend to memory dear;
Yet, when I die, 'twill soothe the pain
Of quitting my survivors here,
To think how all will be delighted,
When in the skies again united.

Yes, I am old;—experience now,
That best of guides, hath made me sage,
And thus instructed, I avow
My firm conviction, that old age,
Of all the various terms of living,
Deserves the warmest, best thanksgiving!

Tin Trumpet.

VARIETY.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.

The Tiger's Cave.

On leaving the Indian village, we continued to wind round Chimborazo's wide base; but its *snow-crowned head no longer shone above us* in clear brilliancy, for a dense fog was gathering gradually around it. Our guides looked anxiously toward us, and announced their apprehension of a violent storm. We soon found that their fears were *well founded. The thunder* began to roll, and resounded through the mountain passes with the most terrific grandeur. Then came the vivid lightning; flash following flash—above, around, beneath—every where a sea of fire.—We sought a momentary shelter in a cleft of the rocks, whilst one of our guides hastened forward to seek a more secure asylum. In a short time he returned, and informed us that he had discovered a spacious cavern, which would afford us sufficient protection from the elements. We proceded thither immediately, and, with great difficulty, and not a little danger, at last got into it.

When the storm had somewhat abated, our guides ventured out, in order to ascertain if it were possible to continue our journey. The cave in which we had taken refuge was so extremely dark, that if we moved a few paces from the entrance, we could not see an inch before us; and we were debating as to the propriety of leaving it, even before the Indians came back, when we suddenly heard a singular groaning or growling in the farther end of the cavern, which instantly *fixed all our attention.* Wharton and myself listened anxiously; but our daring and inconsiderate young friend Lincoln, together with my huntsman, crept about upon their hands and knees, and endeavoured to discover by groping, from whence the sound proceeded.

They had not advanced far into the cavern, before we heard them utter an exclamation of surprise; and they returned to us, each carrying in his arm an animal singularly marked, and about the size of a cat, seemingly of great power, and furnished with immense fangs. The eyes were of a green color; strong claws were upon their feet, and a blood-red tongue hung out of their mouths. Wharton had scarcely glanced at them, when he exclaimed in consternation "We have come into the den of a—" He was interrupted by a fearful cry of dismay from our guides, who came rushing precipitately towards us, calling out, "A tiger! a tiger!" and at the same time, with extraordinary rapidity, they climbed up a cedar tree, which stood at the entrance of the cave, and hid themselves among the branches.

After the first sensation of horror and surprise which rendered me motionless for a moment, had subsided, I grasped my fire-arms. Wharton had already regained his composure and self-possession; and he called to us to assist him instantly in blocking up the mouth of the cave with our immense stone that fortunately lay near it. The sense of approaching danger augmented our *strength, for we now distinctly* heard the growl of the ferocious animal; and we were lost beyoun redemption if he reached the entrance before we could get it closed. Ere this was done, we could distinctly see the tiger bounding toward the spot, and *stooping* in order to creep into his den by the narrow opening. At this fearful moment, our exertions were successful, and the great stone kept the wild beast at bay.

There was a small open space, however, left between the top of the entrance and the stone, through which we could see the head of the animal, illuminated by his glowing eyes, which rolled glaringly upon us. His fearful roaring, too, penetrated to the depth of the cavern, and was answered by the hoarse growling of the cubs. Our ferocious enemy attempted at first to remove the stone with his powerful claws, and then to push it with his head from its place; and these efforts proving abortive served only to increase his wrath. He uttered a tremendous heart-piercing howl, and his flaming eyes darted light into the darkness of our retreat.

"Now is the time to fire at him," said Wharton, with his usual calmness; "aim at his eyes, the ball will go through his brain, and we shall then have a chance to get rid of him."

Frank seized his double-barrelled gun, and Lincoln his pistol. The former placed the muzzle within a few inches of the tiger, and *Lincoln did* the same. At Wharton's command they both drew the triggers at the same moment; but no shot followed. The tiger, who seemed aware that the flash indicated an attack upon him, *sprang growling from the entrance, but feeling* himself unhurt; immediately turned back again, and stationed himself in his former place. The powder in both pieces was wet.

"All is now over," said Wharton; "we have now only to choose whether we shall die, of hunger, together with these animals who are shut up along with us, or open the entrance to the blood-thirsty monster without, and so make a quicker end of the matter.

So saying he placed himself by the side of the stone, which, for the moment, defended us, and looked undauntedly upon the lightning eyes of the tiger. Lincoln raved, and Frank took a piece of strong cord from his pocket, and hastened to the farther end of the cave; I knew not with what design. We soon, however heard a low, stifled groaning, and the tiger, which had heard it also, became more restless and disturbed than ever. He went backwards and forwards before the entrance of the cave, in the most wild and impetuous manner—then stood still, and stretching out his paw in the direction of the forest, broke forth in a deafening howl.

Our two Indian guides took advantage of this opportunity, to discharge several arrows from the tree. He was struck with more than one, but the light weapons bounded back harmless from his tough skin. At length however, one of them *struck him near the eye, and the arrow remained* sticking in the wound. He now broke away into the wildest fury, sprang at the tree, and tore it with his claws, as if he would have dragged it to the ground. But having at length succeeded in getting rid of the arrow, he became more calm and laid himself down, as before, in front of the cave.

Frank now returned from the lower end of the den, and a glance shewed us what he had been doing. In each hand, dangling from the end of the string, were the two cubs. He had strangled them, and, before we were aware what he intended, he threw them through the opening to the tiger. No sooner did the animal perceive them, than he seized earnestly upon them, and began to examine them closely, turning them cautiously from side to side. As soon as he became aware that they were dead, he uttered so piercing a howl of sorrow, that we were obliged to stop our ears.

The thunder had now ceased, and the storm had sank to a gentle gale—the songs of birds were again heard in the neighboring forest, and *the sunbeams sparkled in large drops* that hung on the leaves. We saw through the aperture, how all nature was reviving, after the wild war of the elements, which had so recently taken place; but the contrast only served to make our situation the more horrible. We were in a cave from which there was no deliverance; and a monster worse than the fabled Cerberus, kept watch over us. The tiger had laid himself down by the side of his whelps. He was a beautiful animal, of great size and strength; and his limbs being stretched out at their full length, displayed his immense power of muscle. A double row of great teeth stood far enough apart to show a large red tongue from which the white foam fell in large drops. All at once another roar was heard at a distance, and the tiger immediately rose and answered it with a mournful howl. At the same instant, our Indians uttered a shriek, which announced that some new danger threatened us. A few moments confirmed our worst fears; for another tiger not quite so large as the former, came rapidly towards the spot where we were.

The howls which *the tigress gave* when she had examined the bodies of her cubs, surpassed every thing horrible that we had heard; and the tiger mingled his mournful cries with hers. Suddenly her roaring was lowered to a hoarse growling, and we saw her anxiously stretch out her head, extend her wide and smoking nostrils and look as if she were determined to discover immediately the murderers of her young. Her eyes quickly fell upon us, and she made a spring forward, with the intention of penetrating to our place of refuge. Perhaps she might have been enabled by her immense strength, to push away the stone, had we not with all our united power, held it against her. When she found that all her efforts were fruitless, she approached the tiger, who lay stretched out beside her cubs, and he rose and joined in her hollow roarings. They stood together for a few moments as if in consultation then suddenly went off at a rapid pace, and disappeared from our sight. Their howlings died away in the distance and then entirely ceased.

Our Indians descended from their tree, and called upon us to seize the only possibility of our yet saving ourselves by instant flight; for that the tigers had only gone around the height to seek another inlet to the cave, with which they were no doubt acquainted. In the greatest haste the stone was pushed aside, and we crept forth from what we had considered a living grave. We now heard once more the roaring of the tigers, though at a distance; and, following the example of our guides, we precipitately struck into a side path. From the number of roots and branches of trees, with which the storm had strewed our way, and the slipperiness of the road, *our flight was slow and difficult.*

We had proceeded thus for about a quarter of an hour, when we found that our way led along the edge of a rocky cliff, with immense precipices. We had just entered upon it, when sud*denly the Indians, who were before us, uttered* one of their piercing shrieks, and we immediately became aware that the tigers were in pursuit of us. Urged by despair, we rushed towards one of the breaks or gulfs in our way, over *which was thrown a bridge of reeds, that sprang* up and down at every step, and could be trod with safety by the light foot of the Indians alone. Deep in the hollow below rushed an impetuous stream and a thousand pointed and jagged rocks threatened destruction on every side.

Lincoln, my huntsman and myself passed over the chasm in safety; but Wharton was still in the middle of the waving bridge and endeavoring to steady himself, when both the tigers were seen to issue from the adjoining forest; and the moment they descried us, they bounded towards us with dreadful roarings. Meanwhile, Wharton had nearly gained the safe side of the gulf, and we were all clambering up the rocky cliff except Lincoln, who remained at the bridge to assist his friend to step upon firm ground.—Wharton, though the ferocious animals were close upon him, never lost his courage or pres*ence of mind. As soon as he had gained the* edge of the cliff, he knelt down, and with his sword divided the fastenings by which the bridge was fastened to the rocks.

He expected that an effectual barrier would *thus be put to the further progress of our pursu*ers; but he was mistaken: for he had scarcely accomplished his task, when the tigress, without a moment's pause, rushed towards the chasm, and attempted to bound over it. It was a tearful sight to see the mighty animal suspended for a moment in the air above the abyss; but the scene passed like a flash of lightning. Her strength was not equal to the distance; she fell into the gulf, and before she fell into the gulf, and before she reached the bottom was torn into a thousand pieces by the jagged pois a of the rocks. Her fate did not in the least dismay her companion; he followed her with an immense spring, and reached the opposite side, but only with his fore claws; and thus he clung to the edge of the precipice, endeavoring to gain a footing. The Indians again uttered a wild shriek as if all had been lost.

But Wharton who was nearest the edge of the rock, advanced courageously towards the tiger, and struck his sword into the animal's breast. Enraged beyond all measure, the wild beast collected all his strength, and with a violent *effort fixing one of his hind legs upon the edge of* the cliff, he seized Wharton by the thigh. That heroic man still preserved his fortitude; he grasped the trunk of a tree with his left hand, while with his right, he wrenched and violently tusned the sword that was *still in the breast of* the tiger. All this was the work of an instant. The Indians, Frank and myself hastened to his assistance; but Lincoln, who was already at his side, had seized Wharton's gun, which lay near upon the ground, and struck so powerful a blow with the but end upon the head of the tiger, that the animal stunned and overpowered, let go his hold, and fell back into the abyss.

Sporting Excursion.—Some young men in Buffalo have fitted up a schooner of 100 tons, for an excursion of five years to the upper lakes. They intend to sail first for Lake Huron, where they will spend the winter trapping, fishing and hunting. Thence in the spring, they intend to cruise in the waters of Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods.

A Word from the South.—We have just received from a city in the South, a letter from which we extract the following.

"The cause of freedom has many friends in this city. We should like hard for you to come on here and give one lecture or two. I trust the day is not far distant, and I do not know that even now it would be unsafe."—*Pa. Freeman.*

True repentance is the year of faith. Repentance is one of those graces, without which there can be no salvation. It is an essential prerequisite to spiritual peace on earth; and absolutely necessary, as a preparative for the eternal happiness of Heaven.

POETICAL

From the Lady's Book.

Incident in a Soldier's Story.

BY MRS. E. C. STEDMAN.

A prisoner from the battle-field,
Of wounded, starving mien,
Protected by an armed shield,
In sunny France was seen.

His bleeding feet refused at length
Their wonted task to make,
And halting from exhausted strength,
No onward step would take.

An ancient village was the spot
Where now he paused to rest;
There, plenty filled the rural cot,
And peace the happy breast.

He sat beside a quiet door,
The tear was in his eye,
And thoughts of home now his no more,
Awakes the prisoner's sigh.

But now, a gentle girl came forth,
Adorn'd with gems and lace,
While yet a pearl of richer worth,
Was beaming through her face.

She beat, the soldier's feet to view,
And dropped one glistening tear.
Then with a smile so sweet withdrew,
As e'en his heart might cheer.

And quick as mercy's angels move,
She doffed her gay attire,
And came in humbler garb, to prove
Compassion's kind desire.

A bowl of water warm she bore,
And placed it on the ground;
Then knelt the soldier's feet before,
And bathed each bleeding wound.

What luxury then the prisoner knew,
Those tender hands to feel;
Such condescension might subdue
A soldier's heart of steel!

And then his feet she gently bound
In linen clean and soft,
Whilst kneeling there upon the ground,
Her tears bedewed them oft.

And food the maiden's mother brought
And shoes to guard his feet;
Though many an eye the scene had sought,
And crowds now filled the street.

But those kind angels heeded not
The gaze of stranger eyes;
For they had soothed a sufferer's lot,
And hushed a prisoner's sighs.

Refreshed, the soldier onward went,
But there his blessing staid;
And oft in dreams his thanks are sent
Back to the dark-eyed maid.

VARIETY.

Anecdote of Burns.—"I well remember, (says the Rev. Henry Duncan, in his Philosophy of the Seasons,) with what delight I listened to an interesting conversation which, while yet a schoolboy, I enjoyed an opportunity of hearing in my father's house, between the poet Burns and another poet, my near relation, the amiable Blacklock. The subject was the fidelity of the dog. Burns took up the question with all the ardor and kindly feeling with which the conversation of that extraordinary man was so remarkably imbued. It was a subject well suited to call forth his powers; and when handled by such a man, not less suited to interest the youthful fancy. The anecdotes by which it was illustrated, have long escaped my memory; but there was one sentiment expressed by Burns with his own characteristic enthusiasm, which, as I threw new light into my mind, I shall never forget. 'Man,' said he, is the god of the dog. He knows no one else; and can understand no other; and see how he worships him! With what reverence he crouches at his feet, with what love he fawns upon him, with what dependence he looks up to him, and with what cheerful alacrity he obeys him. His whole soul is wrapped up in his god; all the powers and faculties of his nature are devoted to his service; and these powers and faculties are ennobled by the intercourse. It ought to be just so with the Christian; but the dog puts the Christian to shame.

Cost of Sabbath Breaking.—The following is substantially the testimony of a man who for years had been living a stranger to the sanctuary, and utterly neglectful of all religious concerns. It was made without any inquiry or knowledge of the facts, till he stated them; "I determined at the time," said he, "to break the Sabbath no more. I believe the judgments of Heaven will follow the Sabbath breaker I believe they have followed me. I will state my case.

"My sloop, loaded with wood, got aground. There was no danger, and no necessity, as she was in a safe harbor; but I worked most of the Sabbath to get her off. I succeeded, but she grounded again, and I lost a week, before she would float. But few hours from port she went ashore in a squall on N——— Island, and there another week was lost. Getting off, and into a neighboring harbor, a gale drove her ashore again, where she lay another week. I reached the port of N———, but so late as to be frozen in, and another week was lost. Returning home and just entering the harbor, a heavy easterly gale drove the sloop to sea; and after a dreadful night of suffering and danger, the vessel was driven high and dry upon the rocks on the opposite side of the bay. She could not be got off, and was sold for a trifle. Time to save one day, by working on the Sabbath, I lost more than thirty, lost my vessel, came near losing my life, and with it my immortal soul! I shall take care how I violate the Sabbath hereafter. These events have produced more reflection in my mind upon the subject of religion than all the rest of the events of my life."—*Pastors Journal.*"

Early Rising.—The air in the morning is more drying and balmy, than during any other part of the day. Every boy or girl, who can be spared from household affairs should be abroad with the lark and the robin, inhaling it. What will your sons or daughters be good for, if you allow them to be dozing away dreaming, and breathing carbon in a close room, and dreading to get up, when they ought to be out brushing of the dew drops from the flowers, and listening to the mingled song of the birds in the orchard and grove, or with burning cheeks and frost breath, dallying with the hoary locks of winter. It is easier for a child to rise at five o'clock than at seven.

If you allow your children to become sluggards when they are young, they will probably carry the habit with them through life, of crying "A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to sleep." Begin early then to fix your hour and adhere to it. Let your child know that you are fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and he will see that that there is no use in trying to plead off. In this way he will become accustomed to early rising while he is yet a child. As a habit gains strength, it will become more and more pleasant to him. He will be likely to retain it when he is no longer under your eye, or your roof. He will love longer and be more happy, and do more good than if he had been indulged when he thought it a hardship to be roused so early from his slumbers. If your boy does not get sleep enough by the time you set for his rising, send him to bed an hour earlier and the matter will soon be adjusted.—*Humphrey.*

An Address

To the Society of Friends throughout the U. S. and esperially to the Voting Members of said Society.

Respected Friends—With a view of satisfying myself, and some friends and acquaintances in the State of New York, where I reside, relative to the moral, intellectual and physical fitness of William Henry Harrison to occupy the Presidential chair of our country, I have visited Ohio and had several interviews with Gen. Harrison. I have also heard him deliver three public speeches, and so far as I am able to judge from such a limited acquaintance, I pronounce him fully capable and eminently worthy of occupying the highest office in the gift of citizens of the United States. Hitherto (although I am 42 years old) I never cast a vote for Presidential Electors, having conscientious scruples of the propriety of Christians actively participating in political governments. But after a mature and weighty consideration of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that it is not only proper, but my duty, when two candidates for an important official station are before the people, one of whom must be elected, to make myself, as far as I consistently can, acquainted with their relative qualifications and claims for the office; and that if I became satisfied, all things considered, that one is preferable to the other, that I ought to vote for him regardless of the party that may have nominated him; thus acting as a member of one body politic of our country, instead of a member of a party. In supporting Harrison for the Presidency, I do not design to identify myself with all that his friends say or do, or with all that he has hitherto, as a public man, said or done, but from an acquaintance with the principles, character, public acts of Harrison and Van Buren, (having once resided in the same place that the latter then did) I esteem the former far preferable to the latter; therefore in voting for Harrison I consider that I merely express my choice of the two men, one of whom, in all probability must be our next President. This is the course of conduct that I consider Christian principles demands. Christians of the United States now doubtless hold the balance of power between the two great political parties of the nation, and hence if they would exercise it in relation to those principles and public good, they might henceforward secure the services of the best men of the two political parties may present for their suffrage. As political abolitionists are undoubtedly the minority of this republic, it would be antidemocratic in them to force rulers of their exclusive choice upon the nation if by a political organization or shuffle, they could do so. I must therefore, from the principle of republican democracy go against such a measure as long as I believe the will of nature and of the best code, states that the majority shall rule in natural cases. Christianity arms its votaries with no law but truth and persuasion to put down evil with—if these fail, coercion is the prerogative of Jehovah alone. Hence my friends will see why I go against a third political organization. Under existing circumstances it wars against Democracy. Correct public sentiment by truth, love and persuasion and correct legislation will inevitably follow. Should the minority suppose it right to under any possible circumstances it might be right to coerce the acts of the majority in a republican government, is to suppose than an effect may exceed the cause.

In coming to a conclusion relative to the claims of candidates for our suffrage if upon one important topic they appear to be equally balanced then we should weigh them upon other topics of the most importance. Friends' sentiments upon the important topic of Slavery are generally known, that while they deprecate it as a great moral and political evil, they also disapprove all unconstitutional or coercive measures. To inflame the passions is but to close the mind against the appeals of truth. Admitting that Harrison and Van Buren stand nearly upon a par in relation to slavery still there are other important topics upon which they may be weighed. I ask neither of them to pledge what he will do, but I consult their principles and past acts relative to what they may do. Their principles and acts relative to the Indians are very dissimilar. When I inquired of Harrison the course he would pursue with the New York Indians, if he should be elected President, he replied, "I will do them justice, so far as I may be called to act in relation to them. But, I can give you no pledges relative to what they may be, but I will give you something better than pledges. I refer you to my past acts towards the Indians when Governor of Indiana, and to my messages relative to them to the Legislature. In one or two instances, when Governor of Indiana, I withstood the General Government, because I thought it demanded more than justice did of the Indians.—I never would conclude a treaty with the Indians unless I believed it would be satisfactory to the tribe after made." He then referred me to John Johnson, formerly an agent under Harrison, for proof of his assertions. I called upon Johnson who abundantly confirmed all that the general had said. As I have recently visited the Seneca Indians in New York, and heard the statements of some of the head chiefs of that tribe, relative to Van Buren's conduct towards them as President of the United States, I will state it, and let my friends contrast it with that of Harrison. I have in possession ample proof of the correctness of the following facts.

During the last session of Congress, Van Buren signed and proclaimed as the law of the land, a treaty which requires the Seneca Indians of New York to deliver within three years to the Ogden Land Company, of which one of his sons is said to be a proprietor, all of their lands in New York, comprising about 118,000 acres: some of which adjoining the city of Buffalo, is said to be worth from one to $500 an acre, and probably upon an average, it is worth $12 an acre; and the United States government is bound by treaty to pay $400,000 to the Indians relinquishing their claims to Green Bay lands—but the Indians declare they have no claims upon such lands. The philosophy or treachery of thus making Government pay for lands that the Ogden company are to receive is more than I can develope. I merely state what I learned from the Indians; responsible white men vouch for its correctness.

Previous to the ratification of this singular treaty, the Seneca Nation sent a delegation of four of their head chiefs and three responsible white agents, to Washington city, who testified to the Senate and President had laid before the Senate for consideration was not nor could be binding upon the Seneca Indians; for it was not the treaty of that nation, but only the treaty or a minority of its chiefs who had been bribed and unlawfully enticed to sign the said treaty. And that the majority of the chiefs of their nation, and fifteen out of sixteen of its members disclaimed such treaty. Among the delegation was one of the bribed chiefs, who testified against himself, that the act of signing the treaty was unauthorized, and therefore not binding upon his nation.

They exhibited the affidavit of John General, a chief of the Seneca nation, residing at Buffalo, which deposed "that while Commissioner Gilbert was in Buffalo, an Indian runner for the Ogden Company enticed him into a tavern in Buffalo, where he was pressed to drink some ardent spirits, which he did, and finally became intoxicated, in which case he was strongly pressed to sign the assent to the amended treaty, which he constantly refused, and that he has since been informed that his name is affixed to it; and he solemnly declares that he never so affixed it, unless when so drunk that he did not know it, and has never since remembered it." By Buffalo all signed by eight chiefs they showed that three Indians of their nation, had attached their names to the treaty as chiefs, who obtained their election by a sham election at a tavern in Buffalo. By sundry documents they exhibited, that to one of their chiefs, the payment of $21,500 was promised upon the faith of written articles, duly executed by the agent of the Ogden Company, as a reward for signing the treaty, and inducing three other chiefs to do the same—this money to be paid within three months after the ratification of the treaty.

But the time has expired and the contract has not been paid—and it is now found that the bribing agent is alone holden, and he is worth nothing.

The Senate's Committee on Indian affairs after learning the foregoing facts reported against the ratification of the treaty. But still through the influence of Albert Gallatin (Ogden of New York was at Washington) the Senate was equally divided, and the Vice President gave the casting vote, and with a knowledge of all the bribery and corruption attending that treaty, Martin Van Buren signed it as President of the United States.

To me it seems that every Senator, as well as Vice President and President in sanctioning that treaty, endorsed all the bribery, treachery, and iniquities of its origin; and therefore are to support either of them for a public office, without knowing that they had repented of and confessed this public sin, would render me partial to the same.

The time has come, in my opinion, for Christians to hold public men responsible for their public sins, and to have no fellowship with them but rather reprove them by voting against them. Unless this course is pursued, and *christian principle* and influence are brought to bear upon *public* men, our country, I fear, is destined to destruction! Under a fearful and weighty apprehension of this kind, I invite the friends of Liberty and Justice to throw their influence across the paths of political gamblers.

The policy of the administration of our country is, that the Indians shall go west of the Mississippi. The prosecution of this policy by foul means, has already produced the Black Hawk and Florida wars and superadded perhaps fifty millions of money, with the destruction of 2000 lives. And the result of a forcible removal of the New York Indians, I have no doubt, would be a general Indian war upon our western frontiers. One of the heads of the Seneca Nation said to me, "If the Whites are determined to have our lands let them come and tomahawk us, and bury us by our fathers, and not thus meanly drive us from our homes."

Believing that the election of General Harrison will result in the annulling of this fraudulent treaty, and in ending the disgraceful Florida war, if there was no constitutional reference to him, save this prospect, I should his election of vast importance. And knowing that some friends in New York State are fearful in consequence of the reiterated false statements of one class of newspapers, that Harrison is not capable of filling the Presidential chair by reason of age and lack of talent, I do hereby testify, that it is the most unanimous testimony of the members of the Society of Friends in this city and vicinity, who are personally acquainted with General Harrison, that he is in all respects, in their opinion, well qualified to fulfil the station of President of the United States and all that I have conversed with, are for him and shall have their support for the same.

MICHAEL E. BARTON.

Cincinnati, 9th Month 17th, 1840.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

The Election, in this State, takes place,

For Electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives in the 27th Congress, on the 1st Tuesday and the following Wednesday, in November, the 3d and 4th.

STATE NOMINATIONS, for 1840.

Whig Ticket.

For Congress.—John B. Ayerigg, Bergen; John P. B. Maxwell, Warren; William Halsted, Mercer; Joseph F. Randolph, Middlesex; Chs. C. Stratton, Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke, Salem.

For Electors.—Lewis Condict, Cornelius Lupton, James Iliff, Jacob M. Ryerson, John Runk, Samuel G. Wright, Thomas Newbold, Joshua Townsend.

Administration.

For Congress.—Peter D. Vroom, Somerset; Philemon Dickerson, of Passaic; Phineas B. Kennedy, of Warren; Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth; Wm. R. Cooper, of Gloucester; Joseph Kille, of Salem.

For Electors.—John Depue, Stephen Fairchild John Cassedy, Moses Bigelow, States Van Deursen, Wm. H. Sloan, Joseph K. Hulme, Jeremiah Stull.

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.

The New Jersey Abolition Nominating Committee recommend the following Tickets:

For Congress.—Charles F. Clark, of Gloucester county; John Grimes, Morris; John Lee, Essex; Alex. H. Freeman, Passaic; James W. Higgins, Hudson; William Halsted.

For Electors.—James Howe, Hudson; Benjamin Crane, Passaic; William Halsey, Essex; Alexander Black, Gloucester; Abraham Miller, Essex; Milton F. Cushing, Somerset; William Brotherton, Silas Dell.

Two Steam ships Arrived.—16 *Days Later.*

Important from China.

The Royal Mail steamship Acadia, Capt. Miller arrived at Boston on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst. at 3 P. M.—a passage of 12 days and 17 hours from dock to dock. She was detained 10 hours at Halifax, making the voyage 12 days of sailing time. The President arrived at N. York on Sunday morning having sailed on the 1st—so that she is beat a second time by the Boston and Halifax steamer near 5 days.

The Acadia brought 95 passengers from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston.

At about nine o'clock, the steamer *President* Capt. Keane, from London, was seen rounding Governor's Island, and shortly afterwards was at her dock in the East river. She sailed on the 1st instant—her regular day. She has 145 passengers, and a valuable cargo, on which the freight amounts to about £3000 sterling.

The mercantile accounts received by these conveyances do not appear to us on the whole, favorable.—The dread of a general war arising out of a non-participation by France, in the measures adopted by the other great powers of Europe to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire has a decidedly unfavorable influence on the minds of commercial and monied men, although the general opinion is evidently that no actual hostilities between the two powers—who are greatest among the great—will in reality, grow out of the Eastern question.

The British fleet had commenced hostilities in China, as will be seen below. The Bocca Tigris, or "Mouth of the Tigor," spoken of is the entrance of the Canton or Tigris river, and the forts taken by the fleet at that point are about 20 miles below the city. Whampoa, the island where the merchant shipping always anchor, and from whence all intercourse with Canton must be carried on with lighters, is 10 miles below the city.

Two millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire at the Royal Arsenal Naval Dreck yard at Devenport, (Eng.) about 4 o'clock on the 1st inst. The Talavera line of battle ship, and the Imogene frigate, with some other property, were totally consumed—the work of some incendiary.

Important from China.—Extract of a letter dated Bombay, July 23.

A private express from Calcutta has arrived, which states that a part of the expedition had arrived in the Canton river, and totally destroyed the forts of the Bocca Tigris.

After the vessels had destroyed the forts, some troops and seamen were sent on shore to put them in a state of defence against the Chinese. The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, having pressed two Chinese pilots; but on reaching Second Bar, the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having sunk some large junks—however, the smaller vessels and steamers will almost immediately proceed with a strong military force to raze Canton to the ground.

Dissipation.—A person who squanders away his fortune in rioting and profuseness, is neither just to himself nor others, for, by conduct of this kind, his superfluities flow in an irregular channel; and those that are unworthy, are the greatest sharers of them, and who do not fail to censure him when his substance is exhausted.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3c per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash, Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c. &c. also a General Assortment of Groceries,—all of which they will sell as low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Mason. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 193tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, and will set them at Factory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Prices Cecbrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	$ 5 00 to	$ 5 25
Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 75 to	2 75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 15
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		53
Corn, yellow, northern,	57 to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	— to	61
Do. southern,	58 to	—
Barley	61 to	64
Oats,	30 to	40
Peas, white dry,		1 00
White Beans,	14 00 to	15 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	29
Do. Havana, Muscavados,	23 to	25
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	15 00
Do. prime,	8 50 to	10 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do. shipping	12 to	13
Hog's Lard,	6 to	11
Pork, mess, brl.	15 00 to	
Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5 to	9
Hams,	9 to	
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 11 to	0 13
Dipped,	13 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	2 00 to	2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	20
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 21
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 30
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		39
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Loaf,	14 to	16
Lump,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,	42 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	88

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per cent. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrilville bank at Burrilville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester, do	fraud
Eagle bank of Providence	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	sl
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank at Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (Barker's)—Franklin ex. bk.—Man. Co.—Lombard association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Penfield Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
in the West	do
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4 a 1
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dower, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	4
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	4 1-2 to 5
Except the Girard,	no sale
Country banks,	4 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do at Lambertville, N. J.	do

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, October 26, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

New Jersey Complete.

Counties.	*Whig majority.*	*Dem. maj.*
Essex,	1730	
Morris,	180	
Passaic,	152	
Mercer,	432	
Middlesex,	195	
Somerset,	238	
Hudson,	192	
Burlington,	750	
Gloucester,	514	
Salem,	108	
Cumberland,	203	
Cape May,	300	
Monmouth,	97	
Atlantic,		362
Bergen,		
Warren, } No contest,		4000
Sussex, } estimated,		
Hunterdon,		
	5137	4362
	4162	
Whig majority,	795	

Parties in the Legislature.—In Council, 13 whigs, 5 V. B.—Assembly, 41 whigs, 12 V. B.—Whig majority in joint meeting, 37, which is more than double what it was last year.

Pennsylvania.—Of the 28 Congressmen elected, the Van Buren party have 15 and the Harrison party 13—being a whig gain of 2 members, the present delegation being 17 to 11.

In the State Senate, 19 whigs and 14 democrats are elected, and in the House of Representatives, 56 whigs and 50 democrats.

In the popular vote the democrats have a majority somewhere between 3000 and 10,000.

Ohio.—The whigs have carried the State by an overwhelming majority—from 15,000 to 20,000. Of the 19 members of Congress the whigs have 12, and the democrats 7. In the Senate, are 15 whigs, and 21 democrats, and in the House 49 whigs to 23 V. B. which gives the whigs a majority of 38 on joint ballot. Last year the V. B. majority on joint ballot was 10.

Bicknell's Reporter thus sums up the case with regard to Levia's fraud.

"Levia is, in all probability, still in the United States—but he is believed to be poor. The fact is, the Schuylkill Bank was insolvent years ago, and the fraud practiced by Levia was resorted to in order to prevent an explosion of the concern at an earlier period."

Indian Fight.—The St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst. says; The steamboat Malta, arrived yesterday from Bellevue on the Missouri, brings intelligence of a battle that had taken place between a small party of Sioux and about 250 Pottawatomies, the news of which came in while the boat lay at Bellevue. There were one Saux and two Pottawatomies killed; when the latter danned 'the scalp dance' for three successive days over the dessected Sioux, whom they had literally cut to pieces.

A heavy shock of an earthquake was at Brooklyn, Conn. on Tuesday evening last,—said to be more severe than any felt before.

A New Judge.—It is stated in one of the city papers that Major Noah, late of the Evening Star, is to receive the appointment of Associate Judge of the Court of Sessions, in the place of Judge Sanford, resigned.

Selling Slaves.—John Taylor was recently tried before the Vice Admiralty Court, Barbadoes, for selling apprenticed slaves to Texas. He was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.

At the Municipal election in Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday last, the Van Buren ticket succeeded, except for Treasurer, by a majority of 15 or 20. About 1000 votes polled. Whig before.

There is not much animation in our business circles, and we think the result of the fall season will disappoint the expectations of our merchants. The attendance of country dealers is rather large, but their purchases are not to the extent which the prospect previous to the opening of the season promised.—*N. Y. Times.*

Population of the city of New Brunswick, in 1840, 5,434.

Of Elizabethtown, 4,184.

What is happiness?—Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable if he is a grovelling, unlettered, undevoted mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament and delication; while at the same time God is not of his thoughts. And let another have neither field or garden; let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind, a mind which sees and adore the Creator in his works—can ponder them as demonstrations of his power, his goodness, and his truth; this man is greater and more happier in his poverty, than the other with his riches. The one is a little higher than a beast—the other a little lower than an angel.

God is good to us when he sends us evil, because he sends us the evil for our good.

Resumption.—The Phila. U. S. Gazette says —"We have reason to believe that there are no longer any difficulties in the way of a resumption of specie payments by our banks, as early at least as the time prescribed by law."

The United States Bank.—Mr. Jaudon was in the city last week. A friend of the bank who conversed with him, tells us that Mr. J. asserts that the bank is now ready to resume specie payments as soon as the local banks are ready, that she needs no help and has needed none, but has resources of her own to the extent of all her necessities.—*Jour. of Com.*

The vote on the question of the retrocession of the town and county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, to the State of Virginia, was taken on Tuesday, and was largely in favor of that measure.

Pleasure.—I see when I follow my shadow, it flies me; when I fly my shadow, it follows me; I know pleasures are but shadows, which exist no longer than the sunshine of my fortunes. Least, then, my pleasures should forsake me, I will forsake them.—Pleasure most flies me, I most follow it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Dr. Allen Wilson, $4,38; Wm. C. Ayres, 4,00; Stephen Vail, 3,73; J. H. McIntire, 3,50; Davison & Wallace, 3,39; Drake & J. T. Dunn, 3,00; Martin Runyon, 2,00; D. Cobb, 1,75; W. P. Shotwell, Esq. 1,25; A. Berry, 1,00; R. Sears, 2,00; Nathan Laing, 1,00; John Simpson, 75.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. at the residence of George Yollett, Esq. Old Hermitage, Boundbrook, Geo. H. Purser to Priscilla P. S. Ditchott.

On the 20th inst. the Rev. George Schenck, of Matteawan, N. Y. to Sarah A. eldest daughter of John Acken, Esq. of New Brunswick.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Frederick C. Key, of Bedford, L. I. to Mrs. Alice Ogden, of Elizabethtown.

On the 15th inst. near Basking Ridge, Robert Barclay Dunham, to Jane W. daughter of Daniel Heath.

DIED

At Clinton, Hunterdon co. on the 9th ult. Mrs. E. Dunham, widow of the late Dr. Jacob Dunham, aged 70.

At the residence of her father, near Boundbrook, N. J. on the 20th inst. Cynthia, daughter of Mr. John Onderdonk, aged about 19.

At Elizabeth-port, 15th inst. Rev. Abm. Browne, aged 45 years, Minister of the First Congregational Church at that place.

In Rahway, the 19th inst. Lewis B. Morse, aged 25 years, son of Amos Morse.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, and Views in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE above School will commence its quarter on Monday, the 9th of November under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 13 weeks, without any extra expenses:

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geography, and Arithmetic, $3,00

Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition, 3,50

Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany, 4,00

No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 30th of October inst. a Heavy Lot of

Timber and Wood,

standing on the Terrill Farm, 1 Five Acre Lot, the balance in Lots to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by Oct. 26, 1840. STEPHEN VAIL.

Selling Slaves.—John Taylor was recently tried before the Vice Admiralty Court, Barbadoes, for selling apprenticed slaves to Texas. He was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by H. A. CORY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an O-d Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOEL TUTTLE of Scotch Plains a bt of New York, that debts against his estate must be exhibited to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, before the fifteenth day of October next, being six months from the day of assignment, or he forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that his of the claims against against the said Joel Tuttle will be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Essex, for the ensuing Term of said Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. JACOB MANNING,

Plainfield, August 28th, 1840. Assignee.

Information Wanted.

MRS. DIANA MEDICK, an insane person about about 28 years of age, from Tyrone, Steuben co. N. Y made her escape from a gentleman who had her in charge, being on her way to the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday last, in the city of New York and it is thought she may attempt to return home—she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, stout built, and very dark complexion in consequence of exposure to the weather.—She smokes almost incessantly, if she has the means. She had on when she left a black and white calico frock, black silk apron, red merino shawl and a mixed shaker bonnet. Any information of her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid by her husband, RICHARD MEDICK. 189 Washington st. New York, or at his residence, Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. August 11th, 1840.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Cottons, Muslins, &c. &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wool, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Pocket-Book Lost!

LOST on Saturday the 10th inst. either in the cars from Elizabethtown to Plainfield, or in stepping from the cars and walking through Cherry-st. to Sweeney and French's Mill, a small brown pocket-book, containing, 1st, Two notes of hand endorsed Sam. L. Danfield, 4 and 6 months, from Oct. 1st, 1840, each for $186 94-2, 2d, a Certificate for 50 Shares in the North American Trust and Banking Company, No. 1860, dated 27th July, 1840, in name of F. Windmuller.

And 3d, $295 in New York Bank Notes.

Any one returning said Pocket-Book and contents to the Post Office, Plainfield, will be suitably rewarded.

Oct. 10th, 1840.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON's store at South Plains a lot of New and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz:

Fine Wide Ticking, Red and White Flannel, Unbleached Sheetings, Canton Flannel, Fine Bleached Shirtings, Bellsie Cloth, 7-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,

A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting,

Fine rate Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas,

Havanna and Orleans Sugar,

Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.

Oct. 10, 1840.

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and an amount equal to the surplus then standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums afore-mentioned, And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of Interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

Oct. 9th, 1840. 195 6w

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business in Plainfield will now sell his remaining Stock, consisting principal y of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. tf

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Boundbrook prices. WAGTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at a liberal at the highest cash price. W. & D.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry, Dunham & Co's. or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 14, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,

Hams in Bags,

New Cheese,—Just Received and for sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,

And Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP, and Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages 8vo. Fine Paper, Handsomely bound —Price TWO DOLLARS.*—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly Illustrated Work. Published and for sale at 122 Nassau st. New York. Its features are better defined by the title:

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, containing 600 Views in the HOLY LAND,

Together with many of the most Remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from celebrated Pictures, principally by the Old Masters; the Landscape Scenes, made from original Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and interesting Letter press descriptions, designed as an explanation of the objects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

By Robert Sears.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense resources of Art which the great painters have lequeathed to us on Sacred subjects, are here opened to *all* as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous embellishments, will be found the celebrated *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the *series of the Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Edom—(Petra,) Egypt, &c.

These latter, and all the *Landscape Scenes*, are represented with that fidelity which we are now able to require through the labors of recent travellers. The other objects, whether of Natural History, or the Costume of Antiquities, are, also, delineated with equal accuracy.—Many of the illustrations need little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail to prove acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither doctrinal nor devotional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the meaning of the Bible itself, leaving to other occasions, the application of that meaning, as it regards both the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high prices generally charged for works of a similar character (and which are totally out of the number of engravings), they have not that extensive circulation in the middle and humbler classes of society which their intrinsic merit deserve. The only aim of the publi her is utility; and the price of the work places it within the reach of all classes desirous of possessing a work of such value and importance: it will be found most invaluable as a suitable *Present* to a circle of young people.

To Teachers and Superintendants in Sabbath Schools.—Will not every Superintendant of a Sabbath School into whose hands this advertisement, brig it before the Teachers, and their Schools—the first opportunity?—The Publisher would suggest subscribing on the company plan (see our terms) in Sabbath Schools. Let each superintendant or Teacher assume the agency, and procure five, ten, or fi ty copies, and send for the books, *direct to the Publisher.* In this way each one procures a copy of the work at a lower price, and for *the tenth part of the cost of a single copy of a book.*

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profi able book especially for the perusal of young people, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and purest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book of every thing valuable, relating to *Oriental Manners, Customs, &c.* and comprises within itself, *a complete library of Religious and Useful Knowledge.* A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—*it will never be out of date.*" ☞ It is beautifully printed in new long-primer type—handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, and lettered; and is, decidedly, *the best and cheapest publication* (for the price) that ever issued from the *American Press.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, not what to choose, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the delightful illustrations of Scripture, which have been continually coming before his mind, in the course of his examinations, have made him more sensible than ever, how much *real, intellectual and moral pleasure and improvement* is lost, more especially to the *Young*, for want of correct Engravings, explaining *Scripture names, customs, phrases, &c.* There will be found in this volume, single embellishments, which explain more fully many objects mentioned in the Bible, than whole pages of comment would without them.

The title *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the rich embellishments introduced into the volume. They are not published as mere fanciful ornamental pictures as some may suppose; but they serve to give clearer ideas of places and things described; and are found to be highly valuable as well as pleasing. And, as a closing remark, we will just add, that they render the work as expensive as one of six times the size without them. It is hoped, therefore, that the religious public, who are now furnished with *so neatly a book at so cheap a rate*, will extend toward us a liberal share of patronage.

List of the Principal embellishments.

Entrance to Petra. (Frontispiece.)—*Robinson.*

Several Views in Edom (Petra).—*From Laborde.*

Adam disco ering the dead body of Abel—*And. Sacchi.*

Mount Ararat.—*Views Neuwood* (Babel).

The flight of Lot with his daughters.—*Guido Reni.*

Abraham offering Isaac.—*Rubens.*

Sepulchral caves in the cliffs of Wady Mousa, (in Mount Seir).

Brick Pyramid of Faioum.

Mounts Sinai and Horeb, with the convent of St. Catharine, from the North.

Temple of the Sun at Nineveh.

Egyptian Mummies, (embalming).

Egyptian Jewels of Gold and Silver.

Egyptian Musical Instruments.—Solomon's Temple.

Ploughing and Threshing in the East.

Ark of the Covenant.—The Red Sea.

Moses at the passage of the Red Sea.

Views of Sinai and Akabee.

Miriam celebrating the deliverance of Israel.

Gathering Manna.—*Poussin.*—Ruth & Naomi.—*Bird.*

Valley and Convent of Sinai.

View of Ruins in Palmyra.—Tomb of Zachariah.

Engraved Rocks.—*Job*, xix. 24.—River Jordan.

The Prophets.—*M Angelo.*—Isaiah.—Jeremiah.—Ezekiel.—Daniel.—Joel.—Jonah.—Zecharaiah.—David with the head of Goliath.

Valley of Jehosaphat, and Brook Kedron, with the ancient Tombs.—Plain of Jordan.

Christ blessing little children.

Christ in the storm.—*Rembrant.*

Mary annointing the feet of Christ.

Peter denying Christ.—*Poussin.*

Holy sepulchre and Jerusalem.

The Cartoons of Raffaelle:—Miraculous Draught of Fishes.—Christ's charge to Peter 'feed my sheep.'—Peter and John curing the lame man.—Elymas the sorcerer struck blind.—Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.—Paul preaching at Athens.—Death of Ananias.

Views of and in Athens.——A primitive Arab school.

Ancient Grecian and Roman Architecture.—Oriental houses

Ancient writing materials, &c.—Musical instruments.

Ancient Ruins, Monuments, Costumes, plants, birds, Quadrupeds, &c. &c.

Together with more than *one hundred* additional Engravings which we have not space to enumerate in the limits of an advertisement.

Pictorial illustrations of the Holy Bible cannot be too highly appreciated, especially those of the character published in the work now offered for public patronage and support. They serve materially to illustrate the texts; and, in as me cases are almost indispensable to a right understanding of the subject. They attract the attention of the *Young*, and serve to impress Scripture scenes and subjects on their memory, while they attract the attention of all to the blessed Volume of inspiration. In scarcely any other way can a person spend the same amount of money to so much advantage for his family.

To the pious Christian, whose experience is, "Thy Word is sweeter than honey to my taste; yea, sweeter than honey in the honey-comb," every thing calculated to open the treasures of God's Word, must be worthy of his attention. And it is by the discovery of such stores of knowledge and beauty, as this book of the study of the Bible will be cherished and increased.

Terms of this Publication.—The price of a single copy (handsomely bound, 400 pages, 8vo. with more than *Two Hundred* beautiful Engravings) is placed at the extremely low price of only *Two Dollars!*

Great inducements to combine together.—Companies in the country, who unite in subscribing for the work, shall receive six copies for ten dollars—the business of supplying the company being conducted by one person, who is to remit the money, free of postage, and the package to be forwarded to him almost.

The agent who will become responsible for companies in the country, who take ten copies, shall receive them for 15 dollars.

Our terms to agents, Booksellers, &c. will be found very liberal.

P. S. The Publisher invites the attention of the public to his edition of *The CHRISTIAN LIBRARY*, in eight volumes, handsomely bound, containing altogether 4,000 pages, forming one of the most valuable, completely, for only Twelve Dollars. It has been published under the inspection and recommendations of the most eminent Ministers, of all denominations, in the U. States. Catalogues, giving an extended view of the contents of the Library, may be obtained in any quantities, at the above place, gratis.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in the country wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, New York, Nassau st. New York city. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

☞ Clergymen, superintendants and teachers of sabbath schools.—☞ *Agents of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals*, ☞ Postmasters, and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.

Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above, entire without any alteration or abridgement, (excluding this notice,) and giving it twelve insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the publisher.

No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

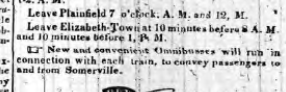
For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Laing, in this Borough, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for settlement.

JACKSON POUND,
JOHN W. LAING.

Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 93tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Oct. 1st, 1840.

Anna Agen,	Alpha Lawton,
Samuel N. Bergh,	Albert Marsh,
James Bishop,	Isaac L. Mosher,
Marshall Comst,	Mary E. Mulison,
Jonathan Cory,	Benjamin Merritt,
Stephen Cottingham,	Daniel Osborn,
Jonathan H. Curtis,	Maryan Osborn,
James Dayell,	James W. Pyne,
Samuel D. wner,	John Pitt,
Reuben Dunn,	Christopher Stewart,
Randolph Drake,	Samuel Shotwell,
William Evans,	John Tyne,
Asa Freeman,	Elijah Titus,
Jacob Garrison,	David S. Garrison,
John Hayword,	Manuel Vermule,
Martin Holton,	Samuel S. Winter-tein,
Ebenezer Jones,	Joseph Willcrox,
George F. Jackson,	Daniel Willemeon,
Michel O'Keily,	Jane Young.

When letters are called for, please say they were advertised. J. MANNING.

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY AND HARNESS,

All in good Order, FOR SALE, Low, and on Reasonable Terms.

Apply at this Office.

Sept. 14th, 1840. (91 tf)

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, under oath, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin's.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1c. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Consumption Cured!

BY THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE, *of Germany,*

And For Sale at this Office, at $0.50 per half ounce.

Statement of North and South America :

To Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as was the doctrine of Harvey. Which doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which *he* boldly challenges his opponents to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to a great world's gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has a signality triumphed over our great enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the cosmos in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the Conqueror of Pulmonary medicine, for which all nanking will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sick ness into health, and sadness of life into joyfulness!

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and which contains in its wondrous POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over more than one hundred diseases, even one medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, a tea spoon full three times a day, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

Sold at Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2.50) per half ounce.

* A German Gold. value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of it, benevolent members, who are unwilling to sacrifice truth to lives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we do find in his Sanative a remedy for the most fatal known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We do hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing the most malignly consumptive, and other diseases, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our confidence for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the wonders it effected results; and, as we are ashamed of ourselves of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for whenever it is used it bears its own witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADALPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Mr. Dec 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Reaser was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption case very low, confined to his room and bed, and to his bed; has recovered by using less than a third of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with tne *Consumption* for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to shoulder and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

Clock and Watch repairing will be be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are *now prepared to print* Hat Tips at this office, on morocco, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are *respectfully invited to try it. April 25th.*

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing eight rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c., also a well of pureest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 164 tf

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend, to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Armeles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. *Customers can be accommodated at short* notice. We intend to have good work and to please all.

J. B. AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject which can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices, fairly set forth, of new publications from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Ancient, English, Italian, and Spanish, etc. etc. and a infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, *Mechanics, etc.*

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, and Flute,

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, previous to the publication of the first proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever publish *ed in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved* by Danforth; the first being a representation of the Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by *Washington Irving*; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by Mr. Bancroft, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists, but as commemorating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letters, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the approbation of the public at large unanimously, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, for which reason, the work is generally commenced at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The New York Mirror in the shape, and acquisitions, by the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the arts; and, from time to time, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, splendid frontispiece, splendid engraving, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more simple, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. Athome and abroad, the list of nearly two thousand contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and education of the fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that, while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirits, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, in this city, and is regularly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and a variety of engravings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and acopious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications must paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ *The terms are always in advance.*

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 3s. per quire.—*Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.*

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS *such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 8 quires, bound in different styles of Ruling.*

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Pen stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Dabell's Arithmetic—Webster's Spelling,
Pastor's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments,—Peaker Testamente,
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Chabaud's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Restorie,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Gaull,
Lives of Dr. Chalmers, by Mrs. Sergeant,
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,
Memoir of Mrs. Lemuel Hayward, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whitteer's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Mrs Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Dick on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's *Psalms and Hymns,*
Life of David—Jonah—Tenant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Sacred and sacred kinds,—Pirate's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanack for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Saint's Rest—Chelt's Book on the soul,
Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales
Life and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Fortune Hunting Son—Herring's Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Alonzo and Melissa—Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gunnison Youngs, with portrait
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound
The American Slave Code,
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Smith's Address,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery,
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
State of Freedom, with plates—Light and Love
Life of Joseph Sturge on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade.
Jay's View.
Prose and *Poetical Works of* E. M. *Chandler*, with a Portarit, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Family Book, &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and *American Slavery*, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocaester.

☞ *All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual price.*

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography.—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Bonnycastle's Algebra,
Bonnycastle's Mensuration; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Feast from Rahwey.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 18 cts.
MAGIC, OR *GAME OF CARDS*, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills in 1st houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, *deceased, hereby give notice to all* persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present the same immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE R. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,

Plainfield, June 6th, 1840. (6w Executors.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been *obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an* Affection of the Liver, and I have tostatn for the benefit of others affected, that I have derived much benefit *from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills*, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,
170 Divisionst. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Scoundrel, by the name of Enos Hawley, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and later known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was banished from the pulpit and society at large, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the *medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money,* and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month after. The scoundrel now applies to the design *of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven* foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learned that this Revile and Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ *If the People of America will bear one fact in* mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or has it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and *they may be sure of obtaining* the Genuine Original Matchless Sanative.

☞ N B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns, in which that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for the Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. JORDAN, M. D.
General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 138 Washington st

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer *Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell* Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 26th, 1839. 3m 1y

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Morse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s 6d, to 6s. D. LENOX.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information relative to the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The improvements now introduced beyond any quotation in the *people of the United States can make silk cheaper and* better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire process of making silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that but one acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved, that the planting of a few acres on the farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost to the owner to the exception of the time the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an *intelligent people whether it is not a great and important* object for them to introduce the cultivation of silk on the farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; to contain plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to be known in order to enable any person, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the *two years.*

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Bread Clock, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Man's wear, Groceries in good *variety*.—And all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new as sortment of CUSTOMERS' Kip Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks for his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. *By using a* kind of Wrapping paper. Merchants will save consider able. Tf. June 15th.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. Month 20th, 1838.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC W. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the shoe business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer work done to order *on the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good* materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS.

These widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pills, renders the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle as they are known to do on the blood, which they purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned *Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peter's* Pills, with which we are conversant, and find the component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have *all resulted in the* confession that the discoverer was possessed of a mighty mind. While that generosity of spirit, however, characteristic of great learning and genius, they have permitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other medicines, that while they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has this decided superority, instead of having to undergo the tedious process of being changed into chyle, which forms the blood itself, as much as prevention of disease is better than a cure therefor. This peculiar action has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter which undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the *mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can* get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed off to another *channel.*

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to set in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combine to render them much easier to take than any medicine that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, by the use of which 500,000 *pills a day* the proprietor would foster state that these pills are dropped into the bot by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, by real grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and go of course opposed in general, to the introduction of any quack nostrum into my family, which requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might call for them, I was induced to try them in my own family, and of Lee's and Sanford's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping nor nausea, and answering on all the purposes for which a mild and efficacious cathartic, that I now use them, my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Sanford's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes of family practice they are not surpassed, and possibly in efficiency of bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 20th, 1839. 14 tf

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Speller and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,
Comstock's Philosophy.—Comstock's Botany,
Slate Pencils by the hundred.—Just received a Supply to our former stock of School Books, and for Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

EW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES.
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington.
Paradise Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Views of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—
Downing Sunday Book,—Jack Halliard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shop.

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1840. Number 198.

M. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications if long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, in the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its excellence is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. *Each boarder must furnish his* own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a cheap rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other, on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent *grounds for recreation. The laws of the* School are such as to *prevent* offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1840.

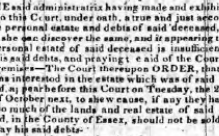
Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix, &c. of Trustum Manning, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administratrix having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the record.

185 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX

POETICAL

Forest Scene, in the Days of Witchkraft.

By Mary Howitt.

A little child, she read a book,
Beside an open door;
And, as she read page after page,
She wondered more and more.

Her little finger, carefully
Went pointing on the place;
Her golden locks hung drooping down,
And shadowed half her face.

The open book lay on her knee—
Her eyes on it were bent;
And as she read page after page,
The color came and went.

She sat upon a mossy stone,
A running brook beside;
And round, for miles on every side,
Stretched out on every side,

The summer sun shone on the trees—
The deer lay in the shade;
And over head the singing birds
Their pleasant clamor made.

There was no garden round the house,
And it was low and small;
The forest-sward grew to the door,
And lichen on the wall.

There was no garden round about,
Yet flowers were growing free;
The cowslip and the daffodil
Upon the forest lea.

The butterfly went flitting by;
The bees were in the flowers;
But the little girl sat steadfastly,
As she had sat for hours.

"Why sit ye here my little maid?"
An aged pilgrim spake—
The child looked up and from her book,
Like one but first awake.

Back fell her locks of golden hair,
And solemn was her look;
And thus she answered witlessly,
"O! Sir, I read this book."

"And what is there within that book
To win a child like thee?
Up! join thy mates, the singing-birds,
And frolic with the bee."

"Nay, Sir, I cannot leave this book,
I love it more than play;
I've read all legends, but this one
Ne'er saw I till this day.

"And there is something in this book
That makes all care begone;
And yet I weep, I know not why,
As I go reading on."

"Who art thou child, that thou shouldst read
A book with mickle head?
Books are for clerks—the king himself
Hath much ado—to read."

"My father is a forrester,
A bowman keen and good;
He keeps the deer within their bounds,
And worketh in the wood.

"My mother died at Candlemas—
The flowers were all in blow
Upon her grave, at Allenby,
Down in the vale below."

This said, unto her book she turned,
As steadfast as before—
"Nay," said the pilgrim, "nay, not yet,
And you must tell me more.

"Who was it taught you thus to read?"
"Ah, Sir, it was my mother;
She taught me both to read and spell,
And so she taught my brother.

"My brother dwells at Allenby,
With the good monk alway;
And this new book he brought for me,
But only for one day.

"Oh! Sir, it is a wondrous book,
Better than Charlemagne;
And be you pleased to leave me now,
I'll read in it again."

"Nay, read to me," the pilgrim said,
And the little child went on
To read of Christ, as is set forth
In the gospel of St. John.

On, on, she read, and gentle tears
Adown her cheeks did slide—
The pilgrim sat with bended head,
And he wept by her side.

"I've heard," said he, "the archbishop—
I've heard the Pope, at Rome,
But never did their spoken words
Thus to my spirit come.

"The book, it is a blessed book,
Its name what may it be?"
Said she, "they are the words of Christ,
That I have read to thee.
Now done into the English tongue,
For folks unlearned as me."

"Give me the book, and let me read,
My soul is strangely stirred,
They are such words of truth and love
As I ne'er before have heard."

The little girl gave up the book,
And the pilgrim, old and brown,
With reverend lips did kiss the page,
Then on the stone sat down.

And ay he read page after page,
Page after page he turned,
And as he read their blessed words,
His heart within him burned.

Still, still the book the old man read,
As he would ne'er have done:
From the hour of noon he read the book
Until the set of sun.

The little child she brought him out
A cake of wheaten bread;
And it lay unbroken at even tide,
Nor did he raise his head.

Then came the sturdy forrester
Along the homeward track,
Whistling aloud a hunting tune,
With a slain deer on his back.

Loud greeting gave the forester,
Unto the pilgrim poor—
The old man rose with thoughtful brow,
And entered at the door.

They, two, they set them down to meat,
And the pilgrim 'gan to tell
How he had eaten on Olivet,
And drank at Jacob's well.

And then he told him he had knelt
Where'er our Lord had prayed,
How he had in the garden been,
And the tomb where he was laid.

And then he turned unto the book,
And read in English plain,
How Christ had died on Calvary,
How he had risen again.

As water to the parched soil,
As to the hungry, bread;
So fell upon the woodman's soul,
Each word the pilgrim read.

Thus, through the midnight did they read,
Until the dawn of day;
And then came in the woodman's son,
To fetch the book away.

All quick and troubled was his speech—
His face was pale with dread
For he said the king had made a law,
That the book should not be read,
For it was such fearful heresy,
The holy Abbot said.

VARIETY.

A Crow wiser than its Generation.—We respectfully tell our brother of the Dumfries Courier to stand about, for we have something to narrate that will make him prick up his ears, the truth of which will be vouched to the letter. The proprietor of Doonside in this neighborhood, whose fancy for the rare and eccentric leads him to have many curiosities about his fine residence on the banks of the Doon, some time ago took a young crow from his rookery, which became very tame, and which Mr. C. taught to speak several words as plainly as most parrots that have been taught to speak the English language with propriety. The sooty favorite was christened "Jim," and grew up to crowhood on the best terms with a dog named "Whirlie," and a fine tom cat—the former being a family pet more loving and fond than most family circles in a higher class of creation. When "Jim" got his hair, he never forgot his companions, but would flutter on all sides of it, and shout "Whirlie Whirlie, Whirlie!" till the dog came to partake; and so well was the cat accustomed to the sound, that she invariably attended when she heard "Whirlie" called for; so that, to accommodate the party, the meal was generally enough for all the three. But the crow would not give a peck till "Whirlie" and the cat were present to start "fair;" nor would it go to the fire roost till all the three came to nestle at side together. But nature breaks up the strongest ties among crows as well as men. The feathered wonder turned out not to be a Jim but a Jenny crow, and as she could not go to seek a mate, by reason of her crupped wings, a mate came and sought her. Nor was his suit in vain. Jenny eloped, but the chicken was that the cat followed her, and after she had built her nest on the lowest branch of a tree, Grimalkin discovered her retreat, and tore it down. Her liege lord again prevailed on her to make a fresh attempt, and the lady of the house, with characteristic feelings, aided her in her efforts at building, by gathering twigs, with which "Jenny" hopped to a high branch and completed her nest, which, when last seen, had several eggs in it. But the mischief was, whenever poor Jenny was fed by her lord and master, she, as usual, screeched "Whirlie, Whirlie!" and the cat, sorely troubled at the separation, and able to bear it no longer, scrambled up the tree one night last week, lay down with the crow upon the nest, and broke the eggs. The poor crow was thus forced to return to Doonside House, where she coquets a little with the real "Jim," but again feeds and roosts with her old companions.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

Preaching of Bunyan.—The Bible was his principal library. But with scarcely any other book than this, he was the most eminent minister of his age, if usefulness may be considered the standard of eminence.

It is related of the learned Dr. Owen, that on a certain occasion, after having heard John Bunyan preach with much power and spirituality, and on being asked if he had been to hear the tinker, the name by which Bunyan, by reference to his occupation, was scoffingly designated, the Doctor replied, 'I have indeed, and if, by a surrender of all the human learning I have acquired, I could preach with the ability and heavenly unction of Mr. Bunyan, the sacrifice should cheerfully be made.'

Bunyan is but one instance among the multitude that could be named, of talent which might be cultivated, and the eloquence which might be elicited by a careful and truly conscientious and religious study of the Book of God. The man who, in his public ministrations, would reason with the most effect, must argue on the principles of revelation. There is presented a system of logic, built on the facts relating to God and eternity, which is unerring in all its rudeness, infallibable in all its premises and inflexible, just and correct in all its deductions.

He who would arrest the conscience of the bold transgressor, or awaken the stupor of the careless and self-deceived, must pluck his arrows of conviction from the Bible, and aim them, with an eloquence which a deep acquaintance with that book can alone inspire, at the feelings, the sinful habits, and the corrupt, but secret propensities, of those whom he would recal to duty and to God. It is because the models of inspiration are kept out of sight, and are superseded by a courtly mode of address, and a model of argument built on the basis of carnal reasoning, that so little is done by a large portion of modern preachers.

They go to the people with much fancied strength, but their panoply resembles that of David armed with Saul's armour. They return from their labor with dissatisfaction, because they see no lasting impression made on their auditory. Unlike David, they refuse the sling and stone; a simple dependence on God, and the efficacy of his truth; and disappointment is the consequence.

The Garden.—There are few things more certainly indicative of good taste and a cultivated mind, in an individual of any class, than a well laid out, and neatly managed ornamental tree and flower garden, and rarely indeed do we find a man who has any claims to the title of a good farmer, who does not also have a good vegetable garden. Such a garden is an appendage to every farm, indispensable, and which will never be overlooked by the man who has any pretensions to economy. A garden is not less needesary for a mechanic, or a professional man, and the few hours that such man have to spare for exercise in the open air, cannot be more profitably or pleasantly employed than in the labors the cultivation of such a spot requires. Few are aware who have never paid particular attention to the subject, of the actual profit every farmer receives from the half acre of land devoted to this purpose; for how much the health and comfort of a family is increased, where the fruits and vegetables of the garden are daily enjoyed. That there is much less attention paid to the garden than it should receive is evident to all.

American Farmers.—There is yet one class of men on whom we can rely. It is the same class that stood on the little green at Lexington, that gathered on the heights of Bunker Hill and poured down from the hills of New England, and who were the life blood of the nation. I mean the farmers. They were never found trampling upon law and right. Were I to commit my character to any class of men be it be the farmers. They are a class of men such as the world never saw for honesty, intelligence and Roman virtue, save the followers of the gospel of God. And when the nation quarrels, they and their sons are those that will stand by the surest anchor of our liberties and hold the ship at her moorings till she outrides the storm.—*Paulding.*

A Noble Cow.—Mr. Sam'l. Granby, of Woodside, Del. ware, gives in the Delaware Journal, a statement of the performances of his cow "Blossom," in the way of giving milk. It almost exceeds belief. We will be bad a dozen such cows with a farm to match. "Blossom" is a thoroughbred Durham, nine years old. The statement gives her produce of milk for one week, commencing on the 13th of June last. She was milked three times each day. The first day she yielded 34 1-2 quarts; the second, 34 1-2; the third 35; the fourth 36; the fifth, 35; the sixth, 36 1-2; the seventh, 36;—total, 247 1-2 quarts in seven days—averaging 35 quarts each day.—*Boston Post.*

Anarice.—Valerius Maximus tells us, that when Hannibal had besieged Casilinum, and reduced the garrison for the want of food, to the last extremity, a soldier happened to catch a mouse, and his covetousness exceeding his hunger, he sold it to one of his comrades for more than $50; but it proved a very dear bargain to him, for he that bought the mouse saved his life by his purchase, & he that sold it died of famine.

Getting Rich by Trading.—A newly married couple, in the old Bay State, before the Revolution, commenced the world with one hundred pounds of that not common Roman coin. On this they determined to commence business for a living. Accordingly they opened what they called a shop for store and advertised rum for sale at retail. But as wary and cautious merchants, they solemnly resolved to forswear the credit system and to sell not a dram but for ready money. A dram was soon sold and James had a great for its. This was a good capital to begin upon. The next day James became thirsty, and arranged with his wife Betty to pay her the groat, *for which she dealt him out a dram.* But why should not trade be reciprocated? Why should not Betty have rights as well as James? And so the next day she purchased a dram of her dear husband, and paid him a groat for the same. Thus a shrewd plan of mutual exchange having been devised, the cash kept a constant circulation between James and Betty, till the barrel was empty, and both became confirmed drunkards.

Much of the *benefit of trade* in this country is well illustrated by the anecdote of James and Betty. It is a mere passing of the groat around—a business that adds to the consumption and extravagance of the people, but neither adds to nor encourages the production of any of the means of subsistance.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Nicetics of Law.—In a late court in England a singular case was brought forward, respecting the maintainance of a pauper. In the course of the evidence it appeared that the boundary between the parishes ran across the room in which the pauper slept.

In reference to this fact, one of the lawyers said there had been a decision, in a somewhat similar case, which he gave in order to determine that the parish in which the bed of the pauper had been placed was the parish which was bound to maintain the party. Another remarked, it was impossible that decisions could be maintained in all cases where such point was in dispute between contending parishes, for he well recollected an instance where the bed of the pauper had usually stood across the boundary lines separating the two parishes, and it turned out that the pauper had been accustomed to lay with his head in the one and his feet in the other parish. And that case the court had held that the parish in which the head of the pauper had reclined was bound to support the body. Another begged to remind the Court that there was also another case—one in which the pauper's bed had been placed *in such a position as that the dividing line* of the two parishes had run, as it was shown, from the head to the heels—that was, lengthways of the bed. There it had been held that the parish on which the left hand side of the bed had been situated was liable to the maintainence of the pauper, on the ground that the pauper's heart, which was considered to be the most important portion of the contents of the frame of a human being, as well as the most vital part of man, was usually on that side. In the present matter it was proved that only fifteen inches of the bed was in St. Giles's parish, and as it become a question whether a man could sleep in a space of fifteen inches wide, a special case was ordered to be submitted to the Queen's Bench!

From the Pleasiz (Edinburg)

The Prophet of 1770.

Let us suppose ourselves carried back seventy years in the stream of time, and to live again the political subject of the young King George III. Let us likewise imagine that in those days the divine spirit of prophecy had come upon us unveiling to our sight the events of the future. In seven years from this time. The British empire shall burst in twain. (American war in 1775.) In fifteen years man shall rise from the earth and fly through the air, (invention of balloons 1783.) In thirty years the French monarchy the oldest that ever was, and now so flourishing, shall come to an end, virtuous prince (Lewis XVI, 1783) not yet a king, shall, in twenty three years, lay down his life on the scaffold: his wife and sister shall share the same fate.

In those same days news shall travel with the speed of the wind, and what was done at mid day shall be known at the farthest bounds of the kingdom ere the setting of the sun; (the Telegraph 1794.) In twenty six years a conqueror shall arise (Bonaparte) who shall water his horses at the Nile, the Jordon, the Tagus and the Borysthenes. *The conqueror shall restore* the chair of St. Peter, and narrow down what he had restored (dethronement of Pius VII.) Finally, he whom the world could not contain shall die a captive on a rocky island, (St. Helena,) neither in Europe, Asia, Africa nor America, but in the midst of the vast ocean; a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument.

In those days metals shall be found which float on the water and burn under it, (sodium and potassium, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy.) Ships shall stem the storm est ocean without sails or oars; (steam ships.) Carriages shall run without horses with the speed of the wind—(locomotive engines,) (the ordinary speed of the wind is 50 miles an hour: that of the engines on the Great Western Railway is 38.) Men shall be conveyed from India to the mighty Babylon in a month, from America in ten days; from one end of England to the other in eight hours. Bridges shall hang by a chain over the sea, while roads shall be made under it; (the Mutal Bridge and the Thames Tunnel.) The very beasts in those days shall have laws to protect them.

Those days shall be days of great light. Men shall plough without horses—steam plough, they shall spin without hands—power loom; they *shall calculate by machinery*, and make the sun shall engrave for them—the Daguerretype, they shall write with the lightning,—electric telegraph. One machine shall print in one hour many thousand books, each of which shall take a man many days to read; and a man may buy a book for a penny; he may send it to *the ends of the empire. They shall read the* rocks instead of a book—geology, and decypher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some, sisters of the earth: some brothers of the sun: the planets 5 in number, discovered since the American war, and the double stars by Sir William Hershel, and of all the colors of the rainbow. In those days likewise they shall read the Pyramids, Young's *and Champollion's discoveries. They shall find* out the mouth of the Nigar and the Magnetic Pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered but the way to be happy.

Reverses of Fortune.—The U. S. Marshal who has just completed the Census of Cincinnati, *mentions three incidents:*

I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance, and was subsisting on charity, that I knew in Pittsburg in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store worth $50,000 at that time. The property alone, I have no doubt, would since have brought $150,000.

I found in the person of a day laborer in one of our foundries, a man who had once owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Carron side. He had become involved with others, and rendered thereby insolvent. My sympathies were the more strongly excited here from the simple dignity which forbore repining or complaint in the family manifested in the case.

I found also the widow of a distinguished professor in an Eastern college, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of penury, that their very table was formed of a *board laid across an old barrel!*

I have found in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother, worthy of notice. In one instance the oldest brother was 69, the younger 25. In the other where the latter was living, and aged 73 years one brother was 46 and the other 2.

Emperor of Russia.—The correspondent of *the* N. Y. Star, under date of St. *Petersburg*, Aug. 29, writes as follows:

The other day I saw a proud spectacle here—a review by the emperor of 58,000 troops.—They were all fine men, admirably equipped. There were 33,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. Such a sight I shall not *cannot describe it.*—The finest looking man of all the whole was the emperor, on his mighty war horse—a steed of immense bone, yet very swift withal. Nicholas is over six feet high, and an excellent horseman. His features are quite of the Calmuc cast. Then his voice, it is heard along the whole line. It is said he is very ambitious, and I do not wonder that he is, with such *an empire at his feet.*

Intemperance in Russia.—Nearly one fourth part of the Revenue of Russia is derived from the sale of spirits. The sale is kept entirely in the hands of the imperial government. The outspread wings of the Russian *eagle* are over the door of every gin shop of every village throughout that vast empire. Brandy is the only spirit of which travellers make mention. Mr. Pinkerton calculates that "the enormous quantity of 82,000,000 gallons of brandy alone, are drank every year by the peasantry of that empire." The population being over sixty millions, it amounts to a gallon and a third for each person. In Scotland, however, it must be remembered, that parliamentary returns give three gallons of spirits as the average quota of every man, woman and child throughout that part of the realm.—*Bost. Rec.*

Affairs in Central Asia.—Extract from a letter in the London Morning Herald, dated *Bombay*, June 22.

The most important Indian intelligence for the past month, comes to us from the northwest frontier, and is as unsatisfactory as may be. The whole of the provinces lately overrun by the armies under Lord Keane, Sir W. Cattoch and Gen. Welstune, are in a state of insubordination or open war. Not only have outrageous acts of violence been committed in almost every quarter of Belochistan, Afghanistan, and Bokaria, where the terror of the British arms has most recently been experienced, but the long tranquilized *Rajapootan states of Joudpoor*, on the Delhi frontiers, have been seized with a spirit of insubordination. The conduct of our new ally, the Shah Soojah, meanwhile, is as weak, wicked and unwise as possible. His haughty and overbearing demeanor, while attendant on the army whose bayonets were to place him on the throne disgusted every British officer who came in contact with him; while his low and brutal sensuality, and the vile creeping vices of his character, excited universal contempt. Personally his pitiable prince, expelled for misconduct by his subjects, and restored from exile to his native throne by foreigners, did nothing to conciliate his people. The exactions of his predecessor, Don Mahommed, in the shape of taxation, seem not only moderate in themselves, but were submitted to with cheerfulness, when to be expended in public improvements. So soon as the Shah Shoojah came into power, he so increased the public burdens that one half of the bazaars were immediately shut up. The moneys thus extorted were wasted in sensual indulgence. Hitherto, such as the oriental imaginations alone can fancy, are being now erected; and the engineers, the workmen, and the resources which ought to be employed in the public service, are occupied in providing luxuries and expensive places for a Sovereign, who could not find 1000 men in his kingdom on whom he could place reliance, or who would, on any consideration, *answer* him service.

Sedition.—Whenever popular discontents are prevalent, it may be, safely affirmed and supported that there has always been something amiss in the constitution or in the conduct of the Government. The people have no interest in disorder—their interest, indeed, lies the other way. When they do wrong, it is from mistake —it is their error, not their crime; but, with the governing part it is far otherwise—they usually act ill by design. This is easily proved.

Worth makes the man.

First Snow Storm of the Season.—There was a very severe snow storm at the east on Sunday night. It fell to the depth of near six inches at Hartford, which presented the train of cars from passing over the Hartford and New Haven railroad in time for the passengers to take the steamer to N. York.

Snowy fall in Boston, on Sunday night and *Monday morning, to the depth of an inch or two.* Its fall was accompanied by thunder and lightning, of the first water. At New Bedford large hail stones fell, and the thunder and lightning was terrific.

At New Haven, on Monday at sunrise, the mercury was down to 33, and in Phila. at the same time, to 29—being 3 deg. below the freezing point.

Caution to Stage Proprietors and Drivers.—The Frankfort Ky. Commonwealth states that in the fall of 1838, the mail stage line, owned by Messrs. E. P. Johnson & Co. and the opposition line owned by Messrs McNair and Weaver, came in contact on the turnpike road near Shelbyville, by which the mail line was upset and several passengers had their limbs fractured. Amongst the persons injured was Mr. Isaac Laughlin, the driver of the mail line, who had the misfortune to have one foot and ancle crushed to pieces—by which he has been made a cripple for life. He sued McNair & Weaver, the proprietors of the opposition, for the injury, alleging the wanton conduct of their driver as the cause. The case was tried some time since in the Shelby Circuit Court, and a verdict was given in favor of Laughlin for $1,900. A new trial was granted upon application of the defendants; the case was removed to the Henry Circuit Court, and there tried the last week, when a verdict of $2000 was given.

Raspberries of a second crop have been produced this season in McIlvaine's garden, Philadelphia.

About $7,000 damage was done to Thorburn's green and hot houses at Astoria, L. I. yesterday morning, by fire near the furnace. The Camelia Japonica Conservatory, in which were 1200 of those valuable plants, some 12 feet high, and so the hot house with its rare collection of Cacti *and aloes, and a Papilora Alata*—the largest plant in the country, were destroyed. Insurance $4,000.

Geo. R. Y. Hewes, one of the very few survivors of the Boston Tea Party, reached his 106th year on the 5th September. He resides in the town of German Flats, in Herkimer county, at the house of his son-in-law, a Mr. Morrison. Until very recently, he has enjoyed very good health—never, it is said, having experienced a single sick day; but for about two years past he has been confined to his room in consequence of an injury which he received while attending a 4th of July celebration in the vicinity of his residence.

A Cast Iron Beacon Light has been erected on York Ledge at Portland. It is 35 feet high, and contains about 25 tons. The Advertiser says the work is massive—of immense strength, and will remain a thousand years. Though such Beacons are common on the coast of England, this is the first of the kind on the coast of the U. S. The castings were wrought at the foundry of Staples & Bartol, of Portland.

Extraordinary Product.—Mr. Jonathan Reed of Shrewsbury, has 51 Citron melons, which were raised this season from a single seed; the whole weight of which is 350 lbs. The average circumference of them is about 22 inches; and the whole length of the vine was found, by actual measurement, to be 1800 feet! many of the smaller branches were not measured. It was supposed if they had been, the whole length *would have been 2000 feet!* The seed had become deposited, by some means unknown, in the bottom of an old hay stack, and grew without any cultivation. It was first discovered by the hay makers, in July, when it was but a few feet in length.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

Farmers' Evenings.—The members of no other occupation or profession enjoy such evenings as do the farmers. The mechanic and the professional man usually are compelled to fill up the evenings as they do the day, by pursuing their ordinary business. But the farmer ends his day's work with the setting of the sun, and the evening is with him a period of relaxation and repose. It is usually devoted to some light work, or to reading, or to social intercourse. A winter's evening in a well regulated family is a season of real enjoyment. The day's work is done—the cheerful fire "fair blazing" gives an aspect of comfort to the whole apartment—the family are seated in a semi-circle around the hearth—one of the sons has a new book from the school-district library, from which he is reading loud to the attentive listeners—the mother and daughters are busy at their knitting or their needle—the basket well filled with spitzenburgs, greenings, or sweet-apfurthers, occupies the table, a three year old youngster is astride *his father's knee playing with his coat buttons* —in one corner his next older brother has made a pillow of the old house dog—while in the opposite corner a little sister is stroking down the fur on the back of grimalkin, and every thing wears the aspect of happiness. How much more pleasant than to be compelled to spend the whole evening in the shop, store, or office, and plod your way homeward in the dark at a late hour, and find your family have retired to rest! Beyond question, the farmer, in comfortable pecuniary circumstances, is in a position as favorable as any which the world affords for the enjoyment of happiness.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A Useful Society.—There is a society in England, which will, on the payment of £100, receive a child, aged 8 years, maintain and instruct him till 14, and then apprentice him to some trade.

The population of Piscataway township is 2,828,—of Woodbridge township, 4,822,—and of Perth Amboy, 1,303.

The Election, in this State, takes place,

For Electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives in the 27th Congress, on the 1st Tuesday and the following Wednesday, in November, the 3d and 4th.

STATE NOMINATIONS, for 1840.

Whig Ticket.

For Congress.—John B. Ayerigg, Bergen; John P. B. Maxwell, Warren; William Halsted, Mercer; Joseph F. Randolph, Middlesex; Chs. C. Stratton, Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke, Salem.

For Electors.—Lewis Condict, Cornelius Lupton James Iliff, Jacob M. Ryerson, John Runk, Samuel G. Wright, Thomas Newbold, Joshua Townsend.

Administration.

For Congress.—Peter D. Vroom, Somerset; Philemon Dickerson, of Passaic; Phineas B. Kennedy, of Warren; Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth; Wm. R. Cooper, of Gloucester; Joseph Kille, of Salem.

For Electors.—John Depue, Stephen Fairchild John Cassedy, Moses Bigelow, Staats Van Deursee, Wm. H. Sloan, Joseph K. Hulme, Jeremiah Stull.

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.

The New Jersey Abolition Nominating Committee recommend the following Tickets:

For Congress.—Charles F. Clark, of Gloucester county; John Grimes, Morris; John Lee, Essex; Alex. H. Freeman, Passaic; James W. Higgins, Hudson; William Halsted.

For Electors.—James Howe, Hudson; Benjamin Crane, Passaic; William Halsey, Essex; *Alexander Black, Gloucester*; Abraham Miller, Essex; Milton F. Cushing, Somerset; William Brotherton, Silas Dell.

Chauncey's Improved Arched Lattice Bridge.—Now exhibiting at Niblo's, is well worthy attention and commendation. The model, which is built on a scale ½ inch to the foot, represents 255 feet span, which may be safely extended on the same principle to any reasonable length. The model weighs only 30 lbs., and yet is capable of bearing weight in any one place, of 600 lbs., and, if placed at equal distances, it will bear from 1500 to 3000 lbs. It has been examined and approved of by many scientific men. Attention is called to it, as being well worthy of it.

Mr. Chauncey is a resident of Ulsterville, Ulster Co., in this State.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The number of white males in New Orleans exceeds the number of white females, 10,292. The number of colored females exceeds the number of colored males 6,222.

A gentleman of New Orleans has added a donation of $10,000 to those already announced towards the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, which is deemed sufficient to complete the object.

The eastern Railroad from Boston, will be open to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, early in November, by means of which news will reach Maine the day after it is received in New York.

Immense Yield of Corn.—Wm. C. Young, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, measured the quantity of corn grown on an acre of his farm, and found the yield to be 39 barrels and one half bushel.

The famous schooner Amistad was sold at N. London, Conn. on Thursday last, by order of the U. S. Circuit Court, for $6,000, cargo and all.

State of Education in Canada.—The petitions against the Union of the two provinces are stated to have received in Lower Canada 39,023 signatures, including the French Catholics; of which 24,363 were proprietors of land, yet only 2,463 out of the whole were able to sign their names. This indicates a very low state of education. The number of English names among these signatures was only 1,997.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—We learn that Mr. McIntire, chief engineer of the steam ship Brittannia, has made three passages across the Atlantic Ocean in less than two months—of which time he remained in port about 18 days. The number of days occupied on the passages was 39, or about 13 days each. He performed the passage from Boston to Liverpool and returned, *after remaining in Liverpool six days (from the* 18th to the 19th of September) in one month and two days.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Methodists in Canada.—The Methodists in Canada now number 100,000 souls. They have sprung up in a few years from very small beginnings, and under many disadvantages. It is not many years, says the Quebec Gazette, since the only Methodist preacher in Lower Canada, was incarcerated several months in Quebec jail for libel; and in Upper There were only a few wandering missionaries. They have now numerous substantial churches; a college of their own; and many able, respectable preachers.

Large Cargo.—The ship New Hampshire, Capt. Harding, of Portsmouth, N. H. 593 tons burthen, just cleared for Havre, has on board 1,107 hhds. Tobacco, being one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from this port.—*Balt. Am.*

The population of Richmond, Va. is 20,152.

The Resumption.—The Philadelphia papers say that the arrangement between the banks of Philadelphia was finally made on Friday night. The sum to be loaned to the bank of the U. S. is five millions, and a committee has been appointed to proceed to the eastern cities, to make a satisfactory arrangement.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred, 3c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single. for cash, Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call.
Also, Harrisen Almanac, by the dozen or single.
Aug. 24 1840.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries.—all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.
Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.
For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 193 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, and will sell them at Factory Prices.
These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the lower part is bone set in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.
They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.
August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Prices Ceebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of
April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00	to	5 25
Rye Flour,	3 00	to	3 25
Indian Meal,	3 25	to	75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 15
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			65
Corn, yellow, northern,	57	to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	—	to	61
Do. southern,	58	to	—
Barley	61	to	66
Oats,	30	to	40
Peas, white dry,			12 00
White Beans,	14 00	to	18 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27	to	29
Havana, Manzanzas,	27	to	29
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00	to	15 25
Do. prime,	8 50	to	10 75
Butter, dairy	14	to	16
Do. shipping	12	to	12
Hog's Lard,	6	to	11
Pork, mess, bri.	15 00	to	—
Do. prime,	10 00	to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5	to	9
Hams,	9	to	—
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00	to	3 87
Candles.—Mould,	80	11	to 0 12
Dipped,		12	to 14
Sperm,		41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to 12
Java,		12	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		10	to 11
Upland,		6	to 10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.			3 00
Pickled Cod, bri	2 00	to	2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18	to	20
Mackerel, No. 1, bri.	11 50	to	12 21
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42	to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25	to	7 30
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel			2 00
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8	to	10
New Orleans	8	to	8
Lump,	14	to	15
Loaf,	15	to	17
Tallow.—American,	11	to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42	to	1 10
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to	1

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 to 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	5 to sale
Essex, and Windsor, do	1
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank at Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	broke
Commercial bank Thetford	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Claverack bk.—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber Association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mobile Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Ocean bk.—Orange bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Back	par & 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	par
Lansingburg bank,	1-2
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1-2
Bank of Utica,	1-2
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech. Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Essex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	4 1-2 to 5
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	5 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke.	
Do do do to Lambertville, N. J.	6

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, November 2, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ Heavy and grievous charges of fraud and corruption against many of the leaders of the Whig party in New York city have been made, and many affidavits tor and against the charges have been published. It is asserted that in 1838 when the whigs elected four Congressmen from the city, they imported a very large number of voters from Philadelphia, at $30 a piece. The whigs acknowledge the importation, but assert it was merely to detect imported Loco Foco votes, and that they did not vote in New York. The Loco Focos, on the contrary, assert that some of them voted in all the wards. The matter is undergoing a judicial investigation, and causes great excitement. The charges originated with Mr. Glentworth, a whig tobacco inspector, in New York, who had been an agent in the transaction. We have been unable to form an opinion as to which party is the right, from the little attention we have given to it. The N Y. Sun, a neutral paper thus discourses upon it:

It is with feelings of sorrow and a sense of soul sickness, that we speak of disclosures that have been made at the police office in this city within the last two or three days. For, taking the affair in its best light, even as contrived by the parties accused, it shows a depth of political and moral depravity, the like of which has never before been known in this country. It shows that the elective franchise, has been shamefully abused; that the ballot box, the palladium of all our liberties, and the shrine of all our hopes, has been most criminally and ignominiously polluted.

In saying this, we intend to make no charges against any man; but we spread the whole case before the public, that they may judge for themselves who are guilty and who not.—There are men implicated in this affair who we have considered honest and respectable. We earnestly hope they may be able to exculpate themselves. But that a searching fraud has been committed is beyond dispute.

Such is the excitement upon this subject in the public mind, that we give up a very large portion of our paper in order to give the whole story as it is. With its political bearings we have nothing to do. For whom we voted we care find room for them, will be suddenly aware die for the high cause of truth and justice. We hope there will be no attempt to screen those who are really guilty, or to implicate a single man who is innocent. On such an occasion there should be a spirit of patriotism and honor capable of raising far above all mere party consideration.

The Emancipator, at the conclusion of an article of considerable length upon this subject remarks as follows:

The whigs have commenced legal steps to test the truth of the statements. Other judicial measures are in progress, which may in time throw light upon the transaction. It would ill become us, loolers on, to pass a judgment in the case. Yet it appears to be made out, that Glentworth did procure a considerable number of men to come here for the purpose of voting, and that somebody furnished him with large sums of money for that purpose. Whether it was the individuals named, or others, and whether they supposed it was given to bribe challengers or voters; and whether the instruction to G. not to bring any voters was intended in good faith, or was merely colorable, like Mr. Young's charge to the men not to vote; and wether the whole is a plot of administration leaders to throw undeserved odium on the whigs as a party; are questions on which each man will form his own opinion. Coming out on the eve of an election, and in the midst of an tremendous excitement, when even our best minds seem almost driven from the moorings by which bind them to truth and decency, we know not what to believe.

Either way, we point to it as evidence of a most alarming state of corruption among political leaders. The whole shows how desperate a game is now playing, in which the destinies of the nation are at stake, and three millions of free voters are the counters.

Presidential Elections.—On Friday last Pennsylvania and Ohio voted for Presidential Electors—54 in all. Massachusetts, Virginia and Alabama, vote for 44 electors on the 9th inst. Vermont and Delaware vote on the 10th, for 10 electors,—North Carolina on the 12th, for 15. The remainder of the states, casting 174 electoral votes, vote on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of this month, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

New Jersey Legislature

Convened at Trenton on Tuesday afternoon last,—all the members of both houses being present except one member of Council. Joseph Porter, of Gloucester, was chosen Vice President of Council, and R. E. Horner, Secretary. John Emley, of Burlington, was elected Speaker of Assembly, and Samuel Price, jr was chosen Clerk.

On Wednesday, the 28th, the Governor's Message was received, which we shall give to our readers next week. The Standing Committees were also announced, in both houses. We notice among those of the Assembly, the name of Mr. A. Wilson, of this town, on the Committees of Ways and Means, and on Treasurer's Accounts.

On Friday, a joint meeting was held, and the following, among other appointments, were made:

For Governor.—Wm. Pennington, having received 53 votes; and H. A. Ford, 12.

Secretary of State, Charles G. McCheaney, having 53 votes; and I. D. Westcott, 12.

A correspondent of the London Times, who writes from Egypt, says that some Americans, who have taken up Fulton's torpedo project for blowing up vessels of war by grenades attached under water, are negotiating with the Chinese for rendering them assistance against the English men of war in this destructive capacity. The thing is not a mere speculation, but is known to be in practical existence, and has been ready to be applied in case of an American war, ever since the burning of Washington.

Tip., Ty., and Tariff.—A trusty correspondent of the Ohio Philanthropist says:

I heard John Tyler yesterday. He is a fair speaker and claims not to have altered his course since he sustained Jackson. I think he proved it. He said, "Some of you have asked me in favor of a tariff for protection and of internal improvements by the general government, but these are among the things that were," Gen. Harrison's Carthage Speech will give him 50,000 votes in the South, and his opinions on that subject are the same as mine."

☞ The gentlemen directors of the Gas Bank, New Orleans, have, in three exhibitions of fire works, made away with $23,883,000 of paper, the full amount for posted expenses. $23,000 is all the bank has now in circulation.—*Picayune.*

Eternity.—Suppose some little insect, so small as to be imperceptible to the human eye, were to carry this world, by its tiny mouthfuls, to the most distant star the hand of God has placed in the heavens. Hundreds of millions of years are required for the performance of a single journey. The insect commences on the heat of a tree, and leaves its little load, so small that even the microscope cannot discover that it is gone, and sets out upon its almost endless journey. After millions and millions of years have rolled away it arrives back again to take its second load. Oh what interminable ages must pass before the one leaf shall be removed! In what period of coming time would the whole tree be borne away!—When would the forest be gone! And when would the earth itself, the last particle of this globe and bear it away in its long, long journey? Even then eternity would have but commenced.

Sound.—In the arctic regions, persons can converse more than a mile distant, when the thermometer is below zero.

In air, sound travels from 1130 to 1142 feet per second.

In water sound passes at the rate of 4708 feet per second.

Sound travels in air about 900 feet for every pulsation of a healthy person, at 75 a minute.

A bell sounded under water may be heard under water at 120 feet distance. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on water that they are on land.

In a balloon, the barking of dogs on the earth may be heard at an elevation of three or four miles. On Table Mountain, a mile above Cape Town, every noise in it, and even whistling, be heard distinctly.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Dr. A. V. Shotwell, $5,00; Abm. Parker, 1,25; N. F. R. Compton, 1,00; Joel Kinsey, 1,00; Tbs. 94.

In this place, on Monday, the 26th inst. Mr. David B. Davis, aged 29 years and 9 months.

In this place, on Saturday morning, the 31st inst. Mrs. Jennett Coreill, widow of Michael Coreill, aged about 80 years.

In New York, on the 29th inst. Cornelia, wife of Jacob Brantingham, and daughter of the late Dr. Freeman, of Woodbridge. N. J.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally, that having in her employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom in the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 2d, 1840. (193.3wpd)

Look out Neighbors!

For you may be robbed when you least expect it!

ON the 29th of October inst. the Widow JANE ANN MARTIN was robbed, and it can be proved by three wi nesses. The house was lit p, and the robber did not suppose she had a friend in the house, which she had, who had arrived the evening before. She has lost seven Tea Spoons, six silver and one German silver, a pair of silver sugar tongs, three large silver table spoons, a large German silver soup ladle and butter knife, and all the money in her purse.

If the above articles are returned, no further exposure will be made.

Plainfield, Oct. 29, 1840.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many other things, besides a fine engraving of a good Abanaac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business in Plainfield, will now sell his remaining Stock, consisting principal y of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a Good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. tf

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, and Views in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper. Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE above School will commence its next quarter on Monday the 9th of November, under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 13 weeks, without any extra expenses:

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geography, and Arithmetic,	$3,00
Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition,	3,50
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany,	4,00

No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON's store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz:

Fine While Ticking, Red and White Flannel,
Unbleached Sheetings, Canton Flannel, Also
Fine Bleached Shirtings, Buffalo Cloth,
7-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,
A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting,
Fine rate Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas.
Havanna and Orleans Sugars.
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the other articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.

Oct. 10, 1840.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wool, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods. Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Pocket-Book Lost!

LOST on Saturday the 10th inst. either in the cars from Elizabethtown to Plainfield, or in stepping from the cars and walking through Cherry-st. to Sweeney and French's Mill, a small brown pocket-book, containing, 1st, Two notes of hand endorsed Sam. L. Dunfield, 4 and 6 months, from Sept. 1st, 1840, each for $150—one A. A. Crocker for 50 Shares in the New American Trust and Building Company, Nov. 1840, dated 27th July, 1840, in name of P. Wardmuller.

And 3d, $225 in New York Bank Notes.

Any one returning said Pocket-Book and contents to the Post Office, Plainfield, will be suitably rewarded.

Oct. 10th, 1840.

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit more members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and an amount equal to the surplus now standing to the credit of each member, together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums aforementioned. And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of Interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

Oct. 9th, 1840. 195 6w

B. KING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES, Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues at the aforesaid stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers on the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand. We also keep for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound Brook Cash price.

WARTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840. 91

N. B. Grain wanted for all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. Oct. 1st, 1840.

Asa Agen,	Alpha Layton,
Samuel N. Bergh,	Albert Marsh,
James Bishop,	Isaac L. Morris,
Jahshill Conant,	Mary E. Mullison,
Jonathan Cory,	Benjamin Moffett,
Jonathan Coddington,	Daniel Osborn,
Jonathan H. Curtis,	Maryan Powne,
James Dewar,	James W. Ryno,
Samuel Dewmer,	Julia Smith,
Reuben Dunn,	Christopher Stewart,
Randolph Drake,	Samuel Shotwell,
William Frazee,	John Tims
Asa Freeman,	Elijah Titus.
David S. Garrison,	Jacob Voorhees, 3,
John Hayward,	Manning Vermule,
Martin Hulton,	Samuel S. Wisterstein,
Ebenezer Jones,	Joseph Willeren,
George Jackson,	Cornelius Williamson,
Neil O'Kelly.	Jane Young.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

J. MANNING.

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,

And Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP, and Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages 8vo. Fine Paper, Handsomely bound —Price only TWO DOLLARS.*—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly Illustrated Work. Published and for sale in the City of Newark, New York. Its features are better defined by the title:

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with many of the most Remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from celebrated Pictures principally by the old Masters; the Landscapes Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and interesting Letter press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the Subjects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense number of which the great painters have I equeathed to us on Sacred subjects, are here opened to *all* as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engraving. In the course of the present publication, will be found the celebrated *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the *Series of the Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Edom—(Petra,) Egypt, &c.

These latter, and all the *Landscape Scenes*, are represented with that fidelity which we are now able to realize through the labors of recent travellers. The object in this work is that of Natural History, of Costume, or of Antiquities, are, also, delineated with equal accuracy. Many of the illustrations need little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail to prove highly acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither doctrinal nor devotional. The design of this is simply to explain and illustrate the meaning of the Bible itself, leaving to oth ers occasions for the application of the meaning, as it regards both the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high prices generally charged for books of similar character (from the great number of the number of engravings), they have not that extensive circulation in the middle and humbler classes of society, which their interest and merit deserve. The only mode to obviate this evil is by the price of the work places it within the reach of all classes desirous of possessing a work of such value and importance; it will be found most invaluable as a suitable *Present* to a circle of young people.

To Teachers and Superintendents in Sabbath Schools.—Will not every Superintendent of a Sabbath School who may peruse this advertisement, brig it before the notice of his Teachers? Search the first opportunity! The Publisher would suggest subscribing on the company plan (see our terms) in Sabbath Schools. Let each superintendent or Teacher assume the agency, procure names, receive the money, and send for the books, *direct to the Publisher.* In this way each one procures a copy of the work at a lower price, and for *the forth part of the cost of a single volume.*

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book especially for the perusal of young people, abounding in the most valuable information, conducted with great care, from the best literary sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book of every thing valuable, relating to the Holy Scriptures, compiling the present publication has been, not what to choose, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the delightful illustrations of Scripture, which have been constantly coming before his mind, in the proper as of his examinations, have rendered them more sensible than ever, how much *real intellectual and moral pleasure and improvement* is to be derived, especially by the Young, for the want of correct drawings explaining *Scripture names, customs, phraseology, &c.* There will be found in this volume, single embellishments, which explain more fully many obscure passages of the Bible, than whole pages of commentary would without them.

To this *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the subjects, which have been constantly coming before his mind, in the proper as of his examinations, how much

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, late of Scotch Plains, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination one or both, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at the Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 1840. D. LENOX.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE, of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office, at $2,50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America:

To *Louis Otton Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty (of which he was a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which behold! challenges its enemies to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing hat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally trumpeted over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—and this too when it has thoroughly filled the coffers of the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber! for which means they often became the hopy instruments of the joyful dependency into hope, sick ness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of the Golden Indies! which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption, has manifested a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had pronounced the *inevitable grave*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($3,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty in this country, between whom and ourselves are misunderstood by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion either of the soundness or unsoundness of the principles of the new doctrine, we hesitate not to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We briefly state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, and openly and warmly denounced him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty—even at the expense of our self-respect, which knowledge is effective in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was as nice as ever—but upon his doctrine and his medicine we suspected results; and as friends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who has left the profession, and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that its German will prove equally efficacious in testimony, for wherever it is used it is seen in best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 30, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—My wife has been for years in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and think it will entirely cure her. Mr. Geo. Rasser was given over by the physicians to die in a consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has received by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own hoeing last summer. Yours, &c. THOMAS P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montpise, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption to a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative, at the time he purchased it he was very feeble, was unable to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON FLETCHER,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. which he will sell at a very low rate for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 72 tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and despatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinette, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Muslin.—For sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return his thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save consider able. Try it. June 15th.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office March 28th, 1839

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public, and thus disseminate a belief that the above business is at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, Mrch 25, 1839. 14

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

These idely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of a long list of certificates to establish its medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy influence to each system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of the component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. This high generosity of spirit, however, and characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely, that they first dissolve the food in the stomach, then the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a principle by which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into the stool or vessel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine in the shape, that has been heretofore known. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing secrecies of medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state that having for my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and in some cases, have expected results; and as records of an abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who has left the profession, and to our country, which gave him birth.

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Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 156 tf

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of AYRES & DUNN, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of *Dry Goods*, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. as can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and sketches, Critical Notices, and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, as they are illustrating the works of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature, the New York Mirror, for which for has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, and the work is generally, at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers *should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies* than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, most unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, intersting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and when, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home and abroad, in the literary world, we are continually embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In our conduct of the volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with a new spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, one door to Broadway, in this city, printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and a variety of matter, both in prose and verse, and pieces of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communication to post paid must be addressed to the Editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be postpaid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire—*Also*, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 6 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.
Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.
600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.
A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Friction Matches.—Pocket Combs.—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Dahcll's Arithmetic.—Websters Spellieog.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Reetorie,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Almanac, by Charles Gallaher,
Love and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Sermons, by the Rev. Edward Payson,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whittier's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotions—Allene's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Rush on Gestation—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tennant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's France—Greece—England
Long Hooks, several kinds,—Child's Own Book.
Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many others.
Baxter's Saint's Rest,—Child's Book on the soul,
Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake, Marmion, or Sir Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Fortune Telling Cards—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Baron Munchausen.
Almonzo and Melissa —Dodge's Rise and Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with a portrait,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The Anti-Slavery form
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Long Hook's Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love,
Peter Parley's Visit to Africa, with a portrait,
Burton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Popular Medical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portarit, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound,
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
Life of Clarkson, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and *American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocester.*

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's Frugal Housewife.—Arithmetical Table-Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lost Children.
Fortune Telling Cards; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Webster's Spelling Book.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, Rects.
MAGIC, OR GAME CARDS, 8 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills of houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt,

Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as it is necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE W. POUND,
SAMUEL S. POUND,
Executors.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1840. (6w

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, *Indigestion, Affections of the Liver*, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *FAMILY PILLS* in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine, to restore health to my Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick' of New York, who was convicted formerly in this city, and since known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was thus detected in this pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months since, this Reverend wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an Agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an Agency and forwarded a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, and the consequent imposition, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is imposing upon the community with his own bands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one facts in mind, there is not even a Possibility of being imposed by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:— No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed by the Subscriber, and no Sanative, only leave with any person to sell on commission, is the Genuine Agent, and receives he medicine directly from Depository.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N B.—Every agent o the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate notice in writing this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are not to pay Cash for his Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. KOWLAND,

General American Agent, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Dec. 25d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, viz: Thread and Merino Shawls, Silk Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 25d, 1838 92 ly

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States, not only can raise silk as good and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty Five Cents per lb. and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted *Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the* producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the aid of the other sex, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be made clear gain, or worth from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable the farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either on a small or large scale. The success of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed cover to each.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two volumes.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 156 tf

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of AYRES & DUNN, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of *Dry Goods*, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. as can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B. AYRES.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and sketches, Critical Notices, and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, as they are illustrating the works of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature, the New York Mirror, for which for has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, and the work is generally, at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers *should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies* than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, most unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, intersting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and when, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home and abroad, in the literary world, we are continually embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

In our conduct of the volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with a new spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, one door to Broadway, in this city, printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and a variety of matter, both in prose and verse, and pieces of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communication to post paid must be addressed to the Editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be postpaid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop

Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1840. Number 199.

E. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications of long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its object aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution, and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $25 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The Subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MILTON G. OLMSTED, dec'd., on the corner of Main and Peer streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS ST JAMES.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Oct. 1st, 1840.

Asa Aspen,	Alpha Layten,
Samuel S. Bergh,	Albert Marsh,
James Bishop,	Isaac I. Moore,
Marshall Conant,	Mary E. Mullison,
Jonathan Cory,	Benjamin Morgan,
Jonathan Coddington,	Daniel Osborn,
Jonathan H. Curtis,	Maryan Peer,
James Dayell,	James Ryne,
Samuel Downer,	John Smith,
Reuben Dunn,	Christopher Stewart,
Randolph Drake,	Samuel Shotwell,
William Frazee,	Julia Ann Smith,
Asa Freeman,	Elijah Tims,
David S. Garrison,	Jacob Voorhees, 3,
John Heyward,	Manning Vermule,
Martin Holton,	Samuel S. Wintermute,
Ebenezer Jones,	Joseph Willeres,
George P. Jackson,	Cornelius Williamson,
Michel O'Kelly,	Jane Young,

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

Blanks for Sale at this office.

POETICAL

The Poor Man's Song.

From Uland.

A poor man, poorer none, am I,
And walk the world alone,
Yet do I call a spirit free,
And cheerful heart, my own.

A gladsome child, I played about
My dear, my parent's hearth,
But grief has fallen on my path
Since they are laid in earth.

I see rich gardens round me bloom,
I see the golden grain;
My path is bare and barren all,
And trod with toil and pain.

And yet, though sick at heart, I'll stand
Where happy faces throng,
And wish good morrow heartily
To all who pass along.

A bounteous God! Thou leavest me not
To comfortless despair;
There comes a gentle balm from Heaven
For every child of care.

Still in each dell thy sacred house
Points mutely to the sky;
The organ and the choral song
Arrest each passer by.

Still shine the sun, the moon, the stars,
With blessings e'en on me,
But when the evening bell rings out,
Then, Lord, I speak with thee.

One day shall to the good disclose
Thy halls of joy and rest,
Then in my wedding robes even I
Shall seat me at thy guest.

VARIETY.

The Chase.

A thrilling incident.

Cooper, in his Naval History, gives the following account of the escape of the Constitution, under Commodore Isaac Hull, from a fleet of British ships in July 1812.

"As the day opened, three sails were discovered on the starboard quarter of the Constitution and three more astern. This was the squadron of Commodore Broke, which had been gradually closing in with the American frigate during the night, and was now just out of gunshot. As the ships slowly varied their positions, when the masts were seen, it was discovered, by the Constitution had two frigates on her lee quarter, and a ship of the line, two frigates, a brig and a schooner astern.

It now fell quite calm, and the Constitution hoisted out her boats and sent them ahead to tow, and with the view to keep out of the reach of the enemy's shot. At the same time she swept up one of the main deck guns to the spar deck, and run it out aft as a stern chaser, getting a long 18 off the forecastle for a similar purpose. Two more of the twenty-tons below were run out of the cabin windows, for the same object, though it was found necessary to cut away some of the wood work of the stern frame, in order to make room.

By 6 o'clock the wind, which continued very light and baffling, came out from the northward of west, when the ship's head was got round to the southward, and all the light canvass that would draw was set. Soon after the nearest frigate, the Shannon, opened with her bow guns, and continued for about ten minutes, but perceiving she could not reach the Constitution, she ceased. At half past 6, Capt. Hull sounded in 26 fathoms, when finding that the enemy was likely to close, as he was enabled to put the boats of two ships on one, and was also favored with a little more air than the Constitution, all the square rags that could be found, and which was fit for the purpose, was payed down into the cutters, bent on, and a kedge was run out near half a mile, and let go. At a given signal, the crew clapped on, and walked away with the ship, overrunning and tripping the kedge, as she came up with the end of the line. While this was doing, fresh lines and another kedge were carried ahead, and in this manner, though out of sight of land, the frigate had glided away from her pursuers, before they discovered the manner in which it was done. It was not long however before the enemy resorted to the same expedient. At half past 7 the Constitution had a little air, when she set her ensign, and fired a shot at the Shannon, the nearest ship astern. At 8 o'clock a fell calm again, and further recourse was had to the boats and kedges, the enemy's vessels having a light air, and drawing ahead, towing and kedging. By 9, the nearest frigate, the Shannon, on which the English had put most of their boats, was closing fast, and there was every prospect, notwithstanding the steadiness and activity of the Constitution's people, that the frigate just mentioned would get near enough to cripple her, when her capture by the rest of the squadron would be inevitable. At this trying moment, the best spirit prevailed in the ship. Every thing was stoppered, and Capt. Hull was not without hopes, even should he be forced into action, of throwing the Shannon astern by his fire and of maintaining his distance from the other vessels. It was known the enemy could tow very near, as it would have been very easy to sink his boats with the stern guns of the Constitution, and not a man in the latter vessel showed a disposition to despondency. Officers and men relieved each other regularly at the duty, and while the former threw themselves down on the deck to catch short naps, the people slept at their guns.

"This was one of the most critical moments of the chase. The Shannon was fast closing, as has just been stated, while the Guerriere was about as near on the larboard quarter. An hour promised to bring the struggle to an issue, when suddenly, at nine minutes past 9 a light air from the southward struck the ship, bringing her to windward. The beautiful manner in which this advantage was improved, excited admiration even in the enemy. As the breeze was seen coming, the ship's sails were trimmed, and as she was under command, she was brought close up under the wind, on the larboard tack; the boats were dropped in alongside; those that belonged to the davits were run up, while the others were just lifted clear of the water, by the purchase on the spare spars, stowed outboard, where they were in readiness to be used again at a moment's notice. As the ship came by the wind, she brought the Gurriere nearly on her lee beam, when that frigate opened a fire from her broadside. While the shot of this vessel was just falling short of them, the people of the Constitution were hoisting up their boats with as much steadiness as if the duty was performed in a friendly port. In about an hour, however, it fell nearly calm again, when Capt. Hull ordered a quantity of water started, to lighten the ship. More than 2000 gallons were pumped out, and the boats were again sent ahead to tow. The enemy now put nearly all their boats on the Shannon, the nearest ship astern; and a few hours of prodigious exertion followed, the people of the Constitution being compelled to supply the place of numbers by their activity and zeal. The ships were now close by the wind, and every thing that would draw was set, and the Shannon was slowly but steadily, forging ahead. About noon of this day, there was a little relaxation from labor owing to the occasional occurrence of cat's paws, by watching which closely, the ship was urged through the water. But at a quarter past 12, the boats were again sent ahead, and the toilsome work of towing and kedging was renewed. By 2 o'clock a strange sail was discovered nearly to leeward, and at this moment, the four frigates of the enemy were about one point on the lee quarter of the Constitution, at long gun shot, the Africa and the two prizes on the lee beam. As the wind was constantly baffling, any moment might have brought a change, and placed the enemy to windward. At 7 minutes before two, the Belvidere, then the rear ship, began to fire her bow guns, and the Constitution opened with her stern chasers. On board the latter ship, however, it was found dangerous to use the main deck guns, the transome having so much rake, the windows being so high, and the guns so short, that every explosion lifted the upper deck, and threatened to blow out the stern frame. Perceiving that this shot did little or no execution, Capt. Hull ordered the firing to cease at half past 2.

For several hours the enemy's frigates were within gun shot, sometimes towing, and at others endeavoring to close with the puffs of air that occasionally passed. At 7 in the evening, the boats of the Constitution were again ahead, the ship steering southwest half west, with an air so light as to be barely perceptible. At 7½ she sounded in 24 fathoms. For 4 hours the same toilsome duty was going on, until a little before 11, when a light air from the southward struck the ship, and the sailors for the first time in many weary hours were asleep. The boats were instantly dropped alongside, hooked on, and were all run up with the exception of the first cutter. The topgallant studdingsails and staysails were set as soon as possible, and for about an hour the people caught a little rest.

"But at midnight it fell nearly calm again, though neither the boats nor the pursued had recourse to the boats, probably from an unwillingness to disturb their crews. At 2. A. M. it was observed, on board the Constitution that the Gurriere had forged ahead, and was again off her lee beam. At this time the topgallant studding sails were taken in.

In this manner passed the night, and on the morning of the next day it was found that three of the enemy's frigates were within long gunshot on the lee quarter, and the other about the same distance on the lee beam. The Africa and the prizes were much farther to the leeward.

A little after daylight, the Gurriere, having drawn ahead sufficiently to be forward of the Constitution's beam, tacked, when the latter ship did the same, in order to preserve her position to the windward. An hour later the Æolus passed on the contrary tack so near that it was thought by some, who observed the movement, that she ought to have opened her fire; but as that vessel was merely a 12 pounder frigate, and she was still at considerable distance, it is quite probable her commander acted judiciously. By this time there was sufficient wind to induce Captain Hull to hoist in his first cutter.

The scene, on the morning of this day, was very beautiful, and of great interest to the lovers of nautical exhibitions. The weather was mild and lovely and the sea as smooth as a pond, and there was quite wind enough to remove the necessity of any of the extraordinary means of getting ahead, that had been so freely used during the previous 48 hours. All the other vessels had got on the same tack with the Constitution, again, and the five frigates were clouds of canvass, from their trucks to the water. Including the American ship 11 sails were in sight; and shortly after a twelfth appeared to windward, that was soon ascertained to be an American merchantman. But the enemy were too intent on the Constitution to regard any thing else; and though it would have been easy to capture the ship to leeward, no attention appears to have been paid to her. With a view however to deceive the ship to windward they hoisted American colors, when the Constitution set an English ensign, by way of warning to the stranger to keep aloof.

At meridian the wind began to blow a pleasant breeze, and the sound of the water rippling under her bows was again heard. From this moment the noble ship drew ahead of all her pursuers, the sails being watched and tended in the best manner that consummate seamanship could dictate, until 4 P. M. when the ship Belvidere was more than four miles astern, and the other vessels were thrown behind in the same proportion, though the wind had again got to be very light.

In this manner both parties kept pressing ahead and to windward, as fast as circumstances would allow, profiting by every change, and resorting to all the means of forcing vessels thro' the water, that are known to seamen. At a little before 7, however, there was every appearance of a heavy squall, accompanied by rain; when the Constitution prepared to meet it with the coolness and discretion she had displayed throughout the whole affair. The people were stationed, and every thing was kept fast to the last moment, when just before the squall struck the ship the order was given to clew up and clew down. All the light canvass was furled, a second reef was taken in the mizen topsail, and the ship was brought under short sail, in an incredible little time. The English vessels observing this began to let go and haul down without waiting for the wind, and when they were shut in by the rain, they were steering in different directions to avoid the force of the expected squall. The Constitution, on the other hand, no sooner got its weight, than she sheeted home and hoisted her fore and main top-gallant sails, and while the enemy most probably believed her to be borne down by the pressure of the wind, steering free, she was flying away from them on an easy bowline on the starboard tack at eleven knots.

Thus terminated a chase that will become historical in the American navy, for its length, coolness, and activity. On the part of the English there was manifested much perseverance and seamanship, a ready imitation, and a strong desire to get alongside of their enemy. But the glory of the affair was carried off by the officers and people of the Constitution. Throughout all the trying circumstances of this arduous struggle, this noble frigate, which had so lately been the sneer of the English critics, maintained the high character of a man-of-war. Even when pressed upon the hardest, nothing was hurried, confused, or slovenly, but the utmost steadiness, order and discipline, reigned in the ship.

Orthographical Dissection.—The "Laird of Logan" relates a pleasant anecdote illustrating the miseries of printers. An old and respectable printer of Glasgow, was sadly bothered with an apprentice who could not or would not be initiated into that portion of grammar which treats of the proper disposition of letters in words. Once he presented such a shockingly inaccurate proof, as made his master, after staring with amazement, give the ill disposed "imp," the following recipe, and a penny, telling him to take this night and tell your mither to boil Fenton and Knight's dictionary in milk, and take it for yer supper, as that seems the only way you'll ever get spelling put into ye.'

Accidents in Nantucket.—A boy named West aged five years fell from a wharf and was saved from drowning by Capt. Myrick of the Abel Lloyt. The little fellow was so little terrified by his narrow escape, that after his preserver put hold of him, his first exclamation was, "didn't I swim?" But the Nantucket boys are amphibious. On the same day another lad fell into a cellar, but as there was no water in it, he did not escape without a broken arm.

Our Way.—"Why don't you get married?" mischievously asked a young lady of a rather elderly bachelor friend, the other day. 'I have for the last two years been trying to find some one who would be ugly enough to have me,' was the reply. "I guess you hav'nt been up our way," was the insinuating and heart-flattering rejoinder. The last we saw of Benedict, he was going up "our way," with a swiftness of foot and determination of purpose that indicated in him a fixed resolution to 'conquer or die.'

An Office Seeker.—The following dialogue is said to have occurred in Washington on the election of General Jackson:

"General, I want an embassy." "Can't have it, sir." "General, I want to be Postmaster." "Can't have it, sir. You can't read or write, sir." "Then, General, pray do give me a pair of breeches."

The Rev. Nelson Reed died at Baltimore on the 20th, aged 89. He was the oldest ministe in the Methodist connexion.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislative Council,
and General Assembly, of
the State of New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

You are met at a time of great political excitement, throughout our country. Also former period have we witnessed a feeling so deep and pervading. This feeling obviously has its foundation in a settled conviction, that the National Government is not administered in a manner agreeable to the wants of the people or for the general welfare. It is vain to ascribe the mighty movements of a people to sudden impulse or extraneous influence. They can be prompted only by an adequate purpose to effect a change in the policy and measures of the Administration; and in a Government resting entirely on the popular will, every good citizen must yield a ready obedience when that will is fairly and constitutionally expressed.

In the issue of this great struggle, New Jersey has a deep interest. Her citizens have a common destiny with the rest of the Union; but while they share in common burdens, they inherit also to share in the common privileges. Firmly attached to the form of Government under which it has pleased a benignant Providence to bless our lot, they will be the last to withhold due allegiance to it, so long as they are permitted to enjoy those equal rights which a proper self respect demands. Recent occurrences have indeed, awakened a feeling in the breasts of the great body of the people of this state, which a sense of wrong, deep wrong, inflicted without an apology, must always inspire. The present House of Representatives of the United States has denied to New Jersey a right which has never before been denied to any member of the Union, and which, under the Constitution, could never have been denied to her; the right of commissioning, according to her own laws, members to represent her in that body. The right is vital to the very existence of the Federal Government, and in its exercise be denied to any one of the states, no Congress can be constitutionally organized. The attempt to exterminate the enormity of this measure, by charging the State authorities with a violation of their trust, is an unworthy subterfuge. What has Congress to do with your State officers? Are not the people of the State competent to pass judgment on their own acts without the interference of strangers who have no regard to her laws or her institutions? If there be any question on that subject, let it be left between those and their officers and their constituents. It is sufficient to command the respect of Congress in the first instance, that the commissions are genuine, and in form agreeable to the laws of the State — That the proceeding was a violation of all principle and usage, cannot be made more manifest than by the fact that it is the first instance of the kind to be found in the parliamentary history of the country or the world. During the three weeks in which this question has been debated, no precedent, either in the records of this or any other country, could be furnished to justify it. I shall not enlarge upon a defence of the course pursued in granting the commissions.— That proceeding is clearly explained on a former occasion, and it has since received the sanction of the people of the State. Further to discuss it would be to insult that expression of public opinion, upon which I rely to go upward. But I go beyond this point. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in reality, or be feigned for party purposes on that question, Congress cannot, with the legitimate exercise of its authority, go behind the seal of the State. They must recognise that, or there can be no return of members from the State at all. After that is recognised, and members take their seats there, the House is then in the full control and direction of the House. It has uniformly been so held in the House of Representatives heretofore, and it must and will be so held hereafter.

The New Jersey case will, in all after times, be considered an invasion of the rights of one of the sovereign States of the Union, for the purpose of securing the power of a party. Fortunately for the liberties of the land, the effect is upon the eyes of the people to the actual condition of their Government, and taught them the danger of confiding their interests to men who have lived too long in the sunshine of Executive patronage. The subsequent action of Congress in placing individuals without warrant, and before investigation, in the seats, and that too while the commissioned members were absent under the sanction of the House, is equally contemptuous to substantial rights of citizens, and the final decision of the House by a strict party vote, without hearing, or even so much as looking at the evidence, presents a scene of violence and wrong wholly without precedent or apology.— If the treatment which New Jersey has suffered had been received at the hands of a foreign power, war must have been the inevitable consequence. But we are again wounded in the house of our friends. The assault in this case must have involved but only fees but friends. She has looked to peaceful remedies, and made her appeal to the justice and patriotism of the country, and all the signs of the times give unerring indications that the appeal has not been in vain. A great principle has been invaded at a season alike all the States, and all the people of the States, and it was eminently proper that their attention should be called to it in a manner adapted to secure their most deliberate consideration. That object I am happy to say, has awakened a lively interest throughout the country. Nor has it been confined to any party. Many of the friends of the administration have disapproved the whole proceedings at Washington. Indeed, all men who look beyond the present struggle, and have a desire to see peace and order prevail, must feel that few is a revolutionary and subversive of the very foundation of representative government. Several of the States Legislatures, in such a spirit worthy of enlightened freemen, have boldly denounced the measure as an infringement of the rights of the States, and declared their determination to make common cause with us. The popular indignation has been expressed in many places and by large assemblages of the people in various parts of the Union but I refer to no special manifestations to the solemn protest of the House of the intelligent freemen of New England recently assembled on Bunker Hill. "We protest," says the Declaration put forth on that occasion, "against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local but a general question. In the Union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt throughout the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it."

But while we duly appreciate these grateful expressions of sympathy, let me remind you gentlemen, that we have a solemn duty to perform. To us as citizens of New Jersey, is committed in a special manner the vindication of her rights, and it becomes every Jerseyman to embrace the only mode prescribed by the constitution to express his honest indignant feelings at the usurpation of his rights. The citizen who could passively consent to see the seal of his State, which is the emblem of her sovereignty, prostrated in the dust, may justly be pronounced unworthy to enjoy the protection which it ensures. It is gratifying to believe, that those who have thus violated our rights are likely to be deprived of the power to inflict further wounds on the Union, but should the encroachment be completed and address to the people of the Government, it would become the duty of the Legislature to entrench on Assembly of the peoples to consider measures of security and protection.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the tendency of public measures, whatever may be their design, is to weaken the power and influence of the States and to increase that of the President and the National Administration. The power of regulating the militia has always been conceded to the States until the recent attempt to procure an act of Congress for organizing a body of 200,000 men. We are indebted to our fellow citizens of the South for the blow which this project received at the outset. Whether it shall ever be revived or not will depend upon the power of those who originated it.

The militia should be exclusively regulated by the States. The feelings of the people in different portions of the Union are widely different in a different portions of the Union. With on a scrupulous regard is due to the rights of consciences, to secure which our ancestors first came to these shores. The Bankrupt Bill, with a clause asserting State corporations, can have no other design than that of bringing all State institutions under the immediate control of the Federal Government. It is of very little consequence that the State institutions are incorporated by the National Legislature may shut them up. The three great projects so lately introduced—the Sub Treasury, the Bankrupt Law, with the power of reaching State corporations, and the Militia bill, are all calculated to accumulate power in the National Executive and to embarrass or prostrate the rights of the States. Let the people of this country watch with a jealous eye every attempt to remove power from the hands of those to whom it belongs, and place it in posture (their neighbors and friends who are directly responsible to them for their acts.) to strangers removed from their influence, and who may disregard their wishes and wants with impunity.

I herewith transmit for your consideration the Resolutions and address of the citizens of Georgetown in the District of Columbia agreeably to their request, on the subject of their relations to the State of Maryland; also a remonstrance of the citizens of the city of Washington in convention stating their grievances at large. They complain & with good reason that they have no representation in Congress, while they are subject to its legislation.—The immediate ground of complaint however, is the refusal of Congress to re-charter the Banks in the district which are needed for the business operations of the people, and particularly so, as no objections were urged to the banks themselves. It will be impossible, in my opinion, for our fellow citizens in that district to prosper in their present condition. They are oppressed, and I earnestly hope the legislature will render them all the assistance in its power towards the accomplishment of the object they have in view.

I also lay before you for consideration, the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut on the subject of the protective policy. They express an earnest desire that the labor of our country may be protected by law against the policy and legislation of foreign governments. I trust the occasion will be a proper one to express the sentiments of this State upon that subject. The course of affairs and the circumstances of the country sufficiently indicate the importance of an early attention to it. New Jersey ever has and I trust ever will continue to give her countenance and support to that settled policy of the government.

I also transmit the resolutions of the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, New York and Kentucky, in the subject of the National Debt, all of which regard it as the common property of all the States. I present them from respect to those States, though the subject has recently been discussed by the Legislature, and it will be observed that our views correspond with the Resolutions now submitted.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, respecting the North eastern boundary, are also herewith submitted for your consideration, with full confidence that New Jersey will ever be ready to render her sister states every practicable aid against encroachments from whatever quarter, whether foreign or domestic.

The Treasurer will furnish you at an early day with a particular statement showing the condition of the Treasury. By that statement it will be seen that the ordinary expenses of the State last year for the support of the Government were less by rising $10,000 than the preceding year, owing in part to the short session of the legislature. It has been the policy of the Legislature for the last three years to raise no more by tax than was necessary, with the other receipts of the Treasury, to meet the current expenses of the State. There is a debt as you will perceive by reference to the statement of the Treasurer of several years standing from the State to the School Fund, arising principally from moneys used in building the State prison and borrowed during the year that the Legislature committed to levy a tax. This debt should be gradually liquidated & I hope you will make provision for it accordingly. The School Fund has been considerably increased during the past year by the proceeds of the sales of public lands at Paterson, which were directed to be carried to that account, so that after deducting the sum of $30,000 appropriated by law annually for the purposes of education, there will remain a fund not varying much from $820,000. The tax for the last year on the Morris Canal and Banking Company, amounting to $5,000 has not been paid. The Company assign as a reason for declining to pay it, that the capital is not employed for Banking purposes but has been expended on the Canal. As no discretion was confided to the Treasurer by the Legislature in his pursuit of the delinquent, the course pointed out by law for collecting the same. It was ever been the fiscal policy of the State to manage its finances with strict regard to its current necessities to avoid every vagant appropriations and embarrassing obligations. And it is certainly a subject of congratulation that we are at this moment comparatively free from debt, without bonds in the market and consequently without from pecuniary difficulties which so much oppress many States.—The course pursued by your immediate predecessors on this subject will, I have no doubt be scrupulously adhered to.

In March, 1839, I was authorized by a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, to appoint commissioners to ascertain, as accurately as practicable, the number, age, sex, and condition of the lunatics of this state and the best means for their relief; and if the erection of a State Asylum should be deemed the best remedy, to ascertain its necessary cost, and the best location for it, with any other facts material for definite action on the subject. Commissioners were appointed soon after the passage of the resolution, who took upon themselves the task of making the investigation, and they have made a full report. The report was delayed by unavoidable causes until just at the close of the last session, so that no action could be had upon it. It has since been published in pamphlet form and circulated generally throughout the State. The number of lunatics is ascertained to be 338, and the number of idiots 35. This is a fearful number, and the wretchedness of their condition should awaken our lawliest interest. They are our fellow beings, suffering under an inscrutable decree of Providence, in many cases without any fault of their own. Until a late day it was believed there was no adequate relief for them although, but experience has fully proved the ability of many, by kind offices, and by extending to them the blessings of an Asylum, in all cases to ameliorate their condition, and in many to restore them to reason and usefulness in society. During the last summer I availed myself of an opportunity of visiting the Asylum for the insane at Worcester, and was deeply impressed with the benefits of that noble and well conducted institution, reared by the wise and paternal policy of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. I invite your attention to this subject with the hope that New Jersey will not remain behind her sister states in works of benevolence and charity.

At the institutions in New York and Philadelphia, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb there are at this time fifteen persons supported at the expense of the state, and more persons at their friends or at their own blind.

The report of the Trustees of the School Fund will be presented during the session. It will embody every thing important to be suggested on that subject. Our institutions, our property, the peace and good order of society, the fact all our dearest rights, depend upon popular intelligence and virtue. The education of all classes in society, is therefore a primary object of legislation.—The people all vote and have a right to have the services of their government. Our people, as a body, are disposed to do right and will come to sane results when reason and intelligence prevail.

The great interest of Agriculture should not be overlooked. Indeed, after all, the fundamental interest of society, and holds the highest rank among all economical questions. Commerce and manufactures more or less rest upon it. The fertility of the soil, a good life most delightful as well as honorable pursuits of life, has claims to encouragement. In this state we are peculiarly an agricultural people, and if pains were taken to introduce among our farmers the improvement which modern discovery is bringing to light, and to hold out those rewards for honorable competition so indispensable to rouse the energy and pride of man, there is much that our condition as a people would be greatly advanced. Experience has sufficiently shown that the prosperity of the farmer is not to be judged by the number of his acres, but by the facility and skill with which he cultivates them. Public attention is awakening to this subject abroad, and I hope to see a corresponding spirit with us. The final report on the geology of the State, by Professor Cooper is completed. I have been furnished with the volumes, and the task of preserving, only for delivery. I have no doubt it will be agreed to give this volume a general circulation. It will answer little purpose unless it be put within the reach of the people. The subject being now completed, it may be well to consider the propriety of seconding the wishes of many of the people of the state by making an agricultural survey. I believe that a respectable agent might be procured at this time, possessing great experience, acquired from the same employment in other States.

I enclose a report of the Commissioners of Pilotage for New Jersey. Serious complaints were urged a few years since, whether with just reason or not it is no part of my purpose here to enquire in reference to the pilotage of the Harbor of New York; and the loss of the vessels with a hundred souls, from the want of a pilot, finally aroused public attention to the subject. The number of pilots employed was found to be inadequate to the wants of the harbor, and it was alleged, that in the absence of competition, there was a want of energy among them. Congress, by the act of 1789, authorized commanders of vessels coming into or going out of any port situated upon water which formed the boundary between two states, to employ any Pilot duly licensed under the laws of either State. Under a law of this State, passed the same year with the act of Congress, Commissioners of pilotage were appointed, most of whom bore a practical knowledge of the subject, having themselves been commanders of vessels. They organized a company of pilots for this State, whose indefatigable services as the Commissioners who appointed them. At the last session of Congress an unsuccessful attempt was made to repeal the act of eighteen hundred and thirty seven. Should another attempt be made it ought to be resisted by every friend of humanity. Competition should be encouraged, many. Competition should be encouraged, and I cannot believe that the country will ever consent again that an exclusive privilege in this business should be conferred either upon the citizens of New York or New Jersey.

I also enclose a report from the keeper of the State Prison. Experience is ever to show the wisdom of the system of solitary confinement which we have adopted. It possesses at least the advantage over that it supercedes—that it precludes any intercourse between the prisoners, and thereby prevents the hardened criminal from contaminating those less accustomed to crime; but it should be borne in mind that imprisonment is severe. It affects the health and I fear in some instances the minds of the prisoners. As the object of this punishment is not to impair life, or reason, or health, but, if possible, to reclaim the criminal and deter others from the commission of crime, it should always be tempered with mercy. The time to wasn many are sentenced has always appeared to me too long. Solitary confinement for five years a equal to ten years imprisonment under the old system. There are now in the penitentiary under the firmer system, now undergoing the severe punishment of the present. The applications for pardon have become from these causes, more numerous; and cases of individual hardship are pressed with some reason upon the pardoning power. Some modification in the pardoning power might I think be made to advantage. The frequent exercise of the pardoning power is attended with danger to the public peace, and the necessity for it is in many instances superseded. Some improvement in the mode of heating the prison, and some remedy for the dampness which affects the health of the prisoners is indispensably demanded.

The embarrassment of the times and the diffusion of a more liberal spirit among men, have drawn public attention to the subject of imprisonment for debt. It is, I know, a delicate and difficult question. In several of the states it has been abolished altogether, and our present limit has been reduced to a mere form. The benefit of the Insolvent Law is so readily obtained that it affords to the creditor very slender protection. It may embarrass for a time an honest debtor, but will not oblige the fraudulent bankrupt to give up his property. My own opinion has ever been that for debt alone in the absence of all fraud, creditors should not have the power to deprive a fellow citizen of his personal liberty; but if you think it expedient to modify the present law in this subject, it is in your hands to afford to the creditor other, and more summary facilities for obtaining his just demands from the property of his debtor.

Alterations in the constitution of Government under which a people have lived long and happily, should be made with caution and jealousy. That of New Jersey is among the oldest written constitutions in the world. It was adopted July 2nd, 1776, two days in advance of the Declaration of Independence. It contains one feature at least which I think might be advantageously changed. I refer to the provision which unites the offices of Chancellor and Governor in the same person. The increase of business in the Court of Chancery has been so great that it now requires the whole attention of the Chancellor, and the nature of his duties calls for permanency in the officer. Under the present constitution it is now impossible, no man ever is or ever can, fill the office of Governor, unless educated to the profession of the law, and it would be no surprising circumstance if others of our fellow citizens should feel a just pride to fill the highest office in the gift of the people of their state. I make this suggestion from no personal considerations, but because experience has satisfied me of its fitness and propriety. It is a party question and be made of it, I would not have it so. I am happy to hold it to be a undisputable principle that no people should alter their constitution of which is to admit through all parties any party vote.

Permit me in conclusion to express my deep sense of obligation for the kindness and confidence which the people of New Jersey have ever manifested towards me, and which has been so signally exhibited in the recent election. Called by their pleasure to fill a station always arduous and responsible, and especially so in a season of great political excitement, I have known no other path of duty than to stand by the rights of the state, and to be governed and guided by her laws and constitution. May that Providence in whose councils are the destinies of nations as well as individuals, perpetuate the blessings of freedom to them and to their children.

WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, October 27, 1840.

James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, received 60 votes in Philadelphia city, and 47 in the county. Total, 107.

Up to October 10th, 190,761 tons of Lehigh coal had been shipped from Mauch Chunk and its vicinity this season.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred, 3c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash, Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single. Aug. 24 1840.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries, all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, and save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, as other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841,

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elias Wyman. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T.-S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 103 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, and will sell them at Fair ory Prices.

These Pumps are the *most cheap and convenient* methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of castiron, and the wood parts boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years as sound.

They really deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 1, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

JUST SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of

C. April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	$ 5 00 to	5 25
" Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 25
" Indian Meal,	3 ats.	3 ½
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 00
" New, northern, 56 lb.		00
Corn, yellow, northern,	57 to	61
" Southern, 56 lb.	53 to	54
" Do southern,	56 to	—
" barley	61 to	65
" oats	30 to	40
Peas, white dry,	1 2 00	
" White Beans,	14 00 to	18 00
Molasses.—New Orleans,	27 to	36
" Havana, Matanzas,	23 to	29
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	18 00
" Do. prime,	8 50 to	10 75
" Butter, dairy	14 to	20
" Do. store,	12 to	18
" Hog's Lard,	6 to	11
" Pork, mess, bbl.	15 00 to	—
" Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
" Cheese, American,	5 to	9
" Hams,	9 to	—
" Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 87
Candles.—Mould,	$0 11 to	0 13
" Dipped,	13 to	14
" Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
" Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
" Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		$ 00
" Pickled Cod, bbl	2 00 to	2 25
" Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	00
" Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.	11 50 to	12 00
" Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
" Mackerel, No. 3	6 50 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		00
" Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix,	8 to	10
" New Orleans	6 to	9
" Loaf,	14 to	16
" Lump,	14 to	16
Tallow.—American,	11 to	12
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42 to	1 60
" Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	1

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	0
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	0
Well borough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	½ to
Middlebury, Burlington & Woodstock, do	½ to
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks,	par
RHODE ISLAND.	
Bank of Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Glocester	do
Pawtuxet, at Cranston	fraud
Pawtuxet at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanics' at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-3
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
Commercial Association	depri
Commercial bank at Tolland	broke
Eagle at New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chatham bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk.	
(Brokers')—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mechanic Man Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—Phenix bank—Trader bk.—Union bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, depri or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, new bks. and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Bank	par 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	1
Bank of Utica,	1-3
N. York State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial in Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Mechanic's—Hudson county—Jersey City—Morris canal—Orange—Sussex—and Union banks at Dover, all,	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks,	3
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	3 to 5
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
County banks,	3 to 10
Newcastle and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. broke,	10
Do do at Lambertville, N.J.	3

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, November 9, 1840.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man." — Thomas Jefferson.

New Jersey Complete!

The Presidential and Congressional Election in this State last week went for the whigs by a large majority, no less than 2,301, as follows:

Counties.	Whig.	Democratic.
Essex,	1-98	
Morris,	384	
Passaic,	200	
Mercer,	225	
Middlesex,	373	
Somerset,	363	
Burlington,	903	
Gloucester,	624	
Cape May,	501	
Cumberland,	297	
Salem,	290	
Monmouth,	140	
Hudson,	251	
Atlantic,		421
Sussex,		1761
Warren,		1054
Hunterdon,		904
Bergen,		495
	6,846	4,545
	4,545	

Whig majority, 2,301 in the State.

Result.—Six Whig members of Congress, and eight Harrison Electors.—The State is Whig in every respect.

Connecticut.

The Whig majority in Connecticut is 6,373.

Result—Whole Harrison Electors.

Rhode Island.

Harrison majority, 1976. *Result.*—Four Harrison Electors.

Maryland.

Harrison majority, about 1000. *Result.*—Ten Harrison Electors.

Ohio!

The Harrison majority in Ohio is over 20,000; and the result is 21 Harrison Electors.

Maine.

Has probably gone for Harrison by about one thousand majority giving him 10 electoral votes.

New York.

City.—Van Buren majority, 1,322. *Result.*—A Van Buren gain of four members of Congress.

State.—Returns not all in, but enough to show that the empire state has gone for Harrison, and that Wm. H. Harrison will be the next President of the United States.

Result in New York.—22 Harrison electors, and as far as heard from, 10 V. B. Congressmen, and 16 Harrison do.

Pennsylvania and Virginia doubtful;

The Result in the United States as far as as certainment is as follows:

For Harrison,	124
For Van Buren,	37
Yet uncertain,	133
Total Electoral Votes,	294

Harrison beyond all reasonable doubt is elected President.

Boundary Question.—*The Highlands.*—The Gardiner (Me.) Spectator contains the following extract from a letter to a friend in Gardiner, from Prof. Renwick, one of the engineers engaged in the boundary survey:

"I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave to Great Britain the whole claim that the dispute whether the Bay of Fundy be the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered and explored a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleurs, around the heads of the branches of the St. Johns to the Temiscouata portage, so that even on the British ground that the Highlands must be necessarily mountains they can be met to advantage. The height of these mountains I certainly guess at until I make up the calculations."

At the recent election in Georgia, it was decided by a vote of the people that the legislature of the state shall hereafter meet once in two years. The majority in favor of biennial sessions is over 20,000.

Census of New York.—The books of the marshall present an aggregate of population of 313,629. Increase since 1835, about 43,000.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob V. Cole, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the subscribers of his estate for the equal benefit of his Creditors—and that his said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber within six months.

Dated November 3rd, in the fifteen hundred and sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

Editor of Rahway Herald please insert the above notice three days. C. BOICE.

Ten Days Later from England.

The steamship Britannia from Liverpool, arrived at Boston, on Tuesday morning last, the 3d inst.—13 days passage.

A fire happened at Manchester, on the 17th, and destroyed several warehouses, with their contents.—Loss estimated at 30 to £40,000.

At Gateshead, a cotton mill of four stories, with 20 windows in each story, and quite filled with valuable machinery, containing 74 powerlooms, was totally destroyed by fire. By the accident 200 people are thrown out of employment.

Import of corn from Egypt.—The Turkish Sultan had issued a decree forbidding Mehemet Ali, and the refractory ministers with him, assembled a grand council and proclaimed that nothing was left for him but an appeal to the sabre. Every species of preparation for war was in progress.

Meanwhile the correspondence between the British and French cabinets was continued, and with prospects of an amicable settlement. Lord Palmerston replied to the French minister on the 17th Oct. that the allied powers had acknowledged the Sultan's right to depose Mehemet, but recommended that he concede Egypt and part of Syria to him, promised he makes an early submission to the conditions of Alexandria of July, by assigning his army to evacuate Syria, and by delivering up the Turkish fleet.

The French cabinet complied were determined to maintain Mehemet Ali in the possession of Egypt but would not interfere between him and the allies in respect to the occupation of Syria.

[☞] There is a rumor that Mehemet had acceded to the terms.

☞ Another attempt to assassinate the king of the French Oct. 15. The king was fired at, but the gun was so heavily loaded with balls and slugs that it burst, and injured no one but the assassin, who was immediately taken.

Mr. J. G. Adams has been engraved by the committee on behalf of the Mercantile Affairs, as a mark of respect paid by willmaking the closing argument in the Supreme Court at Washington, in January.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Wood, 21-8; John Stine, &c. 3.00; John N. Dunham, 2.63; John Randolph 2.11; John Simpson, 2.62; Nathan Laing, 1.13; Thos. Wells, 1.00; E. W. Bryant, 1.50; J. L. Hiser, 1.00;

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Robert Morgan to Miss Arabella Fourat, both of New Brunswick.

At New Durham, Piscataway township, on the 29th ult. J. Manning Clark son to Frances A. daughter of Seville Manning, Esq.

In Somerville, on the 29th ult. Mr. Garret Bodine, to Miss Sarah M. Kipp.

In Mt Bethel, on the 29th ult. Mr. Theodore Coughler, to Miss Sophia Auten.

In Milltown on the 29th ult. Mr. John L. Brokaw, to Miss Catharine Dalley.

On the 1st inst. at Bound Brook, Henry A. Lambert, of New York city, to Mary, daughter of the Late George McDonald, formerly of Somerville.

In New York, Oct. 20th, Andrew B. Pierson, to Elizabeth Dixon, to Miss Margaret L. Weeks, of New York.

At Elizabethtown Oct. 29th, Isaac M. Winans, to Miss Mary W. Riddle.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Francis Paul Montigyne to Miss Elizabeth Vanvleet, both of Elizabethtown

DIED

On the 31st ult. After a protracted illness, Capt. David Abeel, a soldier and patriot of the Revolution, and about 75 years—long a resident of New Brunswick, and highly esteemed.

At Middlebush, Oct. 8th, Mary Garretson, in her 82d year.

Notice
TO SPORTSMEN!

ALL Persons are warned against, trespassing on the premises of the Subscribers with dogs or guns as the law will be enforced against all such.

John Stine,
Jeremiah B. Van Deventer,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Edmund V. Shotwell,
Eli Pound,
Ephraim P. Chandler,
Squier Runyon,
Cornelius F. Vermeule,
Hugh Townsend,
Joseph Tingley,
James I Compton,
Abraham Cadmus,
James L. Voorhees,
Nathan Pound,
Freeman Shotwell,
David Boice,
Edward Vail,
Ephraim Vail,
Jonah Vail,
Elisha Corcill,
George Wells,
Samuel Pound
Sarah F. Randolph.

Green Brook Nov. 9th, 1840. 6mpd

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by H. A. CORY.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends and the Ladies of Plainfield generally, that having in her employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store for the purpose of carrying on the business in her residence directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom in the above line, as many of its branches.

Nov. 23, 1840. (1843wpd)

Look out Neighbors!

For you may be robbed when you least expect it!

ON the 25th of December inst. the Widow JANE ANN MARTIN was robbed and it can be proved by her own confession. The house was lit up, and the robbers did not suppose she had a friend in the house, who she had hid, who had witnessed the evening before.

She has lost eleven Tea Spoons, six silver and five German silver, one pair of Sugar Tongs, three large silver table spoons, a large German silver soup ladle and butter knife, and all the money in her purse.

If the silver articles are returned, no further exposure will be made.

Plainfield, Oct. 29, 1840.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, and Views in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE above School will commence its next quarter on Monday, the 2th of November under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE,

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 13 weeks, without any extra expenses.

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geography and Arithmetic, $3.00

Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition, 3.50

Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany, 4.00

No deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

HARRISON ALMANACS,
For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all the ago necessary for a Good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON'S store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods as follows viz:

Fine White Tickings, Red and White Flannel,
Unbleached Sheetings, Canton Flannel,
Fine Bleached Sheetings, Buffalo Cloth,
7-4 Bleached Damask Diapers, Cotton Diapers,
A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting,
Firestrue Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Havanna and Orleans Sugars,
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.

Oct. 10, 1840.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, &c. &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods. Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and an amount equal to the surplus now standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums afore-mentioned. And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of Interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CORNELIUS BOICE, *Secretary.*

Oct. 9th, 1840. 193 6w

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,
Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf.

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price. WALTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

Selling off at Cost!!

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his business to Coal Yard, will sell his remaining Stock consisting principal of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, of which he has a good Assortment, at Cost, for Cash or Produce.

All who are indebted, will please call and settle without further notice. D. LENOX.

August 10, 1840. tf

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,
And Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP, and Valuable, Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages, Fine Paper, Handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS.*—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly Illustrated Work. Published and for sale at 822 Nassau-st. New York. Its features are better described by the Bible's own words:

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,
Together with many of the most Remarkable Objects now, or formerly in the City of Jerusalem, Illustrating Sacred, Historical Events, copied from Celebrated Pictures, principally by the old Masters: the Landscapes from Original Drawings, taken on the spot, since the Author visited the Holy Land.
Subjects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The engravings are those of Art which like great poetry, have been adapted to all ages and subjects, are here spread to suit as far as they are capable of being defined through the medium of wood engravings. A large variety of Natural History of Costume, or of Antiquities, are also illustrated to explain the text of Scripture. Many of the illustrations need little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail to become a favorite in all families where it is seen. The plan of the work is neither doctrinal nor devotional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the various parts of the Bible itself, leaving to each individual to make such reflections as it suggests to the mind of each reader, according to the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high prices generally charged for works of a similar character (one without a tenth part of the number of engravings), they have had an extensive circulation in the middle and humbler classes of society, which their interest and merit deserve. The only aim of the publisher has been to put the price of the work places it within the reach of all classes and persons of more extensive means of such value and importance it will be found most invaluable as a manual of Bible study for all young people.

To Teachers and Superintendents in Sabbath Schools.—Will not every Superintendent of a Sabbath School who may peruse this advertisement, bring it before the Teachers and Scholars, and form a class to procure it? The Publisher would suggest subscribing on the company plan (see our terms to Sabbath Schools. Let each superintendent or Teacher assume the agency. Only twelve five, or six only names are wanted for the books, *direct to the Publisher.* In this way each one procures a copy of the work at a lower price, and for *not the least trifling part of the cost of a single engraving.*

On examination it has will be found a very pleasant and profitable book especially for the perusal of young people, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book of every thing valuable, relating to *Oriental Literature, Customs, &c.* and comprises within itself, *a complete library of Religious and Useful Knowledge.* A volume like the present, is far superior to the common *Annuals—it will never be out of date.* ☞ It is beautifully printed in new Long Primer type—handsomely bound in muslin gilt, and lettered; and is, decidedly, *the best and cheapest publication* (for the price) *ever issued from the American Press.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, not what to choose, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the delightful illustrations of the Bible, which have been continually coming before his mind, in the progress of his researches, have made him more sensible than ever, how much *real, intellectual and moral pleasure and improvement* may be derived, especially to the young, by the judicious Engravings, explaining *Scripture names, customs, phrases, &c.* There will be found in this volume, single Pictures, Groups, which explain more fully many obscure passages of the Bible, than whole pages of comment would without them.

The title *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the richness that is introduced into the volume. They are not published to represent the stereotype pictures as some may suppose; but they serve to give correct ideas of places and things described; and are therefore as valuable as a written description. As a closing remark, we will just add, that the result of the work has exceeded our expectations, the size will contain. It is hoped, therefore, that the religious public, who are now furnished with a work of such a *size and a cost*, will extend towards us a liberal share of patronage.

List of the Principal embellishments.

Entrance to Petra, of rock-piece.]
Several Views in Mount Petra.—*From Laborde.*
Adam discovering the dead body of Abel.—*And. Sacchi.*
Mount Ararat.—*Rev. Newton.*—*Duke.*]
The flight of Eve with his daughters.—*Gupta Rani.*
Abraham offering Isaac.—*Ribera.*
Sprinkling the leaves in the cribs of Wady Mousa, (in Mount Sinai.
Brick Pyramids of Faioum.
Mounds Sinai and Horeb, with the convent of St. Catherine, from the North.
Temple of the Sun at Nineveh.
Egyptian Mosaics.—(enamelling).
Egyptian Jewels of Gold and Silver.
Egyptian Ornaments.—*Solomon's Temple.*
Plumbing and Tinning in the East.
Ark of the Covenant.—*The Red Sea.*
Miraculous passage of the Red Sea.
Views of Sinai and Akaba.
Miriam celebrating the deliverance of Israel.
Gathering Manna.—*Poussin.*—Ruth & Naomi.—*Bird.*
Mount Sinai.—*Martin.*—Mount of Olives.]
Mount Hor.—Aaron's Tomb.
The Brazen serpent.—*Indeni.*
Standards of the Hebrew tribes.
Encampment of the Israelites.
Ancient Vases and Candelabra.—Marriage Processions.
Young Samuel.—*Reynolds.*—The Plague.—*Poussin.*
Saul and the Witch of Endor.—*Sir Peter Lely.*
Several Views of land in Jerusalem.
David dancing before the Ark.—*Domenichino.*
Heathen Temples in the East.
Pool of Bethesda.—Ark of the Covenant.]
View of Ramah in Palestine.—Tomb of Zachariah.
Engraved Border.—*Job, xxi. 23.*—*River Jordan.*
The Egyptian Magicians.—*Poussin.*—Jacob's wrestling.—Jeremiah.—Pass-
Khan.—Daniel.—*Jamieson.*—Jonah.—*Zucharini.*—David with the head of Goliath.
Valley of Jehoshaphat, and Brook Kedron, with the tombs of Absalom, Jehoshaphat and Zacharias.
Christ blessing little children.
Christ in the storm.—*Rembrandt.*
Mary announcing the birth of Christ.
Peter delivered by an Angel.—*Carlo Dolci.*
Holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.
The Costumes of Scripture.—Miraculous Draught of Fishes.—Christ's charge to Peter.—Feed my sheep.—Peter and John restoring the lame man.—Elymas the sorcerer.—Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.—Paul preaching at Athens.—Death of Ananias.
Views of Ancient Athens.—A primitive Greek school.
Ancient Rotunda at Thessalonica.—Oriental houses.
Ancient writing materials, *&c.*—Musical instruments.
Ancient Ruins, Monuments, Costumes, plants, birds, Quadrupeds, *&c. &c.*

Together with more than *one hundred* additional Engravings, which we have not space to enumerate in the limits of an advertisement.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible cannot be too highly appreciated, especially those of the character published in the work now offered for public patronage and support. They serve materially to illustrate the Scriptures, and are almost indispensable to any right understanding of the subject. They arrest the attention of the young, and serve to impress Scripture scenes and subjects on their memories, while they respect the ancient arts to the Sacred Volume of Inspiration. In fact, in no other way can a person spend the same amount of money to so much advantage for his family.

To the pious Christian, whose experience is, "Thy Word is sweeter than honey to my taste; yea, sweeter than honey in the honey-comb." To every other reader, and to strangers in the Bible's Word, it must be worthy of his attention. And it is by the discovery of such stores of rare beauty and sublimity, that a taste for the study of the Bible will be awakened and interested.

Terms of the Publication.—The price of a single copy (handsomely bound, 400 pages, ever with more than *Two Hundred* beautiful Engravings,) is fixed at the extremely low price of *Two Dollars.*

Great inducements to canvassers.—Companies in the country may select some one to advertising for the work, shall receive six copies for two dollars—the lowness of supply me the pleasure of being considered by one person, who is to remit the money, free of postage, and the package to be forwarded to him at once.

The agent who will become responsible for companies in the country, to take ten copies, shall receive them for 15 dollars.

Our terms to agents, Booksellers, &c. will be found very liberal.

P. S. The Publisher invites the attention of the public to this edition of *The CHRISTIAN LIBRARY*, in eight volumes, handsomely bound, containing sixty-four valuable religious and miscellaneous works, complete, for only Twelve Dollars. It has been published under the inspection and recommendations of the most eminent Ministers, of all denominations, in the U. States. Catalogues, giving a full list of the contents of the Library, may be obtained in any quantities, at the above place, gratis.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in the country wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122 Nassau-st. New York city.

ROBERT CARS, Publisher.

☞ Copy requested to send brothers to the Sabbath schools. ☞ *Agents of religious Newspapers and Periodicals*, Postmasters, and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspaper or Magazine, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice), and giving it one insertion, shall on its notice a copy of the work, free, on their order, by sending direct to the publisher.

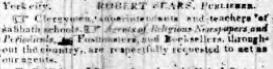
No letter will be taken from the office unless post-paid.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

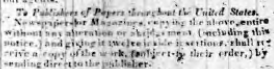
New York, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-



Boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port, from thence by Rail Road—passing to New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

Osborn's Cuba Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hogs in Bags.
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled "The Christian Economy, translated from the Latin of Augustine Calmet, and published in the Island of Guernsey, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—highly devotional and interesting work, for every Christian. We have put it at the low price of fifteen cents or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it circulated. July 20.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Vann, as dry Baking Business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present the same for payment.

NATHAN POUND.
JOHN W. LAING.

Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 913w*

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
Plainfield Factory,

THE Subscriber CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Henry Dunham & Co's. or Ayers Mills's store, will be returned there when ready.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 4th, 1840. 172 tm

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. late of Plainfield, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having any demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination, made legal, according to law—to

ALEX. WILSON, Admin'r.

Scotch Plains, May 2d, 1840.

Black Writing Ink,

By the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OFFEN GOELICKE,

Of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office, at $2,50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America!

To *Louis Offen Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honour of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which boldly challenges his opposers to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing virtues justly claim for it such a title, since it bows Epsicide triumphed over our great enemy, CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Desideratum* in medicine, for which all mankind will have a mutual cause to bless the beneficient hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our first pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sick ness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possessing all the various influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which will be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *quotidie grunt*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one dram; for children, a half dram; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third six dollars' ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Edn. value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are unable to close their eyes to this mercenary spirit, which seeks to retain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we find them to be based upon truth, and that we can conscientiously recommend for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offen Goelicke first established in the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine, and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base empiric and the prince of charlatans.

But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of it upon imperfect patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but many fatal maladies, which we had considered deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was as once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the unexpected results produced by the use of him. We are free to confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which has given him birth.

The present adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. If needed, we can add testimony, for wherever it is used it is the never beat witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
RUDOLPH VAN DER WERKER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATE.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasser was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption, was confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own having last summer.

Yours,

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble—is now able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

KILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has received a general assortment of WATCHES, which he will sell in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1838. 72 tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

New Prints.

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26th, 1839

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order on the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great excellency and virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of them component parts which is the cause of such a novel and popular effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of soul, and liberality of sentiment that distinguish true genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, that not the blood itself directly upon the chyle which gives to the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been clearly proved in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills and the incipient malice while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the process of the connection that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into the stool grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such nostrums as are usually practiced, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try one box in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, proving neither griping nor nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be methy an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for family use, I consider them decidedly superior to either of the above, and would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

JOHN H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Sept. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Precisly Peters, M D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

New School Books.

TOWN'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Spencer's Astronomy.—Bolmar's Astronomy.
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
Slate Pencils by the hundred,—Just received in addition to our former stock of School Books, and for sale Cheap, at the Printing Office. May 18th 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Life of Bonaparte, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of General Jackson.—Life of Washington,
Parisian Lost and Regained.—Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Testaments, all kinds and prices,
Journal of Wakefield and Man of Feeling,
Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables.—3s.
Mother's Hymn Book, 150 Hymns, 192 pages—1s.
Downing Song Book,—Jack Halbard
500 Toy Books, a large assortment, &c. &c.

Also, Blanks, of all kinds,
Just Printed. For Sale at the Printing Office.
June 15.

To Rent.

A HAT FACTORY, with a complete set of tools and fixtures.

Also, an other building now occupied as a shoe shop Plainfield, Feb. 10th, 1840. J. B. AYRES.

Just Received,

A LARGE Assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, also, Thread and Cotton Edging; Shell Combs, Worsted Yarn and Gloves of all Kinds, and for sale cheap. D. LENOX.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton sup silk, at 1s. 6d. to 5s. D. LENOX.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and find them a family Medicine, and cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been afflicted, and have tried in vain many remedies for Affection of the Liver; and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and hotter known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Imposter! This soulless villain, who was banished from this county some time since, for his iniquitous conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago this Scoundrel went to pete to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him authority and forwarded him a quantity for his medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money and ordered another lot, which with sent him about one month since. To avoid any unpleasantness on account of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his cloven foot, he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment the General Agent learned, that this Reverend Deceiver is impiously manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he offers for sale at two dollars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of America will bear one fact in mind, there is not even a Possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:—

☞ No Pedler, nor Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives he medicine directly from

Depository in Boston.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative. (and almost everybody does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N B.—Every agent o the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give a immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their vicinity. And the General Agent would respectfully certain that the public are put on the Look out for he Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper wherein this is seen as soon after date that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such nostrums as are usually practiced, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try one box in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, proving neither griping nor nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be methy an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for family use, I consider them decidedly superior to either of the above, and would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

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Charlestown, Va. Sept. 18, 1839.

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Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington-st

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent. Depository

PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the conductor to make the present, in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the pecuniary profits of the culture can make it cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. This fact is proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty Five Cents per pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis will produce, in the first year, the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are received; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, and may be worth to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce into the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains a plain practical directions for planting the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. The Friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on fine type and hand some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 21, 1840 —previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they opened a New & General Assortment of dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all. J. B AYRES.

Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and correct Reviews of New Books—Literary Intelligence from American and English—Scientific and Literary intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for the Mirror—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc—Notices of the selected Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous matter, relating to passing events, remarkable incidents, discoveries, amusing movements in Sciences, Arts, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, or Flute.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

To New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by David Dorrie. They are entitled "The Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by Chief Justice Marshall, and Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrations of the early history of our country, but by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in the land of their birth.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June, and as it will be found to be generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the Proprietors to make the present volume superior to any of the preceding ones, and as it has already been published nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the Mirror, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit the considerable proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has ever found its favorite passport to fame.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to express our grateful sense of. We commence the new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with handsome and new type, and is embellished with superior wood-cuts, and super royal quarto engravings, and occasionally also on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. The Mirror is published on a regularly Saturday. Titlepage, and copious index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications must be post paid, and be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ All letters, and all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ The terms are always in advance.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office, July, 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality; Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechisms, Mother's Catechism.

GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Legers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Thome paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Inkstands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality; at 75 and 50 cts. per hund,

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S BILLS.

ALMANACS for 1840

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Pin Tin Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Daholl's Arithmetic—Websters Spelliegy.
Foster's Elocutionary, and common Copy Books,
School Testaments, Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini,
Fenelon's Tables, in French, with plates.
Mills' Rhetoric,—Grimshaw's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,
Lives of Eminent Men, Sedgwick
Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. John Summerfield Hayward, with a portrait,
Bunyan's Holy War,—The Golden Rail Road,
Whitter's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time.
Hannah More's private Devotion—Allene's Alarm
Dwight's Outline Questions on the New Testament
Bam Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness
Built on Genesis—on Exodus
Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Life of David—Jonah—Tonant—the Reformers
Grimshaw's Prayers—Greece—England
Young Book—Little Book—Peter's Own Book.
Professor Howry's Travels in the West Indies.
The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanac for 1840, with many cuts.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted,—Bound Do.
Moore's Latin Rookh,—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts,—Romantic Tales
Lady of the Lake—Robinson Crusoe—Walter Scott,
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—King Leader—Æsop's Fables
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Tortoise Tell's Book—Mythology Bible,
Charlotte Temple,—Fort Braddock Letters
Burton's Comic Songster,—Boron Munchausen.
Abotts and Beautiful Stories for Young Progress.
Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form,
Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into the Expediency of Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Bethlehem,—Slavery Illustrated,—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's Views.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Weld's Power of Slavery, in 3 vols.
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear
American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treat of Ill, of Boston.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
Parley's Geography—Olney's do.
Taylor's Physiology
Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do
Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Girl's Book,
Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Spanish Children.
Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goodrich's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK,
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SHERIFFS' SALES,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article. Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by D. LENOX.

Nov. 18.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of Samuel L. Pound, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having any claims or demands against said estate, to present them immediately for examination and settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the subscribers, as the necessary the settlement of the estate should be soon brought to a close.

GEORGE E. POUND,
SAMUEL E. POUND.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1840. (6w Executors

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1840. Number 200.

M. P. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO., N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The Village Subscribers pay $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices, will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications of long to secure insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the school branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce them to feel that the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its ever aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Such salutary health and comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail-Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS,** &c. &c. done in the best manner, and on reasonable terms, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by

M. P. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with other the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Rail-road, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (04 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that a Writing and Book Keeping Class may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the first part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

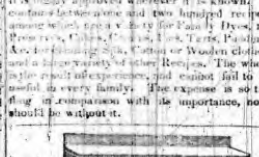
Just Published,

And for sale at the Union Office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is rapidly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred receipts, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserving, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings &c. for Cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Receipts. The whole is a great deal of experience, and cannot fail to be useful to every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to receive orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STEWART.

Plainfield, Dec. 23 1839. 2y

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Oct 1st, 1840.

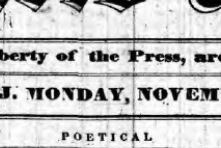
Anna Agen,	Alpha Layton,
Samuel N. Bergh,	Albert Marsh,
James Bishop,	Isaac L. Moore,
Marshall Conard,	Mary E. Mallison,
Jonathan Cory,	Benjamin Moffett,
Jonathan Codrington,	Daniel Osborn,
Jonathan H. Corsa,	Mathias Pore,
James Daykin,	James B. Ryno,
Samuel Downer,	John Smith,
Reuben Dunn,	Christopher Stewart,
Richard Drake,	Randolph Shotwell,
William Frazier,	John Titus
Asa Freeman,	Elijah Titus,
David S. Garrison,	Jacob Voorhees, 3,
John Hopkins,	Matthias Voorhees,
Martin Holton,	Samuel S. Winterstein,
Ebenezer Jones,	Joseph Willeren,
George P. Jackson,	Cornelius Williamson,
Alfred O'Kelly,	Daniel Williamson,

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

J. MANNING.

Blanks for Sale at this office.

POETICAL



How and when to woo.

By Wm. C. Bryant.

Dost thou idly ask to hear
At what gentle seasons
Nymphs relent when lovers near
Press the tender passions?
Ah, they give their fate too oft
To the careless wooer;
Maidens' hearts are always soft,
Would that men's were truer.

Woo the fair one when around
Early birds are singing;
When, o'er all the fragrant ground,
Early herbs are springing;
When the brook and, lush and grove,
All with blossoms laden,
Shine with beauty, breath of love—
Woo the timid maiden—

Woo her when with rosy blush,
Summer eve is sinking;
When, on the hills that softly gush,
Stars are softly winking;
When, through boughs that knit the bower
Moonlight gleams are stealing;
Woo her, till the gentle hour
Wakes a gentler feeling.

Woo her when autumnal dyes
Tinge the woody mountain;
When the drooping foliage lies
In the half-choked fountain;
Let the scene that tells how fast
Youth is passing over,
Warn her, ere her bloom is past,
To secure her lover.

Woo her when the north winds call
At the lattice nightly;
When, within the cheerful hall,
Blaze the faggots brightly;
While the wintry tempest round
Sweeps the landscape hoary,
Sweeter in her ear shall sound
Love's delightful story.

Rules for Promenading.

(Proposed by a little boy over 40 years ago.)

To keep your feet clean as you walk in the dust
Be sure to tread firm on your heels, you must—
And when through the mud you as nicely would go,

Fail not to step lightly and quick on your toe.
And when dry, or wet, coming in from the street,
Give a moment to scraping and wiping your feet.
To this I will add only one rule more,
Just do as you're bid—when it's cold shut the door.

S. W. S.

Learn this by heart and do it, and save yourself some trouble and gain much credit.

VARIETY.

Sabbath Keeping Families.—A writer in the Pastor's Journal gives the following sketch of four sabbath-keeping families, with whom he *was acquainted, of New England origin, and* who made it a matter of firm and incessant principle to honor the day of God. They were assiduous to make the arrangements at the close of every week, by which the Sabbath could be kept undisturbed, and rendered cheerfully solemn. Although in poor circumstances, and living at an inconvenient distance from the house of God, nothing but necessity ever vacated their seats. Other things were delayed or neglected, but the claims of the Sabbath and Sanctuary were never. Now the result of such careful observance of the Sabbath is the thing that struck our notice. Of the sons of these four families, seven have stood at the Sacred Desk; of whom one went to his reward in his youth, and two others unable to continue in the ministry, are now engaged as authors of high character and extended influence; one an efficient member of the A. B. C. F. M. They are among those who may be termed Nature's noblemen. Two of the daughters of these families married clergymen, and occupy stations of usefulness. Of the grandchildren, one is now a missionary, another preaching the gospel at the West; another still holds an important connection with one of our great national societies; and three are officers of churches. More than thirty in these families are professors of religion. How true the declaration of God, "Them that honor me I will honor." How sure are the rewards of obedience.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

Ignorance in Jamaica.

'Dear Brother Southard'—It is possible the readers of the Cabinet would better appreciate the desire of the emancipated people for instruction, if they knew a little of the ignorance in which they were kept when they were slaves. Well, then, here is another chapter of facts.

Having an excellent inquirer, I have not yet found an individual who could tell me his age. Before I commenced my school, there *were scarcely any who knew the letters of the* alphabet. Many,—in fact nearly all,—could repeat them in rotation, but were like the little lad, who, when asked by his instructress if he knew a certain letter, replied, "Yes, ma'am," *said when asked what it was, spoke up quite* promptly, "Oh! I know him by sight, but I've forgotten his name." In the same manner quite a number could read the second chapter of Matthew very readily, and as well with the book bottom side up as any way.

Of course none could write their names. Indeed I have found quite a number, who seem scarcely to know their names. This is especially true of the very aged. They have 'nicknames,' by which they are generally called, and this accounts for their ignorance of their real names. I have one scholar in school whom they call *"Pass."* Another is known by the name of *"Cockroach."* A third, a little boy-*about four years old, is called "Old-man.'* Another, still younger, they call *"Doctor."* Another a married man, or rather a *father*, is called *"Squamin."* One, born on the first of August 1838, is called *"Governor."* Another yet younger, is called *"House-rent,"*—because his mother, soon after his birth, was obliged to take him on her back to the field, to pay rent and for some time all her wages were exacted for that purpose.

It is seldom that children bear the same name with their parents; and a married woman is as likely to take the *given name* of her husband, as the *surname;* for instance, I have one member of my congregation by the name of Wilhelmina Daikin. The name of his wife is "Mrs. Williams. James Kelly's wife is called Mrs. James. This is not uncommon.

To-day, I saw one of the people marking the coffee-bags belonging to the property, that is, making the letter H upon them. I asked him if he knew what letter he was making.

"No, Minster," was the reply.

"How, then, do you know it is right?" said I.

"Busha, him make him so; me make him like Busha."

The imitation was quite good, and the letter well made.

Though the English language is what they pretend to speak, they talk so broken and so fast, as to make it almost impossible for me to understand them. Indeed, many of them I cannot understand at all; and even the most intelligent, who speak so as to be understood, do but horridly murder the king's English."

My efforts to introduce *grammar* into the school were quite amusing, and to them interesting in the extreme. *Me, you, him, dem,* was their list of personal pronouns. *Him* answered for all genders and cases; the preposition *for* being used to denote possession. For example *"Dis is for me book;"* that is, 'This is my book.' *"Dat is for him book;"* means That is his book.'

They used verbs only in the indicative mode, and present tense. Adverbs are used to express all ideas of time and manner. For example, a lad has just come to me, "Minister brang de male come?"

Supposing him to ask if I wished the mule, I replied, "Yes, you may brang him to the door of your piazza."

"Brang him come a'ready sir," is the reply. They sound the letters *s* and *h* in words where they are not used, and omit them in words where they are. For example, *jail* they call *spail*, and mean by it a *pigsty*. A pan they call a *span*, and mean by it a *jail*. *Star* they pronounce tar, and *tar* they call *star*. A *tub* they call *stub*, &c.

I have before said they were ignorant of their ages. I might have added, and of time or dates also. Speaking of any event, which happened long ago, they will tell you it was "free free come," or, "free don't come yet," or, "time long 'fore free come." If an event took place since August 1, 1838, they will express the time by saying, "Free come a'ready."

They are as ignorant of the measures of distance as of time. On my first visit to the mountains, after travelling some distance from brother Ingraham's residence, I inquired of my guide how far it was to a certain place to which we were going.

"*Far enough, massa,*" was the reply.

After riding a short distance farther, I met a stranger of whom I made the same inquiry.

"Plenty, tar, massa, *plenty far,*" said he.

Being *interested*, if not instructed, by the answers I received, after getting a little more than half way, I again inquired of another stranger, altering my phraseology as asking the *number of miles.*

"*Miles, massa,*" he replied with astonishment, looking me full in the face. After I had made him understand me, he replied,

"*Oh! far I massa, far!*—Not so far again massa."

On arriving within two or three miles of the place, I met *another stranger*, to whom I repeated the question, and received for a reply,

"No tar at all massa! Dere a'ready. Massa ride at in just fifteen minutes,—*no less.*"

ALEX. DRESSER.

Jamaica, W. I. August 22d, 1840.

Anecdote of Orlon Tame.—Mr. S. a respectable and thrifty merchant of the last century, possessed a great deal of shrewdness together with a tact of turning every thing to his own advantage. We have heard many anecdotes of him and among others, the following will better show off his peculiarities than a labored description. He kept a grocery store near Spring Hill which, like the grocery stores of that period, was filled with a variety of notions; among other things he was famous for the good quality of his cotton, an article which at that time was very scarce and high. One day a customer from the country drove up to his door and inquired the price of cotton.

"Three and sixpence per pound," replied Mr. S——.

"Weigh me a dozen pounds," says the countryman, at the same time stepping into the store with a large bag to put it in.

The cotton was weighed and put into the bag and Mr. S—— stepped into the counting room to make a bill, leaving his customer busily engaged in tying it up.

Now it happened there was a small lot of good looking cheese near the spot, and the countryman, though right from the land of milk and honey, could not resist the propensity to crib one of them. He accordingly took one up, and after looking about to see that none were observing him, slid it into his bag, which he immediately tied up, and patiently awaited the return of S——, who soon after came out and presented the bill, which the countryman paid.

Now Mr. S—— was one of the most polite men of the age, and moreover his quick eye had detected the abduction of a cheese. He was at no loss to account for its disappearance, and instantly prepared himself to act as circumstances might require. The countryman, after one or two unimportant observations, was preparing to depart, S—— who we before observed was excessively polite, would by no means suffer him to carry his own bundle, but offered his services, and at the same time took up the bag to carry it out. He had proceeded nearly to the door of his shop when he stopped.

'This bag is very heavy—I must have made a mistake in the weight of cotton.

'I—I—I guess not,' said the countryman.

'But I have, certainly,' says S——, 'I can hardly carry it—we must weigh it again.'

By this time, S—— had it brought back to the counter and was preparing to untie it.—Here was a dilemma. If the bag be untied the theft would be discovered, and if weighed as it was, would be paying monstrously high for cheese. The countryman *bend* back and aft and scratched his head but without getting out of the difficulty. To complete his consternation, at that moment, another person entered the store—this decided him and after drawing a long breath he stammers out—

'Mr. S——, don't trouble yourself to untie the bag: it weighs just a pound—I've weighed it a hundred times.'

'No consequence,' said S——, and he put the whole into the scales'—'I know I must have made a mistake. It weighed thirty-eight pounds—blockhead that I am. Let me see, twelve that paid for, and one for the bag, is thirteen—thirteen from thirty-eight leaves *twenty-five*. *twenty-five lbs. at 3s. 6d.* is £4 7s.6d. Wait a moment, I will make another bill.'

The countryman did wait, received the bill paid £4 7s. 6d. for his cheese. He then flung the bag into the wagon; jumped in and drove off with a face glowing like ignited charcoal.—Mr. S—— remained in the door until he had bowed his customer out of sight, then turning round, he could observed to the person within:

'Our friend there has a fine horse; Good George! how fast he trots.'

The Beavers.

Union is Strength.

Beavers generally choose a pond, or a piece of ground with a stream running through it; but to form a dam, it is necessary that they should stop the stream, and of course that they should know in what direction it runs. They always, however, choose the most favorable place, and never begin at a wrong part. They drive stakes five or six feet long into the ground, in different rows, and interweave them with branches of trees, filling them up with clay, stones, and sand. The dams are sometimes a hundred feet long, ten or twelve feet thick at the base, exactly level from end to end, perpendicular toward the stream, and sloped on the outside, where grass soon grows, and renders the earth more united.

At the head of one of the rivers of Louisiana, E. du Pratz found a beaver-dam in a very retired place, and ordered one of his men to cut as silently as possible a gutter about a foot wide through it, and to retire immediately. "As soon as the water through the gutter began to make a noise, (says the writer) we heard a beaver come from one of the huts and plunge in. We saw him get on the bank, and clearly perceived that he examined it. He then, with his tail, with all his force gave four distinct blows, when immediately the whole colony threw themselves into the water, and arrived upon the dam. As soon as they assembled, *one of them appeared, by motion* (or, to use some kind of orders, for they all instantly left the place and went out on the banks of the pond in different directions. Those nearest to us were between our station and the dam, and there we could observe their operations very plainly. Some of them formed a substance resembling a kind of mortar; others carried this on their tails, which served as sledges for the purpose. I observed that they put themselves two and two, and that each of a couple loaded his fellow. They tasted the mortar, which was pretty stiff, quite to the dam, where others were stationed to take it; these put it into the gutter, and rammed it down with blows of their tails. The noise of

the water over-head, and the breach was completely repaired. One of the beavers then struck two blows with his tail, and instantly they all took to the water without any noise, and instantly disappeared."—*Paris and Fashion.*

New National Theater.—We have let loose upon us another horror of moral ruin and death, destined to destroy more its tens of thousands of victims. A native temple of lust, another channel, house of sin is erected among us. Verily, it almost makes one weary of living, to see the bold strides of open iniquity, while no counteracting energy is put forth. Would that this fresh battling of the evil one were strangled in its infancy. And we believe it might, would the moral power that would, stir at its overthrow. We understand the Rev. Mr. Evans, of the Baptist Tabernacle, opened upon it in a powerful discourse, last Sabbath evening, which is to be followed by others. May he not be alone. The same thing has been manfully and successfully done by several ministers in Philadelphia. It is sad to look forward, and think of the misery, wretchedness, and crime, that may flow from this source, if left in undisturbed influence.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

From the Voice of Freedom.

A Conjecture.

It seems to me there is reason to believe that Western Asia will become the scene of events deeply interesting to the civilized world. And there are events now in progress which cast their shade forward, and predict some mighty changes in that region once so famous among the nations. When the Turk called the Egyptians into Greece, to help to subdue that stalwart people, I suspected his being stagnant waters were beginning to move, and that Egypt would swat break the Turkish yoke. So it has happened. And the great powers of Europe have combined together to stop the progress of the Egyptians, and preserve to the Turk a portion of his Asiatic dominions. Will they do it?—We shall see. Two of the confederating powers, Austria and Prussia, have no direct interest in the contest. Not so the other two, England and Russia. Long has the northern Bear had his eye on Constantinople, and gradually has he been drawing near his object, while one province after another has been seized upon and subjected to his power. And now he casts well his prey and lay his paw upon his victim, will he recede and let his victim escape? He may if ulterior objects require delay; but let him once pour his troops into Asia Minor and drive the Egyptians from Syria, and who will drive him back to his northern den? England may wish to do it, but will she be able? Austria and Prussia will easily be quieted by another division of Poland; but who will divide Turkey?—England and Russia will have to settle that question. They may enter the country as allies, and fight together into the Egyptians are driven from Syria. Then what will they do? Will England withdraw her troops and leave the Russians on the road to India? Will Russia, when on the Euphrates, forget to betray the Persian gulf line, and restore her steps; or will both withdraw their armies simultaneously? Let the armies of those rival powers once enter Syria, and Turkey must be at their disposal. Their interests will clash. Russia will find it easier to reach India through Syria than through Central Asia, and she will make the trial. The question of India must be settled on the plains of Syria. And the armies which entered as friends, may be mustered as foes. And we may see the king of the North and of the South contesting in deadly conflict. These rival powers may enlist the Jews on their side, and one or the other may attempt to re-title them in their own land. God may bring his hand against them, and be cut off on the mountains of Israel, and the nations be convinced by his fall that the God of the Bible is the true God.

Without undertaking to predict the final result it seems to me that the Russians have caught the English napping, and with the possession of the Black Sea and of Constantinople, they will possess vantage ground from which they cannot easily be driven. The English by making peace with France, may command the Mediterranean, but the Russians will pour down from the north like a storm of hail, sweeping all before it. At any rate we may naturally look for events of the deepest interest in Western Asia. The waters are troubled, are in commotion, and the winds will lash them into fury, but I will not conjecture what will be the end of these movements. Of one thing we may be sure, that the stone cut without hands, will break in pieces the kingdoms, and stand forever.

An Old Seer.

Unreasonable Fear from Thunder.—A young man who for some years was so terrified by thunder and lightning, as to be on the point of falling into fits at their approach, has received very great benefit from the following reflections, which a friend sent him for his most serious and frequent consideration:

To diminish these ungrounded apprehensions the timid should be informed that of 750,000 persons that have died in London, within a space of 20 years, two only fell victims to lightning; they should also be informed that they surround sensibly prolong their fears at each shock. He who wishes to avoid the consequences of a flash of lightning is already out of its reach.

It is the lightning alone that can hurt us; and if we have seen it, it is folly to grow pale and tremble at the sight of monster, and to stop our ears against the noise which announces that all is past.

The greater the interval between the thunder and the lightning, the more removed is the danger.

If with our fingers on our pulse, we can count *12 or 15 pulsations*, we may claim that the storm must be 3 miles distant. But the very best reasoning against this or any other alarm, is the testimony of a *good conscience.*

Massachusetts, the richest state, is the only State in the Union which imposes a tax upon individuals.

New York and New Jersey.—The question is frequently asked, how these states have voted at the different elections for President of the United States. New York has voted for all the eight Presidents who have been elected, either for the first or second terms, while New Jersey *has voted for all except Van Buren.* New York has on three occasions elected the election of President, viz.: in 1796 for John Adams; in 1800, for Jefferson; in 1824, for John Quincy Adams, and in 1836 for Van Buren. The vote of New Jersey has not at any time affected the result since 1796, when she voted for John Adams, who was then elected by a majority of 3 votes.

The "*piddles and lap-dogs*" of Royalty are thus accounted by a London correspondent of the Times and Star:

Prince Albert has been employed, during the past week, in coursing in the Home Park. The Queen and the Royal suite turned out one day, to see the sport, and though there were plenty of hares started, the Prince killed only *one!*—Since then he has coursed without the royal household coming to see his ill success.

The royal stud has been recently augmented by the addition of a chesnut barb of great beauty and value, which has recently been imported from Tripoli, for the especial use, and as the private property of the Queen. In Barbary, this horse was considered for his symmetry that the Arabs name he bore signifies Beauty. The emperor of Morocco is said to have offered the weight of dollars it could carry, for it. This I believe ir a fact. An English traveller outbid him, and the emperor want of spirit or means to bid higher. Accordingly the barb became English property; was duly trained, and has recently arrived in England. The Queen has paid the original cost and all the subsequent expenses; but her subject, the tourist, refused any remuneration for his personal trouble. London publisher is about to bring out portraits of the Arabians in the royal stud. The first will include Beauty above named. 2. The chesnut and white Arabian sent to the Queen by the Imaum of Muscat—a very fine animal, with great action. 3. The gray Arab, also sent by the Imaum, said to be the best made horse in the world. 4. The Bay Arabian, recently imported from Bengal,—much neglected on board ship, and looking so badly on arrival that there was a demur as to paying the purchase money, but now in fine condition.

Prince Albert has ordered the keeper of Windsor Park to preserve the foxes, as he meditates hunting them in the winter.

A new kennel, which will cost £1500 is to be built immediately for the Queen's "*poodles and lap-dogs*!" This is "coming it strong," with the national finances in their present bad situation.

Trick of a Ventriloquist.—Blitz, the ventriloquist and magician, recently played a funny trick upon a couple of horse jockeys in Bangor, "way down east." One of them, as says a Bangor paper, was examining a horse's mouth, and asked the other how old he called him.

"Seven, this spring," replied the man.

"No, I'm sure," hoarsely replied the horse, *moving his lips.*

"Ha!" says the jockey.

"Ha!" responded the horse.

"Will he go?" inquired the jockey.

"Not a peg," replied the horse, or rather Blitz for him.

The jockeys by this time thought they were in strange company. Down went the reins, and they scattered, leaving Signor and the horse to vanish the bargain.

A Female Usurer.—We find the following amusing anecdote in one of the Bordeaux papers —"A few weeks ago a usurer lately lent a young man of family 300 francs at 50 per cent interest—i. e. he gave his client 300 francs in hard cash, and received his note for 600 francs payable in 12 months. The usurer's wife who had been haggling at the market for half a pound of butter, was informed by her husband of the capital bargain he had made. The dear wife instead of congratulating her amiable husband on his successful negotiation, replied,—"Well you have been enough to give him 300 francs! Imbecile! Why did you not make him sign the note for two years at 50 per cent. and then you need have given him nothing!"

Anecdote.—The late Rev. Dr. —— of a neighbouring town, an eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching on the practical virtues,—and having a short time previous bought a load of wood of one of the officers of the church who stood and felt quite in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plain upon the subject: "Any man that will sell ninety-two feet of wood for a cord, are Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or even in the deacon's seat."

A Modest Demand.—"Mother wants to get three yards of cloth for primitive triangular appendages to her baby," said a modest young lady to one of the clerks in the city.

Hunting in Canada.—A lady is now in Canada, recently from Buffalo, who publicly advertises herself as a fortune-teller. She appeals exclusively to the respectable portion of the community for support. She takes such person alone into her room and tells their destiny for 50 cents a head. Her receipts are said to average $100 per day.

Important Advice.—Subscribe for a newspaper, and pay in advance for it like an honest man. It is one of the best things you could do for yourself or your family. It will save you innumerable rows and asperses how much better you will feel than you do when borrowing a paper of your neighbor.

A young lady being dreadfully frightened at a bull that had broken from his pasture, called to some men who were in the neighborhood to "drive away that gentleman cow!"

To err is human—to forgive divine.

The Bunker Hill Monument.—We have the pleasure of announcing, says the Boston Courier that contracts for completing the Monument of Bunker Hill, were yesterday signed by the contractor, Mr. James S. Savage, on the one part, and by the President of the Monument Association on the other. It is specified that the monument shall be completed agreeably to the original design, by the 1st October, 1843, for the sum of $42,000. Mr. Savage will commence operations at the quarry, immediately, and will begin to lay the stone as early as possible the ensuing spring.

An American Paper in England.—An intelligent gentlemen in England who is quite familiar with American affairs, and thoroughly acquainted with the English press, is about establishing a weekly paper devoted to American interests, to be called "The Anglo-American." Two editions are to be printed; the English to contain full American news, commercial letters and statistics; and the edition for America to be vice versa—filled with the latest and most important intelligence, statistics, &c. of English and Continental affairs.

Gov. McDonald, in his message to the Georgia Legislature, recommends that a day be fixed for a resumption of specie payments, allowing the banks a reasonable time to prepare for it, and that such penalties be annexed to their refusal as will insure their compliance.

A counterfeit $1 note of the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, N. J. has been put in circulation. The whole affair is badly done.

Washington, D. C. contains a population of 22,777.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday the 26th inst. as a day of annual thanksgiving.

New Alloys of Metals.—A new and valuable as well as curious discovery has just been made in the alloy of metals. A manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition, much less oxidable than silver, and which will not melt at less than a heat treble that which silver will bear; the cost of it is less than 4d an ounce. Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the largest pure steel, better than the best cast-steel in England, and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of welding. The cost of this steel is only a farthing a pound greater than that of cast iron.—*Mining Journal.*

Out of 100 sows lost overboard from a steam boat near Montreal, the other day, 70 escaped by swimming; so many were had been ploughed overboard, 70 would have been lost to a sinner is better than reason.

A child of Mr. Charles Hervey, of Exeter, N. H. aged 10 months, during the momentary absence of its mother, was recently burnt to death by its clothes taking fire from blazings with which the children were kindling a blaze in the stove.

The number of persons who arrived in this country from foreign ports in 1839, was 76,000. Of these, 70,509 were foreigners; 34,000 from Great Britain and Ireland; 19,000 from Germany, and 7,000 from France. Of the number, 47,000 arrived at New York, 10,000 at New Orleans, 6,000 at Baltimore, 3,000 at Philadelphia, and 3000 at Boston; 143 were clergymen, and 154 were physicians. The number which will be added to our population during the present year, will exceed one hundred thousand. The progression is this country for the next ten years will amount each year to a number sufficient to constitute a state.

Slaver captured, and great loss of life.—We learn from the Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, of Aug. 11, that H. B. M. ship Lilly, that arrived in Simon's Bay on the 16th ult. while cruising in the Mozambique Channel, fell in with a slaver and drove her ashore. Of her cargo, consisting of 550 negroes, 200 were drowned, and the remaining 350 taken on board the Lilly, and brought to Mauritius, put on shore, and there left under quarantine.

There is an incident related of Queen Victoria that does her the greatest honor. The Duchess of Kent was left a widow in circumstances of great pecuniary difficulty; she was consequently involved, for her subsequent support, in debt. The queen resolved that these, as well as the obligations of her father, should be paid without a public provision. From the savings of the first year of her maiden reign, the latter were discharged. Her intentions however of paying the debts of her mother she kept secret, until having invited her to breakfast on the last birthday previous to her marriage, she gave her a packet which contained the full receipt of every debt she had in the world.

New Zealand has been added to the British dominions. A treaty has been signed by 46 head chiefs, by the foremost article of which the rights and prerogatives of entire sovereignty of their respective territories is ceded to the British crown.

The Boston Journal of Health states the case of a young lady, about 20 years of age, who died after a severe and painful illness, from an adhesion of the lungs to the chest, occasioned, in the opinion of its correspondent, a careful physician, solely by *tight lacing*—a practice which is slaying its thousands and tens of thousands.

A little girl, whose parents resided near Fairmount Philadelphia, on Sunday evening accidentally got a coffee bean in her windpipe, that caused her death in a few days.

Texas has been recognized as a Republic by Holland.

The United States Mint is engaged in coining a new American dollar, which will soon be put in circulation; of small diameter, consequently more convenient than the old Spanish, and altogether better executed.

The interest on the national debt of Great Britain is now a little more than 29 millions of pounds sterling per annum,—over $138,000,000

The United States Government has now building at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, a steam *war frigate, which will be ready* to be launched in about two months. She will be rigged as a ship; will require 200 men; her ordnance 42 pounders; and 2 bombs to throw 10 inch shells; her burthen 1700 tons; length nearly that of the President, 224 feet; extreme breadth 40 ft. depth 23 ft 6 inches. There is also a similar one in process of construction at the Navy yard in Brooklyn.

In 1812 it was a matter of exultation that it could be advertised—"The mail now travels *100* miles a day on the route between *New York* and Buffalo." In 1840, it travels the whole distance, 500 miles, in 48 hours.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at St. Louis on the 11th ult. The entire cost of grounds and building is about $55,000.

It is now well authenticated that the Rothschilds (Jews) hold a mortgage of the city of Jerusalem, a circumstance that gives extraordinary interest to the movements of the Jews, and to the signs of the times.

The run-selling pewholders of Rev. Mr. Pierpont's church have made another attempt to eject him from the pulpit, which from some informality of procedure, has resulted in another failure.

American Copper.—Experiments have been successfully made in smelting the copper ore, found in great abundance in Wisconsin, a result of great consequence to the territory, and to the country—since we import more than three millions' worth of copper annually.

West Point Military Academy.—The whole number of graduates, from the commencement of the Academy to 1840, inclusive, is 1058; of whom, according to the last official register, 396 remain in the military service besides the graduating class of 1840. Add to these the graduates now in the civil service of the United States, as engineers or assistants on the fortifications coast survey, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and it will be found that if there still remain in the public service nearly one half of the graduates of the Military Academy, at the end of forty years from its first establishment; while no fewer than 174 of the remainder have died in the service or been slain in battle.

Calico Printing.—A friend who possesses an extensive correspondence, has collected the following facts, which we are permitted to lay before our readers:

Cotton goods printed in the U. S. per annum:

	Yds. pr. an.	Av. val.	Total val.
N. H.	5,546,667	13 cts.	$721,066
Mass.	38,162,187	"	4,831,146
R. I.	26,624,000	"	3,461,220
N. Y.	12,202,267	9 cts.	1,098,243
N. J.	6,101,334	"	549,12
Penn.	8,874,667	"	798,720
Md.	2,999,000	8 cts.	239,000
	100,112,002		$11,667,512

There are no print works in any of the other States.

March of Female Mind.—In Lowell, Mass. the first number of a neatly printed periodical, entitled "The Lowell Offering" has been issued the whole of which was written by females employed in the factories. The articles are mostly well written, and combine the gay with the grave.

Albany Boats.—The morning line of boats from the foot of Barclay street for Albany are discontinued until farther notice.

A boat will leave the foot of Courtlandt street every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Hatching Eggs by Art.—Above 30,000 birds chiefly the common fowl, have been hatched by the ecealeobon, in Pall Mall, during the 2 years it has been before the public. The eggs operated have exceeded 40,000, being a failure of about one-fourth. Most of the birds are reared and fatten well, the average loss being less than in the farm yard.

The population of Baltimore is 101,490.
Of Cincinnati, 45,882.
Of Detroit, 9,060.

No less than six attempts have been made to assassinate Louis Philippe since his elevation to the throne.

Mississippi Iron Foundry.—The St. Louis Bulletin says the Mississippi Iron Foundry at St. Louis has been employed to cast 24 columns for the new Court House. The columns are to be 25 feet in height, 5 feet 4 inches in circumference at the base, and 4 feet at the top, and of the Grecian Doric order. This foundry has been in existence since 1831, and in 1836, 120 hands were employed; in 1839, 90 hands were at work; and the year only 54.

Gov. Cass, our minister at the French Court, has sent a manuscript work for publication to New York, arising out of his late tour in Egypt entitled "Considerations upon the History of the Ancient Mexicans, upon their Pictorial Chronicles, and upon the System of Egyptian Hieroglyphic Writing."

"Beauty soon decays," as the lady said when somebody applied a wet sponge to her red cheeks.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash, County Merchants, or Store keepers. County Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single. Aug. 24 1840.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circumstances, Satinetts, Merchants, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries,—all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the town of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. S. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 193 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Venallen's Patent Pumps, and is prepared to put them up for any Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The best are of cast iron, and the wood pump is lined in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal—	Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 25
	Genesee,	5 00 to	5 25
	Indian Meal,	3 ab to	3 75
Grain—	Virginia Wheat,		1 00
	Rye, northern, 56 lb.		60
	Corn, Yellow, northern,	57 to	61
	Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	to	61
	Do. southern,	58 to	—
	Barley,	51 to	55
	Oats,	32 to	40
	Peas, white dry,		1 00
	White Beans,	1 00 to	1 50
Molasses—	New Orleans,	27 to	30
	Cuba, Muscovado,	25 to	28
Provisions—	Beef, mess,	12 00 to	15 25
	Do. prime,	8 50 to	10 75
	Butter, dairy,	14 to	15
	Do. firkin,	12 to	12
	Hog's Lard,	9 to	11
	Pork, mess, brl.	15 00 to	
	Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
	Cheese, American,	5 to	9
	Hams,	9 to	
	Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles—	Mould,	10	11 to 0 12
	Sperm,	12	14
	Spanish,	41 to	42
	Patent,	10 to	12
Coffee—	Cuba,	12 to	14
	Java,	12 to	14
Cotton—	New Orleans,	10 to	11
	Upland,	8 to	10
Fish—	Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
	Pickled Cod, bbl	3 00 to	3 25
	Smoked Salmon, lb.	10 to	00
	Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 25
	Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
	Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 50
Salt—	Turks Island,		1 00
	Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars—	St. Croix	8 to	10
	New Orleans	6 to	8
	Loaf,	14 to	15
	Lump,	15 to	17
Tallow—	American,	11 to	11
Teas—	Imperial and Gunpowder,	48 to	1 50
	Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	2

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	0
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	0
Woolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	1
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Brattleboro, and Windsor, do	5 a 10
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville,	broke
Fargers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Frain at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	broke
Commercial bank at Stonington	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (Dr. Barber's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Nassau bk.—N. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do to the West	1
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Mech's—Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's—Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Eagle bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	1-4 to 3-4
Except Shortzhill,	no sale
Country banks,	3 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. in Penn. banks	2

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, November 16, 1840.

Evil soon grows upon the Abuse of least, especially when opposed every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson

Presidential Elections

New York.—The Harrison majority is about 7,000. Of the 40 members of Congress, the democrats have 21, and the whigs 19. The new assembly will consist of 66 whigs and 62 democrats. The Senate stands 16 whig—of the 8 Senators, chosen this year were 4 of each party.—In the eastern counties was a Van Buren gain of 6 or 7,000. Among the counties re-distributed are Dutchess and Columbia—the former is the residence of Mr. Talmadge, and now sends to Congress Richard D. Davis, a democrat,—the latter, the residence of Mr. Van Buren. Notwithstanding the gain in new York gave him a majority of 217, more than double it ever gave before. The western counties went for the whigs very strong, which turned the same in their favor by a majority.

Pennsylvania.—The town last June finally ascertained, it is said officially. The whig majority is 333, which is a gain of two votes in the present State on the Union.

Massachusetts gives a whig majority of 15 or 16,000.—Of the 12 members of Congress, the whigs have 10, the democrats 2, and one has not been chosen.

New Hampshire.—V. B. [illegible] 6,440.

The following is the vote as far as known,

State.	Harrison.	Van Buren
Maine,	18	
Massachusetts,	14	
Rhode Island,	4	
Connecticut,	8	
Vermont,	7	
New York,	42	
New Jersey,	8	
Pennsylvania,	30	
Delaware,	3	
Maryland,	10	
Ohio,	21	
Kentucky,	15	
Indiana,	12	
Illinois,	3	
Missouri,	4	
Tennessee,	13	
	219	60

Four states yet to hear from.

We were much pleased to see the [illegible] ing, in the Evening Post:

The Boy Processing.—[illegible] of the project [illegible] Democratic Committee, to [illegible] at their office, is exciting [illegible] the following extract of a letter [illegible] 21, by the N. Y. correspondent of the [illegible] the Patriot, and published in the paper [illegible]

"Should Georgia and the States [illegible] be disfranchised, [illegible] will be [illegible] wall, and will be there [illegible] for the Van Buren [illegible] we command our confidence [illegible] of success, is evinced by the [illegible] of the election."

By all means let Van Buren [illegible] be confident, and Clay or Webster [illegible] candidate for 1844.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

G. R. Prall, $10 [illegible]; Thomas Cubit, Esq. $5,00; Dennis Cubit, Esq. $2,00; C. F. Perkins, $5,00; David Cubit, $1,00; J. Perkins, $1.

MARRIED,

In Rahway, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. Daniel D. Hall, of Hope, Penn. to Miss Caroline Matilda, daughter of the late Capt. Aaron Meeker, all of Rahway.

In Rahway, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. Samuel Bliss, to Miss Phebe Ann, daughter of Mr. Jacob Meeker, all of Rahway.

In Plainfield, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. Jacob Wood, of Rahway, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Manning, of Plainfield.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. Edward Cubit, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Wm. Mundell, all of Plainfield.

At Princeton, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Wm. T. Yeo, of Princeton, to Miss Jane A. Bergen, of New Brunswick.

DIED,

In Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. Mr. Jacob Bonnell, in the 76th year of his age.

In this town, on the 5th inst. Stephen P. Dickinson, Esq. late a merchant of this town, in the 45th year of his age.

In New Brunswick, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Mary M. Henry, in the 82d year of her age.

In this town, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Mary Cubit, wife of Mr. Daniel Cubit, aged 58 years.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber of Plainfield, in the County of Union, and State of New Jersey, has been duly appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, Assignee of the estate of [illegible] for the benefit of his creditors, [illegible] Bond as the law directs. All persons [illegible] said estate are hereby required to [illegible] claims and demands against the same, [illegible] to the subscriber, and all persons [illegible] said estate are requested to make [illegible] payment to the subscriber.

CORNELIUS D. HOUGHTALING, Assignee.

Plainfield, Nov. 9th, 1840. 3w

Store Goods, at AUCTION.

The Subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on

On Wednesday, the 18th inst.

At the Store in the lower part of the Village,

A full and seasonable assortment of Goods, consisting of [illegible] Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Woolen and cotton Flannels, Ginghams, Shirting, Flannels and Sheetings, Prints, Bleached and Brown Muslins, English and French Merinoes, Bombazines, Alpacas, Lustres, Silk and Satin Vestings, Silk and Worsted Shawls, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Looking Glasses, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Razors, Pocket Books, Purses, Steel beads, Jet beads, Bonnet Wire, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets, Bonnet Boards, Bonnet Cotton, Bonnet Lace, Bonnet Edgings, Bonnet Trimmings, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Lace Veils, Lace Collars, Lace Capes, Lace Handkerchiefs, Lace Trimmings, Lace Edgings, Lace Insertings, Lace Bands, Lace Frills, Lace Cuffs, Lace Flouncings, Lace Shawls, Lace Mitts, Lace Gloves, Lace Ruffles, Lace Dress Trimmings, Lace Veils, Lace Caps, Lace Bonnets, Lace Habits, Lace Pelerines, Lace Dress Caps, Lace Dress Bands, Lace Dress Collars, Lace Dress Capes, Lace Dress Sleeves, Lace Dress Frills, Lace Dress Cuffs, Lace Dress Flouncings, Lace Dress Shawls, Lace Dress Mitts, Lace Dress Gloves, Lace Dress Ruffles, Lace Dress Veils, Lace Dress Caps, Lace Dress Bonnets, Lace Dress Habits, Lace Dress Pelerines, Lace Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Bands, Lace Dress Dress Collars, Lace Dress Dress Capes, Lace Dress Dress Sleeves, Lace Dress Dress Frills, Lace Dress Dress Cuffs, Lace Dress Dress Flouncings, Lace Dress Dress Shawls, Lace Dress Dress Mitts, Lace Dress Dress Gloves, Lace Dress Dress Ruffles, Lace Dress Dress Veils, Lace Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Bonnets, Lace Dress Dress Habits, Lace Dress Dress Pelerines, Lace Dress Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Dress Bands, Lace Dress Dress Dress Collars, Lace Dress Dress Dress Capes, Lace Dress Dress Dress Sleeves, Lace Dress Dress Dress Frills, Lace Dress Dress Dress Cuffs, Lace Dress Dress Dress Flouncings, Lace Dress Dress Dress Shawls, Lace Dress Dress Dress Mitts, Lace Dress Dress Dress Gloves, Lace Dress Dress Dress Ruffles, Lace Dress Dress Dress Veils, Lace Dress Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Dress Bonnets, Lace Dress Dress Dress Habits, Lace Dress Dress Dress Pelerines, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Bands, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Collars, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Capes, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Sleeves, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Frills, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Cuffs, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Flouncings, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Shawls, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Mitts, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Gloves, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Ruffles, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Veils, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Bonnets, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Habits, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Pelerines, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Bands, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Collars, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Capes, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Sleeves, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Frills, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Cuffs, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Flouncings, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Shawls, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Mitts, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Gloves, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Ruffles, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Veils, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Caps, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Bonnets, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Habits, Lace Dress Dress Dress Dress Dress Pelerines, Lace Dress

Administrator's Notice.

A [illegible]

Black Writing Ink.

B [illegible]

Black Ribbons.

A Few [illegible]

Black Shadings.

A Very [illegible]

A Large [illegible]

D. LENOX.

[illegible] JEWELRY &

T [illegible]

Hous[illegible] Job Painting.

THE [illegible]

Consumption Cured!

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by [illegible]

And For [illegible]

Cautions [illegible]

To Let [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible]

DUST [illegible]

Direc[illegible]

quarters [illegible]

Price [illegible]

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

[illegible]

[illegible]

We, the [illegible]

Germany [illegible]

further [illegible]

use of our [illegible]

pers of Dr. [illegible]

that we [illegible]

rally know[illegible]

near, we [illegible]

We would [illegible]

first came before the

counter of a new [illegible]

him to the [illegible]

ing [illegible]

sparks. But, [illegible]

price, upon [illegible]

upon a [illegible]

now dress it and [illegible]

and will [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1840. Number 201.

E. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications of length to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its certain is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire. This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may feel assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as,

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at the low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions; one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and about 24 hours, by Steamboat and Rail-road, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (9 4 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

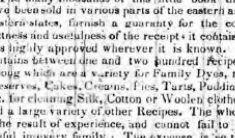
Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred Recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Pickles, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Oct. 1st, 1840.

Anna Agen,
Samuel N. Bergh,
James Bishop,
Marshall Conant,
Jonathan Cory,
Jonathan Coddington,
Jonathan H. Curtis,
James Dayell,
Samuel Dewner,
Reuben Dunn,
Randolph Drake,
William Frazee,
Asa Freeman,
Daniel S. Garrison,
John Hayword,
Martin Holton,
Ebenezer Jones,
George P. Jackson,
Michel O'Kelly.

Alpha Layton,
Albert Marsh,
Isaac I. Moore,
Mary E. Mullison,
Benjamin Moffett,
Daniel Osborn,
Maryan Poor,
James W. Ryno,
Julia Smith,
Christopher Stewart,
Samuel Shotwell,
Julia Titus
Elijan Titus,
Jacob Voorhees, 3,
Manning Vermule,
Samuel S. Winterstein,
Joseph Willeres,
Cornelius Williamson,
Jane Young.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

Blanks for Sale at this office.

POETICAL

From the New York American.

The Ladies' Answer to the Bunker-Hill Appeal.

By Lucy Hooper.

"The trumpet call
"Of Freedom hath gone forth."—WHITTIER.

We are coming, we are coming,
We have heard the thrilling call;
We are coming from the hill-side;
We are coming from the hall,
The city pours its thousands,
And the hamlet sends its pride,
As fought the patriot sires of old,
In battle side by side;
Again the call hath wakened us,
As it waked our fathers then,
When the voice that thrilled the mountains,
Thrilled the valley and the glen.

We are coming, we are coming,
The daughters of the brave,
The memory of the patriot dead,
From cold neglect to save;
Holy and dear to all our hearts
Those here sires of old,
Who left "the herd upon the lea,"
"The ploughshare in the mould;"
We are coming to the rescue,
We answer for the free:
The green graves of the slaughtered dead
A hallowed shrine must be.

We are coming, we are coming,
Again their deeds to tell,
Till the solid marble beareth
Their names where first they fell,
Joying to pour their hearts' blood forth
On soil so rich and free,
And watering with that noble stream
The tree of liberty.
Now from each household of our land
Beneath its ample shade,
We are coming, we are coming,
Be the thrilling answer made.

We are coming, we are coming,
To breathe its halloed air;
We are coming, we are coming,
From homes beautiful and fair;
We are coming, we are coming,
High thoughts our bosoms fill,
One watch-word wakens every heart
The name of Bunker Hill!
The Freedom's fire was lighted,
And its flame was broad and high,
Till a wakened and rescued land
Sent up its battle cry.

"Old Massachusetts," dost thou need
To gem thy "lordly crown,"
Aught richer than that battle-field
Which tells of thy renown?
Home of the pilgrim sires who crossed
The wave and trackless sea,
Was it not meet that on thy soil
The first great strife should be?
Dear to thy children in thy home,
Dear to thine exiles far;
To Freedom's sons in every age
It shines a beacon star.

We are coming, we are coming,
To raise an altar shrine,
Sacred to Freedom's honored name
On hallowed soil of thine;
We are coming, we are coming,
That thy martyrs brave and free,
In the record of the future,
Shall e'er be linked with thee,
That upon thy glory never
One dimming shade may fall;
We are coming, from the hill side,
We are coming from the hall!

Brooklyn, August 22d, 1840.

VARIETY.

Russia.

Progressive Progress.—Within a period of 84 years, the total acquisitions of Russia have equaled her whole European empire before that time. The acquisitions from Sweden equaled the new Kingdom of Sweden; from Poland, a territory equal to the Austrian empire; from European Turkey, a country equal to Prussia, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces; from Asiatic Turkey, a territory equal to the German small states, Rhenish Prussia, Holland and Belgium: from Persia, an extent of country equal to England; and from Tartary, a country equal to European Turkey, Greece, Italy, and the whole of Spain. The Russian frontiers have been extended by these acquisitions about 700 miles towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Paris; 500 towards Constantinople; 630 miles towards Stockholm, and about 1000 miles towards Tehran. The estimated population of Russia in 1689, at the accession of Peter I. was 15,000,000; at the accession of Catharine II. in 1763, it was 25,000,000; and at her death in 1796, it was 36,000,000; whilst at the death of Alexander, in 1825, it was 58,000,000.

A late traveller speaking of Russia, says,—Depend upon it, people are wrong who say that Russia is a barbarous country. It was a barbarous country, but it is not now. Nicholas is a man of untiring energy, and if he lives, will make Russia a wonderful country. He is extremely eccentric—indeed at times he is more than eccentric, but it runs in the blood. In every sense of the word he is an absolute monarch. The taxes are not heavy, and the style of living, even in the middle rank of life, extremely splendid. St. Petersburg is assuredly the finest capital in the world.

Advice to Parents.

Why are cases so frequent in which the children of virtuous parents grow up vicious and abandoned? There are many nice and delicate adjustments necessary to secure the highest and best results in the education of a child, but the principles necessary for tolerable success must be few and simple. There are two which we wish we had a voice loud enough to thunder in the ears of every parent in the country; the breach of one or the other of which will explain almost every case of gross failure on the part of virtuous parents which we have ever known. They are these:

1. Keep your children from bad company.

2. Make them obey you.

Habits of insubordination at home, and the company of bad boys abroad, are the two great sources of evil which undo so much of what moral and religious instruction might otherwise effect. What folly to think that a boy can play with the profane, impure, passionate boys which herd in the streets six days in the week, and have the stains all wiped away by being compelled to learn his Sunday school lesson on the seventh: or that children who make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of riot and noise from the age of three to eight years, will be prepared for any thing in after life but to carry the spirit of insubordination and riot wherever they may go. No! children must be taken care of. They must be governed at home, and kept from contaminating influences abroad, or they are ruined. If parents ask, how shall we make our children obey? We answer, in the easiest and pleasantest way you can, but at all events make them obey. If you ask how shall we keep our boys out of bad company? We answer, too, in the easiest and pleasantest way you possibly can, but at all events, if in the city, keep them out of the streets; and wherever you are keep them out of bad company. The alternative, it seems to us, is clear and decided: an easy which circumstances ever made up for man; you must govern your children, and keep them away from the contamination of vice, or you must expect to spend your old age in mourning over the ruins of your family.—*J. Abbott.*

Dr. Channing on Poetry.—*Poetry*, far from injuring society is one of the great instruments of refinement and exaltation. It lifts the mind above ordinary life, gives it a respite from depressing cares, and awakens the consciousness of its efficacy with what is pure and noble. In its legitimate and highest efforts, it has the same tendency and aim with Christianity; that is, to spiritualize our nature.—Poetry has a natural alliance with our best affections. Its great tendency and purpose is to carry the mind beyond & above the beaten, dusty, weary walks of ordinary life, to lift it into a purer element; and to breathe into it more profound and generous emotions. It reveals to us the loveliness of nature and brings back the freshness of early feelings, revives the relish of simple pleasures, keeps unquenched the enthusiasm which warmed the spring time of our being, refines youthful love, strengthens our interest in human nature, vivid delineations of its tenderest and loftiest feelings, expands our sympathies over all classes of society, knits us by new ties with universal being, and, through the brightness of its prophetic visions helps faith lay hold on the future life.

Large Hens.—Lieut. Pope, of the U. S. Navy, on his return last spring to Augusta, Maine, brought a remarkably large pair of fowls, which were obtained from the American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, while there some months previous in the Independence, 74.—The male will weigh 10 or 12 pounds, and is so tall that he can stand by the side of a flour barrel and eat corn with ease from the top.—Lieut. Pope has succeeded in raising one or two large broods of chickens from those fowls, two of which, a male and a female, he generously presented to the editor of the Me. Cultivator, who says: We know not what name to give them, but are disposed to call them the "turkey hens," from their resemblance to turkeys both in size and shape. At any rate, they are a mammoth race and quite a curiosity. We are assured that they are quite prolific layers of great eggs, and that their bodies make excellent poultry. If so their introduction to this region may prove of service.

Affliction.—The sweet perfume of many plants remains with them till they are bruised. The alabaster box of precious ointment did not fill the house with its pleasant savor till it was broken. So it is not prosperity, but adversity, that brings out the loveliness of the Christian character. How much of the Saviour's glory would have been lost to the world, but for his afflictions! How shrunk and diminished would have appeared that prince of apostles, Paul, had he encountered no peril or trial in his earthly career! What beauty and glory new gilds the martyrs of other days and of our own, which had been unknown had they not gone through much tribulation! "Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament," says Lord Bacon; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carrieth the greater benediction, and the clearer relevation of God's favor. Yet even in the Old Testament if you listen to David's harp, you will hear as many heaven-like airs as carols; and the pencil of the Holy Ghost hath labored more in describing the affliction of Job than the felicity of Solomon."

Rearing Chickens.—*Having* made some experiments in the raising of chickens, a business that forms a part of every farmer's occupation, I send you a description of my present plan of operation, which appears to answer admirably. Under an out-house, 16 by 18 feet square raised 3 feet above the ground, I have dug a celler, 3 feet below the ground, making the height 6 feet altogether. Eight feet in width of this cellar is partitioned off for turnips, the remaining, 10 by 16 feet, being sufficiently large to accommodate 100 chickens or even more, this cellar is enclosed with boards at present, but it is intended to substitute brick walls in a year or two. The roost is made sloping from the roof to within 18 inches of the ground or floor; 12 feet long by 6 feet wide. The roost is formed in this way; two pieces of 2 inch plank 6 inches wide and 12 feet long, are fastened parallel 5 feet apart by a spike or pin to the joist above, the lower end resting on a post 18 inches above the ground. Notches are made along the upper edge of these plank one foot apart to receive sticks or poles from the woods the bark on. When it is desirable to clean out the roost the poles being loose are removed; the supports working on a pivot, are raised and fastened up, then all is clear for the work of cleaning out. I next provide the chickens with corn, oats, and buckwheat, in 3 separate apartments, holding about half a bushel each which are kept always supplied. They eat less I find, if allowed to help themselves to what they want, than when fed to them in usual way; for in the last case each tries to get as much as it can, and thus burdens itself, but finding in the former case that they have abundance, they eat little and that generally in the morning early, and in the evening going to roost. I have 60 chickens and they eat about 6 quarts per day of the three kinds of grain, in the proportion of twice as much corn as buckwheat or oats. In the roost I also a trough of water, renewed every other day; burnt oyster shells, shell marl and ashes. A row of nests is constructed after a plan of my own, and does well. It is a box 10 feet long and 18 inches wide; the bottom level, the top sloping at an angle of 45 degrees to prevent the chickens roosting in it; the *top* opens on hinges. The nests, 8 in number, are one foot square; the remaining 6 inches of the width is a passage-way next to the wall open at each end of the box, and another opening mid-way of the box. The advantage is to give the hens the apparent secrecy they are so fond of.

When fed plentifully in the winter, hens lay enough to pay for the grain, and in the spring they will repay four fold.—*Cultivator.*

E. H. VANUXM.

The Presbyterian church of Mendham, N. J. one of the oldest churches in the state, having for a long time endeavored to induce the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, with which it stood connected, to bear its testimony against the exscinding acts of the General Assembly, has uttered its protest, and withdrawn from its connexion.

Industry.—At the working man's door hunger looks in but dares not enter; nor will the bailiff or constable enter; for industry pays debts, but despair increaseth them.

God's Curse upon the Business.—Gen. Riley says that a taverner in Genesee county, informed him that in the town in which he resides, the first license was granted in 1806; since which time 11 tavern keepers have died within its bounds, and NINE from drunkenness.—*Temperance Recorder.*

Patience.—A curious bonnet, exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, in Niblo's Garden, was made of melon seeds—containing 3,763 seeds, and 17,772 stitches.

A distinguished gentleman of New York, states that less than 40 years ago, he dined with Chancellor Livingston at Paris. The patience of the guests was exhausted by a visionary youth named *Fulton*, who engrossed the conversation by an argument to prove that if he could raise a small fund, he could construct a boat to be propelled by the power of steam, and navigate the Hudson river with the velocity of four miles an hour.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Jefferson, while minister to France, wrote to his friend in the country, Col. E. Carrington—"Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to choose the latter."

Mr. Ritchie, the venerable editor of the Richmond Enquirer, thinks that Gen. Harrison is "likely to be the next President of the United States." Shouldn't wonder.

Proclamation.

BY WM. PENNINGTON,—*Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

It is the privilege as well the duty of a Christian People at all times to acknowledge their dependence on Supreme Being. The expression of gratitude to the great author of our being, by whom we are continually sustained, must ever be a source of pleasure to every well regulated heart. In accordance with these sentiments and in pursuance of a time honored custom, do appoint *Thursday*, the third day of December next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. And I do recommend to the citizens of New Jersey on that day to lay aside their ordinary employments and duties and to assemble in their respective places of public worship; there to offer to the Father of all mercies the tribute of devout and grateful hearts for the numberless blessings with which he has crowned the past year of his prolonged, and health preserved for abundant harvest; for peace; for our peaceful civil and religious liberties; for the comforts of civilization, and especially for the blessings of Christianity. Let cheerful and hearty thanks be rendered to him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift and let supplication be made to him that these mercies may be continued to us and to our children, and be extended to all upon the face of the whole earth.

Given under my hand in the city of Trenton, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1840.

WM. PENNINGTON.

New Orleans.—Well may we be proud of the city of New Orleans, the city of our adoption, where nearly all our dearest hopes in life are centered and where we expect to be buried after death. We have for three days been voting, in a condition of political excitement seldom witnessed, in a contest which must seal the fate of the two parties for years and not one single blow has been struck, not the first symptom of disorder manifested. *Persons* at a distance may judge of the intensity of the excitement, when they learn that in the third day (yesterday) more than two hundred voters were gathered at the polls of the Second Municipality, *long before day-light*, and waited patiently and in columns until the polls were opened at ten o'clock.

We challenge *the world* to show a similar example. After this who shall charge New Orleans with being any other than a orderly city.

The joint committees passed a resolution to fire twenty-six guns, corresponding to the number of the States, thirteen in Canal, and thirteen in Esplanade street in honor of the *Citizens of New Orleans*, which were accordingly fired; testimonial justly due to the patience and love of order exhibited by them.—Bee.

The Milk Cow.—A Dialogue founded on Fact.

N. Capt. J. is it true that you have paid $50 for a milch cow?

Capt. J. Indeed it is; and you would not get her were you to offer a hundred for her.

N. Oh! it a a monstrous price, she can never pay it, never; I would not give more than $30 for the best cow I ever saw.

J. Come now, let us talk over the subject, and see if me cannot discover that it is quite possible for a cow to pay for herself even if she costs fifty dollars. Can you tell me what the *interest of fifty dollars is for a year?*

N. Why three dollars, is it not?

J. And now many weeks are there in a year?

N. Fifty-two to be sure.

J. Well, then, before I purchased this cow, my butter-man took from me and a half a week, besides what I had to pay for new milk for my family; now I save all this, sell a dollar's worth of butter a week, and have all my skim milk for my hogs. Now, do you think I put all this too high, at three dollars a week?

N. Well, perhaps not.

J. Then you see I pay the interest of fifty dollars—the price of the cow—for the whole year, by one week's receipts. Am I right when I calculate I have the remaining fifty one weeks receipts, with which to pay the principal and her keep?

N. I *guess you are*, and I am fifty dollars *wiser for our conversation upon the subject.*

Warm, Warmer, Warmest.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be liked to no place on earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.—Frazer Mag.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of maintaining all. "But you have some sons big enough to earn something, and help you now," said a friend. "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the answer.

How can he exalt his thoughts to any thing great and noble, who only believes that, after *a short turn on the stage of the world*, he is to sink into oblivion, and lose his consciousness forever!

For this reason, I am of opinion that so useful and elevated a contemplation as that of the soul's immortality, cannot be resumed too often. *There is not a more improving exercise* to the human mind, than to be frequently reviewing its own great privileges and endowments.

Loafers.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping—the Turkish loafer in dreaming—the Spanish in praying—the French in laughing—the English in swearing—the Russians in gambling—the Hungarians in smoking—the German in drinking—the Americans in talking politics. Which of these different kinds of loafing is the most destructive in morality?

Laconic Advice.—The President of the Northamptonshire Farming and Grazing Society, in presenting a prize cup, gave the following laconic advice: Now, young man, take this cup, and remember to plough deep, and drink shallow!

Trade of Buffalo and the Lakes.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of Tuesday, gives the following interesting view of the produce trade of the West:

Business upon both lake and canal during the week has been greatly facilitated by the favorable weather and excellent condition of the latter.

During the first week in Novem ber the quantity of produce passed and the amount of toll received by our collecter, Mr. Farnham, were as follows:

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Toll received.
17,552	19,088	$10,033 71

Whole number of boats cleared for this season, 4,593. Toll received, over $360,000.

The number of arrivals from the West since the 1st inst. were 61; departures some what less. The quantity of produce received as follows:

34,068 bbls. flour—37,726 bush. wheat—1,100 bush. corn—1,169 kegs of butter—1,400 bbls. lard—500 hides, and 110 tons cheese.

This latter commodity is now extensively manufactured in Ashtabula Co. Ohio, and sent *to Canada and New York* for a market. A few months ago the same article was sent to Michigan; but that fertile territory now has a surplus of the same commodity. A portion of the beef comes from Chicago, but the majority is packed at Sandusky, O. whece one firm is now dressing 100 head of cattle a day. The cost of transportation on the cheese is as follows Lake charges, $2,50 per ton. From this city to Albany 1,50 per ton, and from thence to N. York 1,50 more, making in all 13,50 per ton through.

Along the lake there is still plenty of produce awaiting a shipment, at the following rates:—Flour from Cleveland 20 cts. per barrel. Coal 6 cts. bush. or $1 75 per ton from the same point. From this city to Albany, on the canal, there has been an advance on the "card price." Boats were in demand yesterday at 85 cents for flour, 37 cts. bush. for wheat, and 50 cts. per 100 lbs. for butter, &c.

Freight on wheat from St. Josephs to this city, is now only 11 cts. bush. Flour, through to New York $1,45 a barrel.

Corn,—The supply is falling off, and sales *firm at 40 cts.—in the car 20 cts. bush.*

Butter.—plenty at 10 to 12 cts.

Corn meal finds buyers from the wagons at $1 *per 100 lbs.*

Buckwheat in demand at $2 per 100 lbs.

Oats plenty at 22 cts. bush.

Hay plenty at $7 a ton.

Potatoes, a choice lot at 20 cts bush.

Pork, the market is languid at $3,50 cwt.

Fuel—Every species of hard wood $8,50 per cord; hemlock 1,75; Pine, more. Bituminous (Ohio) coal 5,75 ton; Anthracite $15.

The next Congress.—Elections for members of the twenty-seventh Congress have been held in ten States, viz: Maine, Louisiana, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, South Carolina, Indiana, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, the result of which is the election of 56 Democrats, and 80 Whigs. *The result in the several* States elections have be n held for members of the Legislature, show that the Whig party will have twenty nine United States Senators, which is a majority of that body. Mr. Harrison will therefore enter upon his administration with majorities in both branches of Congress, and there will, therefore, be no obstacle in the way for the production of all the "glorious results" promised by the Whig party.

Florida.—A party of Indians appeared on Col. Thaness's plantation, two miles from St. Augustine, Oct. 28th, and committed sundry depredations. Lieut. Brown soon repaired to the spot with eleven men but the Indians had made off with considerable plunder. Lieut. B. concluded to remain on guard during the night. At 1 o'clock the next morning they discovered persons *approaching, and supposing them to be* Indians, fired and wounded Lieut. Graham, and killed Sergeant Welcett. Lieut. Graham and his company had come from Picolata, in consequence of hearing of the appearance of the Indians.

Three White Men Taken.—The Apalachicola Gaz. of the 24th ult. states that a few days since in Middle Florida, three white men were taken on suspicion of aiding the Indians in their depredations on the lives and property of our citizens. It seems a company of men who were on a scout in search of Indians, accompanied by several of the blood hounds, and were led by several trails to the house of these men, which at length induced the commanding officer to have them arrested and an examination found they had scarcely freed themselves from the paint with which they had been painted to prevent detection. *They also found, on still further examination, other proofs* of their connexion with the Indians.

Prospect of Peace.—A letter from Picolata says "eight warriors have been at Tampa, with a promise to bring in 3000 Indians to hold a "great talk" with the General.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated Fort King, E. F., Oct. 28th, "We are now in the interior among the Indians. They have sent in for thirty days cessation of hostilities, and we are at the expiration of that time they will come in. In consequence we are o dered to cease operations, and have a white flag flying on a long pole to encourage the tribes to come in and give up."—*Jour. Com.*

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the head quarters of the army in Florida, dated Oct. 28th, which holds out the most encouraging prospects for the termination of the war. The first conference of the Indians with Gen. Armistead led to the terms which he had to propose to them, to all which they assented, *and a talk is to be presented to the Governor at Washington by a deputation of chiefs*—to come on this month. The chiefs who have had interviews with Gen. Armistad, appear to be anxious for the settlement of the vexed question. They want to retain a portion of the country in Florida, but say if the Government orders otherwise, they will submit.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

Among the cargo of the President steam ship from New York to London, were, we hear, 3 beautiful light wagons, from the manufactory of Canfield Wood & Co. Broadway. These vehicles were made to the order of two English gentlemen. It is something new—the manufacturing of carriages for the English market; but we have no doubt the specimens, about to go to England will be productive of many orders for the same superior manufactures.—*N. Y. Signal.*

Our Jersey trade in *Sweet Potatoes* is, we imagine much greater than is generally supposed. A correspondent at Bound Brook, Somerset county, has furnished us with a table of 70 boats which have passed through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at that depot, since the 24th of August last, loaded with 31,655 bushels of *sweet potatoes*. They were chiefly raised in West Jersey, and were intended for the New York and Eastern markets. Large quantities, we understand, are also sent to Philadelphia from our western counties.—*Newark Daily.*

The election in Jasper county, Georgia, was a tie at the election in August, and also in November, each party having 496 votes at each election.

If a pound of good fat pork, and a pound of fresh beef be put in a barrel of cider, it will prevent *fermentation*, serve to feed the liquor, and keep it sweet; we have drank cider which had been thus kept well seven years.

Late Census.—Delaware State, 78,107—increase in ten years only 1,368.

Camden, opposite Philadelphia, 3,360.

Poughkeepsie, 19,006;—the only town in Dutchess county since 1830.

Pittsburgh, 21,106; Alleghany city, 10,091 Wheeling, 8,793.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 26th day of November as a day of public thanksgiving and Prayer. We rejoice that this devout New England custom is extending through the *South.*

A gang of blackburglars from Canada infest Detroit, and are most audacious in their acts. One of them was detected on Thursday last, armed to the wool with deadly weapons. He had broken into *several dwellings* and was finally captured by J. H. Tolles, after a hard struggle.

Gov. Bagby's message, just sent to the Legislature of Alabama, says that the cotton crop in that State is at least one-third less than that of the previous year, in consequence of the ravages of the *cut worm or army worm.*

Abominable.—It is computed that a million of dollars have changed owners in New York and Philadelphia in the form of bets upon the result of the late elections in the two states.

Importation of Silk.—The Journal of the American Society states that the importation of silk into the United States, during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1838, amounted to nearly *twenty-three millions of dollars. Computed* with other articles imported, that of silk is one fourth more than the amount of any other.—The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was $14,592,397; of iron 12,031,668; of wool and cassimeres $7,072,926; of worsted stuffs $7,025,698; of other manufactures of wool 3,567,161; one-half the value of silk and worsted stuffs 1,169,042; total woolen goods 18,831,090. The importation of sugar amounted to 9,823,632; linen 6,731,278. So that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woolen and linen together, and is equal to half of the other fabrics combined.

Twe brothers of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, who are farmers, raised this season on their farm in that county, 35,000 bushels of corn As labor commands a high price in that quarter, the hogs are taught there to help the farmer, by consuming the corn in the field; and when well fattened walk themselves off to Cincinnati, or some other slaughter yard, where their owner has nothing to do but walk home with the cash in his pocket.

A Corn Meal Rusk.—Among the many delicacies in the form of bread which render the enjoyment of their breakfast so acceptable, we know of none deserving of notice than the one prepared by the following recipe:

Take 6 cupsful of corn meal, 4 of wheat flour 2 cupsfull of molasses, and 2 table spoonfuls of saleratus. mix the whole together and knead into dough, then make two cakes; bake them as you would pone, for three fourths of an hour, and you will have one of the most grateful descriptions of bread that ever graced the table —*Farmer and Gardener.*

Pat turned Temperance Man.—A son of the Emerald Isle, who arrived in New York the other day, was asked by an acquaintance to take a glass of grog, and declined, giving as a reason for his refusal that he had joined the temperance society in Cork, before leaving Ireland. His friend said that was of no consequence, as a pledge given in Ireland was not binding here. To this piece of left-hand-ed morality Pat indignantly retorted—"Do you suppose that when I brought me *body* to America I'd be afthur laving my *soul* in Ireland?"

A committee of planters at Montgomery, Al. have addressed a circular to the cotton growers of the South, *asking information* in relation to *the crops of this season.* The South Carolinian published at Columbus, asserts that there is no doubt the crop will be a short one.

The steamboat Queen of the West, arrived at New Orleans, on the 7th, in 4 days and 22 *hours from Cincinnati.*

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841,

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 193 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand, a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, and will set them at Fac ory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The bases are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. ELWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

Prices Ceebrated Varnish

FOR SALE at the Cheap Cash Store of April, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Almanacs for 1841.

HUTCHINS' Improved Almanac, for 1841, For Sale at this Office, at $2 50 per hundred. 3c. per dozen, or 4 cts. single, for cash. Country Produce, or Store pay. Country Merchants will do well to call. Also, Harrison Almanacs, by the dozen or single.

Aug. 24 1840.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries—all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840 AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 25
Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 56 to	2 70
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 00
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		60
Corn, yellow, northern,	57 to	61
Do. white, L. I. & Jersey,	55 to	56
Do. southern,	58 to	60
Barley	61 to	65
Oats,	30 to	40
Peas, white dry,		1 12
White Beans,	1 00 to	1 75
Molasses.—New Orleans	27 to	36
Havana, Matanzas,	24 to	29
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	15 00
Do. prime,	8 50 to	9 00
Butter, dairy	14 to	16
Do shipping	12 to	13
Hog's Lard,	6 to	7
Pork mess, brl.	15 00 to	16 00
Do. prime,	10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5 to	9
Hams,	6 to	8
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	10 11 to	0 12
Dipped,	12 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	3 00 to	3 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	20
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 00
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		12
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	10
Lump,	14 to	16
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	92 to	1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	62

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. dis
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	0
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	0
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 to 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Bank of Newport	discount
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stout
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex.—N. Y. Loan Co.—Tradesmen's—South Wd bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Wall st. mining co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, not in the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Back	par to 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Farmington bank,	par
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse,	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all,	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	3
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia, Except Schuylkill,	3 1-2 to 5 no sale
Country banks,	5 to 10
New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. is Penn. broke.	
Do. do. do. Commonwealth, do.	2

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, November 23, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Presidential Contest.—We are indeed glad to announce that one of the most important and stormy political contests through which this country has ever passed, is now about ended, and no danger to our incomparable institutions threatened. The great contest is now decided, and a mighty revolution effected without the loss of personal security, peace or life, by the sovereign will of a mighty people. Though we are free to confess that on some accounts, we regret the chang, yet on many accounts so we rejoice. The change fully proves the safety and stability of our free institutions, for when the people think they have cause to dislike the measures of their rulers they can easily depose them; and this recent example also proves that they will do so. The tremendous majority by which the change has been effected, shows that the people willed it—and the change by some that it was effected by fraud and bribery, is as absurd and ridiculous as it is wicked.

In sincerity do we hope the change will prove beneficial to the whole country. The Whig party as at present extended, in our opinion, comprises a larger share of talent, number, wealth and influence than its opponent party,—and in honesty we suppose the parties are much alike, neither having any to spare. Such being the case, they ought to make good rulers, and if they do there will be no need of further change. It now becomes the duty of the defeated party, though for 12 years they have reaped the rewards of power and the emoluments of office, quietly to submit to the decided and strongly expressed will of the majority, confident in the intelligence of the people, that if they have made a mistake in rejecting the measures of the present administration, they will again right themselves in due time. The victorious party have as arduous duties to perform, though more agreeable. The possession of power is seductive in its influence. Let them see to it then that they fall not into the same extravagance and abuse of power they have charged upon their opponents. Let them see to it, that they make a good use of the office and patronage now first obtained after an arduous struggle of twelve years,—and we see no reason why they may not continue in power through many a single term administration.

The Hon. P. D. Vroom, member of congress from this state, leaving party considerations out of the question, we have always thought, and still think, to be one of the best, as well as one of the most talented and influential men of this country. Of course we were much pained to see the abuse and revilings that were heaped upon him, previous to the election, by a portion by a portion of the party press. This abuse, however, we are glad to see, has had its usual influence, only raising him higher in the esteem of his friends. He received more votes at the recent Congressional and Presidential election than any other of his party, clearly proving that he now stands at its head—his proper place—and should that party ever again obtain the ascendency in this State, most probably he could obtain any office he might ask for.—This is as it should be,—and generally when a really good man is slandered, its only effect is *to increase his popularity. Witness Mr. Grid*ley, a whig candidate for Congress in New-York city. He was more defamed than any on the whig ticket, and the consequence was he received the most votes, though like Mr. Vroom he was defeated. Gene Harrison was very much abused, perhaps as much as any man before the people, and he every where runs far ahead of his party.

Politicians should learn that abuse is not argume t, and that it is the worst policy they could adopt—though it is much used in political warfare, especially against the good. Indeed, had the two Presidential candidates been professors of religion, we suppose language defamatory enough could hardly be found to employ against them.

Fugitive Slaves—Great Loss of Property.—We perceive by the following extract from a conge ial cle in the Pennsylvania Freeman, a Philadelphia Abolition paper, that the slaves of the South are helping themselves to Freedom quite fast. Such a continual loss of property must be severely felt by our Southern brethren. They should invest their funds in property of more permanency.

"We are willing to say that a prominent member of the Vigilance Committee, has informed us this very day, that within the last *five weeks*, so many fugitives from bondage have passed through the Committee's hands as would

have sold in the man market for forty thousand dollars, according to the present price of men in our free and republican capital."

New Jersey Legislature

Held a joint meeting on the 13th inst. and appointed Samuel R. Gummere, Clerk in Chancery, in place of Stacy G. Potts, whose term of office had expired, among other appointments. On the 14th, adjourned to meet again Jan. 12th, 1841.

Som resolutions were passed touching the suspension of specie payments by the banks, propounding certain questions to them, which they were required to answer by the 30th of January.

Three thousand dollars were appropriated to the ventilation and warming the State prison.

Abolition Votes—It does not appear that J. G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, run very strong in any part of the country. In Somerset county, he received 2 votes which is just double what he was rated. In Passaic county, 15 or 20—in Essex, double that, and in Morris, Burlington and some other counties a few—perhaps in the whole state between 100 and 200. In New York about 1000. In Pennsylvania about 800, where they hold the balance of power between the two parties Perhaps 100 less in Ohio. The Journal of Commerce supposes he received in all, the States in which a ticket was put up, some 5000 votes—It is supposed there are about 100,000 abolitionists in the United States, who are entitled to vote,—85,000 therefore at the recent election, did not deem it advisable to support the Independent Ticket.

Presidential Elections, Complete

States,	*Harrison,*	*Van Buren.*
Maine,	10	
Massachusetts,	14	
Rhode Island,	4	
Connecticut,	7	
Vermont,	7	
New York,	42	
New Jersey,	8	
Pennsylvania,	30	
Delaware,	3	
Maryland,	10	
Georgia,	11	
Kentucky,	15	
Ohio,	21	
Indiana,	9	
Virginia,		23
New Hampshire,		7
South Carolina,		11
Illinois,		5
Missouri,		4
Michigan,	3	
Tennessee,	15	
North Carolina,	15	
Louisiana,	5	
Arkansas,		3
Alabama,		7
Mississippi,	4	
	234	60

The Plainfield Lyceum,

Will meet on Thursday next at 6½ o'clock, P. M. in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. COMMITTEE BOICE, Sec'y.

Nov. 23d, 1840.

Let the People Rejoice!

☞ The Tippecanoe Association of Westfield Township invite their fellow citizens generally to celebrate the *thrice Glorious Triumph of Harrison and Reform*, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, 1840, at T. J. Barr's, Scotch Plains.

Supper will be on the table precisely at 7 o'clock.

GIDEON ROSS,
DENNIS COLES,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JAMES LEONARD,
JOHN RANDOLPH.
} Committee of Arrangements

Nov. 17, 1840. 2w

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

T. Stead, 1.50; T. Wallace, 1.50; D. Hatfield, jr. 1.00; J. B. Ayres, .81; Edwin Lang, .81; J. Pound, .81; J. Bryant, .81; S. S Pound, .63; M. H. French, .50.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. Daniel O. Scott, of Newark, N. Y. to Susan E. daughter of Joseph S. Meeker, of Elizabethtown.

On the 11th inst. at Westfield, Benjamin W. Tucker, of Elizabethtown, to Miss Elizabeth P. youngest daughter of Noah Woodruff, of Westfield.

On the 1st inst. John Crowell to Ann Elizabeth Aiken, both of Rahway.

At Middlebush, on the 3d inst. Mr. Albert Voorhees Garretson to Miss Magdalen Cortis you, both of that place.

At Six Mile Run, on the last week in October, Mr. John Dehart, to Miss Catharine Berrien.

At Mechanicsville, on the 8th inst. Isaiah P. Large to Sarah, daughter of the late John Kay, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. E. McGowork, of Wytheville, Va. to Aby J. only daughter of the late Dr. M. H. Williamson, of Elizabethtown.

DIED

In this place, on Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. Abraham Bush, aged about 65 years—very suddenly.

At Jamaica, L. I. on the 10th inst. the Rev. Elias W. Crane, Minister of the Presbyterian church in that village. He was a native of Elizabethtown, and formerly pastor of the church in Springfield.

At Wheatsland, Oct. 30, suddenly, Mrs. Sarah D. Clark, wife of Joseph Clark, aged 28.

At Westfield, suddenly, on the 5th inst. Mr. Jacob Cramp, aged 50 years.

At Six Mile Run, Oct. 30, Mrs. Williamson aged about 30.

Also, in the same parish, the same week suddenly, Mrs. Maria Skillman, wife of Jacob Skillman, aged about 60.

At Rahway, on the 15th inst. James Wytcliffe, aged 20 years and 6 months.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP For Cash, Produce, Store orders, or any thing else.

A New and Large Assortment of Blank Books.

Hutchins's Improved Almanacs, by the annured, dozen or single—at reduced prices.

Several other kindred Allmanacs, State, all sizes, &c. &c.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE the Subscribers hereby warn all persons against cutting, carrying or trimming any timber, rails or wood on our premises with any kind of instrument whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

DANIEL HATFIELD, JR. GERSHON LITTELL,
DANIEL HATFIELD, 2D. LEWIS TERRY,
SAMUEL A. SPICER, PHINEAS HAY,
BENJAMIN COMBS, HENRY HATFIELD 2D,
FRAZEE LEE. EZRA D. HATFIELD.
DANIEL H. LEE, ISAAC TERRY.
MATTHIAS VANDERHOOF, AARON DAVIS,
MATTHEW CONVERT SAMUEL LEE,
THOMAS BENHAM. JAMES RYNO.

Short Hills, Nov. 16, 1840. 200 3t.

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Tan Yard formerly occupied by David B. Bloomfield, and will keep on hand leather of a suitable quality for retailing in exchange for hides and skins, also will pay cash for hides.

JOHN R. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1840.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840:

Dennis Coles, Administrator, &c. of George Townley, deceased.

Rule to show cause touching sale of lands to pay debts.

THIS said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate of said deceased and likewise an account of the sale of said deceased's real estate, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying that an order of this Court may be made to the said Administrator, authorizing him to sell and convey the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and it appearing that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased have been duly notified of the application of said Administrator, and that the said Administrator has given due notice of the time and place of making the sale of said real estate, by causing a copy of the order of this Court, for that purpose made, to be published in the Somerset Gazette, a newspaper printed in the county of Somerset, for the space of three weeks successively, the last publication thereof to be at least ten days before the day appointed for the sale of said real estate, and no person appearing to show cause why the said Administrator should not have the order prayed for, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the said Administrator has complied with the requisitions of the order of this Court, made in the premises

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premium for eight years and an amount equal to the surplus now standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums afore-mentioned. And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
Oct. 9th 1840. 195 6w

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscriber would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price.
WALTON & DUNN.
September 1st, 1840. 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS ORTOX GOELICKE, of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America!

To Louis Ortox Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, of which he is an honorable member, he presses to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undisguised gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fortune, just as sun for it such a bill, is gilding its way triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure of its usefulness, and thereby proved itself the Conqueror of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benefi cent hand of Providence, and which will shower with dews of virtues and glow ingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instrument of changing the gloomy into bonnie faces into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally by the rich and poor, yea able and unable to pay, and thus preserves a TRUE GOLD CROWN,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over most of the diseases that human nature is heir to,—a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the embraces of death.

DOSE.—For adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

Price—Three and one-third DOLLARS ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Book, value 75 cents,

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are unadulterated by American avarice. Those who are the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable a gift to be generally known, that our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Ortox Goelicke first came before the German public as a private disciple of Esculapius, and announced a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing of the wonderful cures he performed, and on being ourselves induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most desperate patients, and we now deem it our duty, as it is the impulse of the heart, our self-interest prompting to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumptions but many fatal maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer and his medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as agents of our labour of love, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe, him a philanthropist, who labors for the promotion, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this remedy into most of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is known to heal witness.

HERMAN LEWELLEN, M. D.
WALTER EASTLAKE, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Mo. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir—My Mrs. Nelson, who has been a debilitated state of health two years and unable to do any work, has received great benefit from using the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely restore her. Mr. Grier, who gave over for dead, has been known to ride a CERTAIN CURE, confined to the room and mostly to his bed, has recovered so as to leave off using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to ride to town on last summons. J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, unable to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Jobbing done at this Office.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

Nov. 1840.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Royal, Ruled and in 64, or 8s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1841

Slates,—Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund.—Fric tion Matches,—Pocket Combs,—Wafers,—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

TOWNS'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.

Spelling and Definer—Blake's Astronomy,

Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany,

Town's Speller,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,

Colburn's Arithmetic

Daboll's Arithmetic—Websters Spelling,

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

School Books, Pocket Testaments,

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacrol, and Cicero Delphini,

Livingston's Fables, in French, with plates,

Mitchell's Reader, Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophen, Clark's Cæsar,

Miscellaneous,

FAMILY BIBLES,

Life of General Jackson,—Life of Washington,

Economical Atlas, with 34 Maps, and Plates and Geographical Tables,—3s.

Paradise Lost and Regained,—Baxter's Saint's Rest, Testaments, all kinds and prices,

ALBUMS, a Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings,

American Merchants' Assistant, by Charles Gould,

Love and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick

Village Hymns—Young Man's Aid,

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Memoirs of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

Bunyan's Holy War.—The Golden Rule Read,

Whitcher's Poems,—Pollok's Course of Time,

Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man

American Merchants' Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress

Bush on Genesis—on Exodus

Work of the Holy Spirit—Watt's Psalms and Hymns,

Life of David—Jonah—Tennat—the Reformers

Hervey's Meditations among the Tombs,

Song Books, several kinds,—Pirate's Own Book,

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies,

Baxter's Saint's Rest.—Child's Book on the soul,

Moore's Irish Melodies,—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.—Romantic Tales

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates,

Pastor Elect.—Ring Let Alone,—and Esop's Fables

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,

Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,

Charlotte Temple,—Fortbraddock Letters

Burton on Conscientious Scruples,—Baron Munchausen,

Romeo and Melissa,—Doddridge's Rise and Progress,

Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix,

The same in pamphlet form

Alton, Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Joslin's Inquiry into Emancipation and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

The Life of Lovejoy,—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Button on the Slave Trade.

Jay's Inquiry,

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, Esq. of Rochester.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar

Parley's Geography—Olney's do.

Taylor's Physiology

Smith's Arithmetic—Colburn's do

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children, by Mrs. Sherwood.

Bonaparte's Oracle,—or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rainey.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK,

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR ART CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let Houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Black Writing Ink,

BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and Blue Ink.

July 11, 1840.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging, will also be attended to.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 28th, 1839.

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER'S Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashions, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their encouragement, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using the kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840,

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry, Tales of the day, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Sciences and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the Public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood; And

Rare, Beautiful, and Original Music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the City of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with *proof copies* of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, executed by Chapman, from the pencil of *Danforth*; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus to the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or the port folio, and are particularly valuable and desirable, illustrating the triumph of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person, and of refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the NEW YORK MIRROR has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful parlour journal will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the Publisher to print only such numbers as shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The Mirror, in its form, size, and appearance, is the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, as may be seen by reference with postage letter to the Prospectus, and forms, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, and complete index, with a variety of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost insignificant for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be unflagging as ever. At home we have the support of the most distinguished writers, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four handsome engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general taste, we shall never *permit to set aside a due proportion of space to the support* and encouragement of the fine arts; our American countrywomen in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished has a favorite journal.

In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while each number will be worthy of the support, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit and a steady determination, to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the finest superfine paper, with new type, *minion, and nonpareil type.* It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and a variety of etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that

☞ *The terms are always in advance.*

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 72 tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinets, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear. Groceries in good variety, and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the best prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons, For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.
OSBORN & WILSON.
Scotch Plains, May 2/1840. 172 1y

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a new, wood-house &c, also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.
Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of of Ayres & Dunn, at the old stand of J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Articles, *Shoe Findings, Wholesale and Retail.*

Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c & &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all.

J. B AYRES,
Plainfield, March 20, 1840. J. R. DUNN.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY,

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first years' publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the Editor to render the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The importance of its now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation. It has been fully proved by unimpeachable testimony that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and that the value of Silk is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents also, that One Acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis will produce, the first year the trees are planted Forty-Eight Pounds of Silk, having a fair growth to the produce of One Hundred and Eight Dollars. It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 100 to 200 lbs of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from 240 to 500 dollars. On these facts we submit to any intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to commence the culture of the American Silk Society' own establishment, it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, and all the articles in their vicinity that are required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of its country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a service to the cause of silk by procuring and publishing it in their vicinity, and by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed colored cover.

Two Dollars a year, or eight copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 —from which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and will be found most effectual in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a cathartic is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS* in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,
July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No, 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Young, in the Baking Business, in this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for settlement.

JACKSON POUND,
JOHN W. LAING.
Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 913w

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 93 tf

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 9s.
D. LENOX.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, with new types, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it.

April 16th.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave by the name of Enos L. Fenwick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and but recently to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Imposter. This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the Subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed as agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money as ordered spother lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design in his applying for an agency, or to conceal his obscene deed, he made a partial remittance of the money the last bit, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter assonishment the General Agent learnt, that this Reverend Deceiver is imposing manufacturing with his own hands, a worthless medicine,—a Spurious Sanative, which he is supplying a swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

☞ If the People of American will bear one facts in mind, there is no chance of possibility of being duped by this unprincipled Villain. The fact is this:

☞ No Pedlar, or Travelling agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. The sole agent of the True Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives he medicine directly from Boston.

If any will take buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does) they can be sure the object for which they may be sure of obtain ing the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is entirely ignorant of the manufacturing of it, by seeing this article inserted can render us of the papers to their towns. And that the General Agent imposition that the public are not on the Look out for he has given to Fenwick a quantity of the Sanative, and this a copy of the paper advertised in as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 128 Washington st

Peter's Pills.

PETER'S MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

They solely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pill, deserves the warmest and further testimonials of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, where the blood has its origin which they speedily purify, and thus create a healthy flesh throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of the root or plant, which gives it its virtues, such a novel and powerful effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery's secret was too sunny for them. With that generosity of spirit which the Peters' Society's own established

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1840. Number 202.

M. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25, and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail quarterly. To those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines as a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications if long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its effectiveness is the precedent rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union."

A share of patronage is solicited, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by the School and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the forepart of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

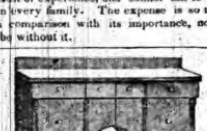
Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleansing Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1839. 92 1y

Look out Neighbors!

For you may be robbed when you least expect it!

ON the 27th of October inst. the Widow JANE ANN MARTIN was robbed, and it can be proved by three witnesses. The house was lit, p, and the robber did not suppose she had a friend in the house, which she had. She had arrested the evening before.

She has lost eleven Tea Spoons, six silver and five German silver, a pair of silver sugar tongs, three large silver table spoons, a large German silver soup ladle and butter knife, and a little money in her purse.

Should any of the articles are returned, no further exposure will be made.

Plainfield, Oct. 29, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 26.

POETICAL

The Dauper's Death-Bed.

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Tread softly—bow the head—
In reverent silence bow—
No passing bell doth toll,
Yet an immortal soul
Is passing now.

Stranger! however great,
With lowly reverence bow;
There's one in that poor shed—
One by that paltry bed—
Greater than thou.

Beneath that beggar's roof,
Lo! death doth keep his state,
Enter—no crowds attend—
Enter—no guards defend
This palace gate.

That pavement damp and cold
No smiling courtiers tread;
One silent woman stands
Lifting with meagre hands
A dying head.

No mingling voices sound—
An infant wail alone;
A sob suppressed—again
That short, deep gasp, and then
The parting groan.

Oh! change—Oh! wondrous change—
Burst are the prison bars—
This moment *there*, so low,
So agonized—and now
Beyond the stars!

Oh! change! stupendous change!
There lies the soulless clod;
The Sun eternal breaks—
The new Immortal wakes—
Wakes with his God.

Hymn.

Stand up, O ye heralds, your mission proclaim,
And wide be your banners unfurled;
Declare to the heathen Immanuel's name,
Speak, speak to a perishing world!
See millions unnumbered in darkness profound,
Still groping their desolate way;
Unheard the mild accents of mercy's sweet sound
Unseen the bright gleaming rays of day.

Where sin holds in triumph its desolate reign,
Down the pathway to regions of woe;
Where nameless pollutions still follow in train,
And waters of bitterness flow;
There publish the news of the crucified One,
Who suffer'd that sinners might live;
Who rising in triumph, ascended his throne,
Salvation immortal to give.

Speak, speak that the heathen may quickly receive,
The message of heav'nly peace:
Oh speak, till the millions repent and believe,
And rejoice in th' abundance of grace!
The hasten shall listen, then darkness shall flee,
The glorious *Day Star* arise;
The earth from its bondage of sin shall be free,
And heav'n shall descend from the skies.

VARIETY.

From the Mother's Magazine.

Praying Mothers.

Samuel, who became a Prophet and a Judge in Israel, was early brought to the Sanctuary, and dedicated to the special service of God, by a praying mother.

Timothy, who was an eminent minister of the New Testament, and exceedingly dear to Paul, and who from a child had known the Holy Scriptures, was blessed with both a praying mother and a praying grandmother.

John the Baptist, who was filled with the Holy Ghost, even from his very birth, a greater than whom had never been born of a woman, was the son of a praying mother.

The pious and excellent Doddridge had, long before he could read, enduring impressions made upon his heart, by means of Scripture prints on the tiles in the chimney, which were pointed out and explained to him by a praying mother.

The Rev. John Newton, who, besides all the other good he accomplished, was instrumental in the conversion of those eminent and useful men, the Rev. Claudius Buchannan, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, was himself brought to Christ by means of truth, which had been taught him in early life by a praying mother.

I recently read of a whole family of children in America, who were all in a remarkable manner brought under the influence of the Gospel and of the Holy Spirit. But these children had received the caresses, and been brought up under the care and instruction of a praying mother.

A few years ago, the students of a Theological Seminary felt interested in the inquiry what proportion of their numbers had been favored with godly parents. And it was ascertained, that out of 120 students, who were preparing for the sacred ministry, over 100 were the offspring of praying mothers.

And—to mention but one instance more—St. Augustine, that sublime genius, that illustrious father and great luminary in the Church, whose fame filled the whole Christian world in the latter part of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century, was, till his 28th year, only a "bitterness to her that bore him." From his own subsequent confession, he was deaf to the voice of conscience, broke away from his moral restraints, and spent his youth amidst scenes of baseness and corruption. But, in all his wanderings that depraved young man was followed by a weeping, praying mother. Her tears on his account watered the earth, and her prayers went up as incense before God. "It is not possible," said a certain Bishop, in reply to the importunity that he would endeavor to reclaim her son; "good woman, it is not possible that a child of such tears should perish." And at length the son himself carried to his praying mother the news of his conversion, and she received "the oil of joy for mourning," and "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Not long after, as they were journeying together, she said, "My son, what have I to do here any longer?" The only object for which I wished to live was your conversion, and this the Lord has now granted me in a wonderful manner." Five days after, she was seized with a fever, and on the ninth her tears were forever wiped away. And wherever the name and writings of Augustine, the gifted Bishop of Hippo, have been known, there also has been "told for a memorial of her," the story of the praying mother.

Jefferson's Principles.—Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever sect or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopt by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided; *absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority,* the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal but *to force* the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in time of peace, and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person under the protection of habeas corpus; and trial by jury impartially selected.—*Jefferson's Inaugural Address.*

Correspondence of the New York American.

Washington, Nov. 16.

* * * * Mr. Van Buren in his defeat, assumes a philosophic demeanour, which his friends appear but little disposed to imitate. He was stepping out of church on Sunday last, when an officious retailer of news, of his own party, gave him the information which whirled his hopes. "The news, to-day, sir, gives the Whigs ten thousand majority in New York and a small majority in Pennsylvania." Not a muscle of Mr. Van Buren's countenance changed, but drily answering—"Then Gen. Harrison is your next President," he made his usual bow, and turned abruptly from his informant. His feelings like his politics, are of the non-committal school. * * * * *

Black paint is said to be injurious to wood. A paper published by the London Society of Arts, says, in relation to a ship that has been some time in tropical climates,—

It will be found that the wood round the fastenings is in a state of decay, while the white wood is as sound as ever; the planks that are painted black will be found split in all directions, while the frequent necessity of caulking a ship in that situation, likewise adds to the common destruction; and I am fully persuaded that a piece of wood painted white will be preserved from perishing as long again if exposed to the weather, as a piece painted black, especially in tropical climates.

New Discoveries.—"Grandmother," said a philosopher in frock and trowsers, "we must cause an incision at the apex, and create a corresponding aperture at the base, then apply it to the lips, and at the first inhalation the contents are extracted." "Mary!" said the old lady, "how amazin' I When I was a child we only broke a hole in both ends and sucked it. Well, I declare, what privileges children now-a-days have!"

The Governor of Indiana has appointed Dec. 19th, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Manufacturing Power.—A recent visit to *Somerville, New Jersey,* has given us a very favorable conception of the magnitude and importance of its water power for manufacturing purposes; indeed it has excited a warm and lively interest in the success which we think will certainly result to the enterprising proprietors. A canal of more than ordinary dimensions has been cut, about three miles long, which takes the water out of the Raritan river where there is a fall of 16½ feet, and at which point the dam is built. The canal is more than thirty feet wide at the bottom—of course it has a corresponding width at the top, and affords a very great power for the movement of every kind of machinery and for manufacturing purposes.

The manufacturing of wood screws, which was formerly carried on at Poughkeepsie, has been removed to Somerville, and the company have all but completed a large building of stone for their purposes. It is understood that several other companies engaged in manufactures of which iron is the chief ingredient, have it also in contemplation to remove their works to this place, and will soon proceed to the erection of buildings suited to their several natures and employments.

It is believed that when all the advantages are considered a saving will be made in expenses—equal, indeed, to a fair per centage of profits. For instance, coal, a necessary and expensive article in any description of manufacturing are brought by the Delaware and Raritan Canal within a short distance for the factories, at about half the price they can be furnished at here, or north and east of this. Again; the Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad is finished to within about four miles of Somerville, and is to be completed immediately. Add to all this, there is scarcely a finer, cheaper, or a more productive section of country to be found this side of the Alleghany mountains.—N. Y. *Times.*

Education.—We have often endeavored to press upon the public attention the prominent and all important position that our Government is, or at any rate should be, what its founders intended, a government of mind. We hold that there is in the mass of mankind, of intellect, truth and virtue sufficient, when left free and untrammelled, to gain the mastery over the base and bad passions of our nature, and thus secure us in the full enjoyment of liberty and law. But to this end, it is admitted on all sides that we must spare no exertions to advance the standard of education. Knowledge must increase and be diffused far and wide among all classes. The ignorant must be instructed, and the learned must continue to reach forward in search of new truths and higher attainments.—N. Y. Sun.

The way to find the Almighty.

Lorenzo! know,
Without a star, or angel for their guide,
Who worship God shall find him. Humble love,
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven;
Love finds admission where proud science fails.
Young.

Of the fifteen monarchs who were upon the throne in Europe in 1788, five were deposed, two died of insanity, two were poisoned, one was murdered, one assassinated, one driven from his country, one died of sudden visitation, and one only died a natural death.

Hannah More was once expressing to Dr. Johnson her surprise that Milton, who wrote the Paradise Lost, should write such poor sonnets. Madam, said Johnson, Milton was a man who could cut a colossus from a rock, but he could not carve hazle upon cherry-stones.

A clergyman in the North, very homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms: "I said, in my haste all men are liars." "Ay," premised his reverence by way of introduction, "ye said it in your haste, David, did ye? Gin ye had been here, ye might have said it at your leisure, my mon."—*The Laird of Logan.*

Cold Feet.—The effect of cold feet is highly prejudicial to health. It prevents a free circulation of the blood to the extremities and is often the origin of disease. Ladies who use only thin slippers upon the damp ground and cold pavements, should take *caution.*

In a town in Vermont, it is said that all the adult inhabitants but three are professors of religion, and that nearly all belong to one denomination of Christians.

Those who propagate evil reports, frequently invent them; and it is no breach of charity to suppose this to be always the case, because no man who spreads detraction, would have scrupled to produce it; and he who should diffuse poison in a brook, would scarce be acquitted of a malicious design, though he should allege that he received it of another who is doing the same elsewhere.—*Adventurer.*

Skepticism is the infirmity of an intellect that has more subtlety than justness; more penetration than comprehensiveness; more cleverness than vigor; which, stopping at details, without seizing upon the whole, succumbs to every objection without comprehending the reach of proof

Millinery!

MRS. KINSLEY respectfully informs her friends and the Ladies generally, that having in her employ a Milliner she has opened a Millinery Store in Scotch-plains, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, where she will be happy to receive a call from them, and will endeavor to please them with their custom to the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 25, 1840. (19*3wpd)

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling House, in the South ward, part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Mercer. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, September 5th, 1840. 19tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, which are for sale at Price Peirce.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The easiness of construction and the wood used for the same—occasioning that will make it last 50 years with good usage.

They force water, and I hope will receive the patronage of the Public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinets, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries, all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, on the places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal—Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 25
Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 25 to	2 75
Grain—Virginia Wheat,		1 00
Rye, Northern, 56 lb,		70
Corn—new, northern,	57 to	60
Do—new L. I. & Jersey,	to	61
Do—southern,	58 to	60
Barley,	61 to	65
Oats,	30 to	40
Peas, white dry,		1 12
Beans,	1 00 to	1 12
Molasses.—New Orleans,	27 to	30
Havana, Matanzas,	23 to	30
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00 to	13 25
Do prime,	8 50 to	10 75
Pork, clear,	14 to	15
Do mess,	12 to	13
Do prime,	8 to	11
Hog's Lard,	6 to	7
Pork, mess, brl.	15 00 to	16 00
Do prime,	10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5 to	9
Hams,	9 to	10
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 87
Candles.—Mould,	09 -11 to	0 13
Dipped,	12 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	46
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	10
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	12 to	13
Upland,	10 to	12
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, bl	3 00 to	3 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18 to	20
Mackerel; No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 00
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		20
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Lump,	10 to	11
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American	11 to	13
Teas.—Imperial and fine powder,	42 to	1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	87

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	0
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	0
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of Vergennes, and Woodstock, do Essex, and Windsor, do	8 a 10 do do
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks,	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville,	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin do do	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-8
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stop't
Commercial bank at Fairfield	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY.	
All, whether Safety Fund, red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. of Bowery—Exchange—Howard—Do. Man. Co.—Lombard Association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mahattan Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Ocean—Orient bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and all not enumerated as broke, stop't or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river in the West	par to 1 1
Red Back	par 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark banks—The State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Delaware—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—discounting—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	2
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	5 1-2 to 6
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
County banks,	2 to 10

The Russian Steam Frigate.—Great Improvement in Ship-Building.—In a week or ten days one of the most substantial and splendid steam ships in the world will be launched in this city.

This steam ship, or *steam frigate* rather, is owned by Nicholas, Emperor of Russia. She is of immense size, and has been built since last spring. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length of deck,	239 feet.
Length of keel,	210 "
Breadth,	36 "
Full depth,	24½ "
Tonnage,	1500

She is constructed of live and white oak, but mostly of the latter kind, weighing we believe, about fifty pounds to the cubic foot. She will draw, when launched, ten or eleven feet of water, and no more. But when her engines, and boilers, and guns, and all her machinery and her fuel, of which she can carry about 800 tons, are in, she will probably draw 5 feet more.

The model of this great war steamer was drafted by two officers of the Russian Navy, known for their scientific and nautical knowledge, and she has been built by Mr. Wm. H. Brown, an experienced shipwright of this city. She will be a noble specimen to send abroad!

As she now appears on the stocks, all rigged ship-shape, one is struck with something to call forth much more significant remarks. Her model for a steamer is superb, and perhaps one so perfect was never before conceived. And it is by such practical combination of strength, with beauty and symmetry, that we may expect to go ahead of all the world in ship building.—Heretofore, our shipwrights have not been guided so much by science as by experience and a practised eye. But, nevertheless, American ships have surpassed those of every other nation in almost every quality. Science is now coming into play, and America will soon be the ship yard of the universe. The proportions of American ships are now as symmetrical as were those of Noah's ark, which have been considered the acme of ship building.

But of the steam frigate. No vessel of the kind that has ever crossed the Atlantic is like her. She is superior to the Western, the Queen, and the President. Her bows are sharp—her stern is round—her head is gradual and symmetrical—her wheel-houses are neat and not too large, and her whole appearance is rich, attractive and man-of-war like. Her bows are set off with a large spread double headed eagle, and her stern ditto—beneath which are the cabin windows. She has three masts, which together with her rigging, are very light. This will contribute in a great degree to her speed against head winds. Large unwieldly spars are decidedly bad when winds are unfavorable. Her internal arrangements will be very neat, classic and beautiful. Her cabins are to be fitted up somewhat in the style of our packet ships with the same kind of woods and so forth. All the compartments below for officers and seamen are to be spacious and airy. Her armament is to be very formidable. She can discharge at every broadside more than four hundred pounds of shot! She will mount sixteen fifty-four and thirty-two pounders on the second deck, and two nine-inch six pounders, called by the Russians, death guns, on the upper deck, which is flush fore and aft—a clean run of two hundred and twenty feet. Her engines are making by Dunham Browning and will be about six hundred horse power. They will be equal to the ship, for no expense is to be spared in having them perfect. What her speed will be is of course not yet known. We can only guess that she will go pretty fast, if not faster.

Her launch will be all worth seeing. It will be a sight such as is seldom offered to our view, and we therefore advise all who can to be present. We will give notice when it is to take place.—N. Y. *Herald.*

Roman Ochre—Discovery of a Mine.—The recent discovery of an ochre mine in Vermont promises to be of great importance in every point of view. The article is superior to any thing of the kind now known in this country. The last ochre now in use is obtained from Rochelle, France; but the Vermont ochre must eventually supersede this altogether. The Vermont ochre forms a surface of, marble smoothness, which is entirely impervious to water, and is of course extremely durable.—When saturated with oil, instead of shrinking and drying away, it swells and increases its bulk. It is found in a part of the Green Mountains that was discovered in a small stream of water, the superincumbent mass of earth or decayed vegetable matter having been washed away by the action of the stream. The attention of the discoverer, Mr. Miller, was attracted by the color of the ochre, and the absence of that scum on the surface of the watery which uniformly accompanies oxide of iron. The ochre is found in a rich layer near the surface of the ground, then follows a stratum of mica slate, and then another layer of earth. The mine is worked now at the rate of 12 barrels a day. A barrel weighs 300 lbs., and the price ranges from nine to fifty cents per lb.

A Memoir of the late Dr. Bowditch has been published by his children, at the close of the last volume of his great translation of La Place. It is also published separately. Dr. B. was one of the brightest ornaments of his country, and did as much, perhaps as any other, by his writings, to give us a solid reputation among the scholars of Europe.

"Letters from under a Bridge," the new work by N. P. Willis, the American essayist, has just been published in London. It makes a handsome post quarto volume, with ten fine engravings and a portrait of Willis.

Population of the city and county of Philadelphia, 258,922. Increase since the last census, 69,961.

Of Newburyport, Mass. 7,162.

They have invented strengthening pills down South *to put into tea and coffee.*

Temperance Meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Porter of New York, will address the Temperance Society of this place on Wednesday evening, the 3d Dec. at 7 o'clock, in the Baptist Church. *Mr. Segur from Dover* is also expected. The public are respectfully invited to attend. EZEKIEL MANSE, Sec'y.

☞ It is not often that our citizens have the opportunity of hearing addresses from such talented men, and we both hope and expect they will give them a grateful reception and a cordial welcome, by an overflowing house. Let every well-wisher of his species, therefore, go to the Baptist Church on Wednesday evening.—ED.

For the Plainfield Union.

On the 7th November, 1835, at a Public Meeting held at Nottingham Square, Burlington County, (now Mercer,) Aaron B. Howell drafted a resolution nominating William Henry Harrison for the Presidency of these United States. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting. Under the auspices of that resolution the whigs of New Jersey triumphed in 1836. The resolution was renewed in consonance with the will of the people of New Jersey, and in result in 1840, establishes Gen. Harrison in the Presidential Chair. Justice to whom justice is due, is the sentiment of

A WHIG.

VENDUE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10th, at the Brick Store, opposite Lumberly's Mill, his Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of blue, Green, Mix'd and Black Cloths; striped, ruched, and plain Cassimeres; striped, plain and mixed Satinetts; Petersham and Pilot Cloths, for Overcoats; Vestings, silk and cotton Velvets; Kentucky Jean, Linsey, ruchias padding, Shicias, Burlaps; bleached and unbleached Muslins; brown and bleached 8-4 Table Diaper; damask table cloths, colored table covers; Bed-Tick, French and English Merino Cloths; Circassians, bombazetts, apron check ginghams, gingham, colored ramprics; red, green & white flannels; colored Canton flannels; brown and black Hollands; 4-4 Irish Linen; red, black & white Merino shawls; Thibet wool blubks; Pongee, Spitalfield, and Thibet silk; lined cambric de, plain and figured; barred, jaconet, book muslin; bishop lawn; plain and figured Swiss muslin, bobbinet lace thread bobbinet edging; woolen, cotton, and worsted hose and half hose; Gum Elastic suspenders; red green & black, beaver, kid and cotton gloves; spool cotton, linen thread, ribbons, pins, needles, tapes, cotton balls, &c. &c. The Fixtures, such as Mahogany Counter Case, Desk, stools, store and stove pipe Lamps, &c. &c.

Also at his residence adjoining,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of Sideboard, one pair Mahogany Dining Tables, dressing Bureau, an, black-walnut and pine tables, 11 Settee or improved ironing table, Ingrain Carpets, Looking Glasses, Window Shades, an Oil Cloth, Curled maple chairs, Windsor do, Rocking do, French Bedsteads, curled hair and moss Mattresses, Cupboard, Set of China, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Tea Pails, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by

EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Nov. 20, 1840.

The Abolitionists have taken ground for 1844. Their candidate for the Presidency is James G. Birney, and for the V. Presidency The. Earle. The Emancipator has a cut of the Cedar of Lebanon as an emblem of the strength and durability of the Anti-Slavery cause; and around this tree the political abolitionists rally in numbers. They are united for their industry and perseverence, and it would be no surprising thing if they should muster a formidable force at the next Presidential Election.—*Somerset Whig.*

Proclamation of David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania.—In the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday, was the official proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, announcing the election of the 30 Whig Electors, and calling upon them to meet at Harrisburg the first Wednesday in December. This settles the ownership of a great many thousand dollars, which have been staked upon Pennsylvania.—*New York Express.*

The Louisville Journal says.—Mr. Van Buren appears to have run ahead of Mr. Birney in Ohio.

☞ Ordained at Baskenridge, N. J. on the 19th inst. by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, Mr. Jonathan P. Alward, as a Missionary to *Africa.*

The Rev. Mr. Kirtland preached a very appropriate sermon on the occasion from 2d Cor. v. 20, and the Rev. Mr. Harris presided—proposed the Constitutional questions to the candidate, made the ordaining prayer, and gave the charge to Mr. Alward. This is the fourth Foreign Missionary set apart to the work of the Presbytery by that Presbytery in about eight years.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

An important work on the Boundary Question, from the pen of Hon. Albert Gallatin, will be issued from the press in a few days. It is entitled 'The Right of the United States of America to the North-Eastern Boundary claimed by them.' *Eight maps will accompany the work.*

Canajoharie in Ruins.—On Thursday night a fire occurred at Canajoharie, N. Y. which destroyed nearly the whole village. About 40 buildings were destroyed, and it is computed that the loss will exceed $100,000. It broke out in Lieben's stable, and soon enveloped Wells and Baker's dry good store with two blocks, and then swept across the creek, taking away the bridge. The printing office of the Radii, with all its contents was destroyed.

The new Arkansas Legislature convened at Little Rock on the 2d inst. Van Buren majority on joint ballot, 27.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday: November 30, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Late from Europe.

The steam ship Caledonia arrived at Boston, on the 19th inst. 15 days from Liverpool, by the way of Halifax—bringing 16 days later intelligence.

The news is important. The French Ministry, the War Ministry as it has been called, under M. Thiers, has been dissolved, and a new one organized under the direction of Mersnal Soult and M. Guizot. The affairs of Mehemet Ali begin to look somewhat desperate—and the prospect of peace very favorable.

The news from Egypt and Syria is to the 27 Oct.. Beyrout had been taken possession of by the allies; the Emir Beschir had abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali, and surrendered to the English. He arrived at Malta on the 27th *on board the English steamer Cyclops, with 15* members of his family and a suite of 11 persons on his way to England. The revolt against Mehemet was spreading throughout the mountains.

It appears by the instructions of the British government to its ministers at Constantinople, that the allied powers will not enforce the deposition of the Pacha by the Sultan, and that they advise his restoration provided he restores the Turkish fleet, and withdraw his troops from Syria.

The Queen Regent of Spain, Christina, had resigned her regency into the hands of the Ministry, and left for Italy. The young Queen Isabella remains in the charge of the court.

Another accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, by which 2 persons were instantly killed, and 4 others seriously injured.

The approaching marriage of the Russian Count Demidoff to the Princess Matilde, daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, is producing a great stir in Paris.

There was a terrible collision on the 25th, between the Britannia and Phœnix, two steam ships which run between London and Harwich. They met at sea nearly off Dungeness point in the night. The Britannia struck the Phœnix just before the paddle box, the weakest point in a steam vessel, cutting her down to the water's edge. She immediately began to fill, and soon sunk. The passengers and crew were taken on board the Britannia.

Outrage on a New York Packet.—The Packet ship South America, from New York for Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d inst. just as she was entering the Channel, by an English yacht full of men. The yacht proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of her officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers. No damage was done, nor was *any thing known of the perpetrators or their* object.

There is nothing farther from China.

The grand jury having found a true bill against the Earl of Cardigan, for fighting a duel with Captain Tuckett, his lordship will be captially tried by the House of Lords.

The money market was rather easier, and the funds improving. Trade, on the whole, was as good as at last advices. The silk printing, *business had much improved. At the lat*est dates, there was an increased demand for cotton, and American descriptions had advanced 1-8th penny.

The Bank of England had obtained a credit of *a million in Hamburg.*

The wheat and flour markets in Manchester, Wakefield, Birmingham, Hull, Leeds, Dublin, Belfast Cork, &c., show a fair business at firm prices, although the supplies appear abundant.

The Resignation of the French Ministry occurred Oct. 22d. The immediate cause is said to have been a difference of opinion between the King and M. Thiers in relation to the speech from the throne. The particulars concerning *this difference* are thus given by the *correspondent of the Times:*

On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud under the presidency of the King to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that his Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the treaty of the 15th of July was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discursive expressions calculated to alter the pacific character which the Eastern question had within a few days assumed. M. Thiers persisted in his views of the subject, contending, with much animation that it was necessary France should assert her independence and maintain her rank in the world.

The King agreed with him in that sentiment but remained of opinion, that 'the proposed *mode* of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous.' Passing to another paragraph in the draught of his speech, in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin minister of marine, objected that it went to bind France to maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever; 'that nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to a Pachalic or Government by any subject of the Porte; that with the possessor perished the office,' &c. and these arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the ministers of war and finance, (General Cubieres and M. Petit de la Lozerre,) and at midnight, M. Theirs resigned.

Marshal Soult was sent for by the King, and a new ministry was quickly formed.

The session of the Legislature was to open on Thursday, 5th November. The Sault-Guizot Ministry is every where looked upon as favorable to the promotion of the peace of Europe.

The steam ship British Queen arrived in N. York on the 21st inst.—but all her news had been anticipated by the Caledonia. The Boston steam-ships in every case rather go ahead of the New-York line.

From China.

Twenty Days Later.

The ship Ann McKim arrived in New York on Monday evening last, 104 days from Canton, whence she sailed on the 26th of June,—being 20 days later than our advices by the way of England. *It will be seen by the* following notice from the Canton Register, that the British fleet had arrived and proclaimed a blockade of that river and port:

Notice of Blockade of the Port and River of Canton.—By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. H., Commodore in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships, and Vessels of War, employed, and to be employed on the East India Station and seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the commands of Her Britannic Majesty's government I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances will be established *on and after the 28th instant.*

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wellesley, in Macao Roads this twenty-second day of June, 1840.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By command of the Commander in chief.

WM. DYER, Secretary.

Only 5,500 land troops were left to sustain the blockade, and the main portion of the arrival fleet immediately sailed north on account of the season.

The remainder of the squadron was expected daily. In the meantime the Chinese laughed at the small force of 5,500 men. They had sent out floating fires, composed of old boats, loaded with combustibles, for the purpose of burning the British vessels, but the fire boats were easily prevented from doing any mischief.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign Merchant Ships resorting to *the coast of China in ignorance of the Block*ade, notice is given that the senior officer of the station has been instructed to permit them to repair to and remain at any anchorages in the neighborhood of the ports which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

The squadron consists of about 30 vessels, including the Wellesley 74, Capt. Maitland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer—the armed steamer Madagascar, &c. It is stated that they have altogether 10,000 well disciplined European troops 1,000 riflemen and 3,000 Cameronians, with ample stores of artillery. This movement is thought with the most important consequences in Asia and the world. That this military *force, backed by a great naval force and* 4 large war steamers, Great Britain can hardly fail to accomplish her purpose: and as the Chinese do not appear to be intimidated, it is impossible to conjecture the result.

Another Steam-Ship.

The Great Western arrived in New York on Tuesday last, 16 days from Bristol, bringing 3 days later intelligence.

The most important items, are the opening of the French Chambers, and the firm pacific tone of Louis Philippe's speech,—and the defeats of Mehemet Ali in Syria,—accounts of which are here subjoined:

Of the King's Speech at the opening of the French Chambers and it has realized our most sanguine expectations. It is firm in its tone as ought to be—it breathes a parental solicitude for the honor and dignity of France—it alludes to the sacrifices made to uphold that honor and dignity in the face of Europe—and it expresses a willingness to make as many more as may be required for that purpose; but it is at the same time decidedly pacific. No offensive allusion is made to the conduct of the Four Powers, nor does the king take it for granted that any acts which they may have wrongly for their object the restoration of Syria to the Porte, can constitute *grounds for disturbing the peace of Europe.*

But from the whole tenor of the speech it is clear that the king and the government entertain much stronger fears of the Anarchists and Revolutionists than of the Four Powers. It is *against* the machinations of these disturbers of the peace of France that the Royal menaces are especially directed. And recent events have sufficiently proved that to preserve order in France, strong measures must be adopted to put down the ever raging Anarchists.

The Ruin of the Cause of Mehemet Ali in Syria.—Letters up to the 17th, via Egypt, confirm the ruin of the cause of Mehemet in Syria. According to these letters, the Emir Beshir, with 15,000 men had gone over to the allies, besides irregular mountaineers. Two Egyptian regiments had also gone over to the allies. Ibrahim and Soliman Pashas had retreated before the victorious allies, and the whole troops were in a state of great demoralization. All is quiet and going on well in Egypt.

Defeat of Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mehemet.—The pitched battle of Ibrahim Pasha afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout, with 3,000 men. 14,000 Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pasha, assisted by Gen. Jochmus, Commodore Napier, and Col. Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in *a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.*

1,000 Egyptians were taken prisoners, and the rest were either killed and wounded or put to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation *the Egyptian army had lost* 20,000, killed, wounded, *prisoners*, and deserters.

The Repeal meetings in Ireland continue to be attended by large numbers of the people. At a recent meeting in Waterford it was calculated that no less than 80,000 persons attended. They were of course addressed by Mr. O'Connell.

Father Mathew, in consequence of his numerous engagements in Ireland, has given up his intended visit to England till next year. A new Irish pledge is in circulation in Ireland, which prohibits the use of an article, unless under the most pressing necessity, which is *of British manufacture*. Thousands are signing it.

It is very natural that the whigs should feel disposed to celebrate with much enthusiasm their recent glorious triumph, as they have obtained all they wished for by unprecedented and altogether unexpected majorities. 234 Electoral Votes out of 294, and a majority in the popular vote of something like 100,000, is certainly something worth hurraing about and crowing over. But there are many ways of celebrating political victories, some more commendable than others, and some of which we disapprove. Bonfires, illuminations, suppers, processions and the like are expensive and do no good, while cannon-firing and carousals are decidedly evil and dangerous. The manner employed by the Elizabethtown Tippecanoe Club is certainly very praiseworthy, as indicated by the following resolutions, which were adopted, on the 23d inst. :

Resolved, That as an expression of our gratitude for the recent Whig victory, we will unite with our fellow citizens throughout the State in celebrating the glorious event, by raising Beacon lights and firing a national salute on the evening of the 25th inst.

Resolved, That $100 be raised for the above purpose—$30 of which to be expended in the celebration, and the residue to be appropriated to the relief of the poor of the township.

The Harrison and Tyler Association of Dock Yard, Philadelphia, have assembled to the commendations of the good, for adopting the following resolution :

Whereas, some public demonstration of gratitude from the friends of Harrison and Tyler may be expected, in consequence of the successful termination of the Presidential contest : therefore,

Resolved, That this Association recommend, that meetings be called in the different Wards of the city and county, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a town meeting to collect arrangements for making arrangements at an early day in their respective districts, to be applied to the purchase of fuel and other necessaries of life, for the benefit of the suffering poor, during the coming winter.

The Burlington (Vt.) Tippecanoe Club welcomes in for a share of notice. At the last meeting for the season, they adjourned to the 4th of March next, after adopting the following Resolution :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to sell the Log Cabin, and appropriate the proceeds, in their discretion, among the worthy poor of the town, and make report of their doings at the next meeting of the Club.

Henry Clay.—At a Whig celebration at N. Brunswick, on Monday last, the name of Henry Clay was brought forward as the Presidential candidate to succeed Gen. Harrison, in no less than three several toasts.

Florida.—We are very sorry to see that the recent expectations of the surrender of the Indians, which appeared in so favorable a train a few weeks since, have been entirely frustrated by their usual treachery. This unfortunate war fairly promises to be endless.

We are happy to learn that a contract has been taken for the construction of the Housatonuck Rail Road to the Massachusetts line, from whence it is intended to continue it to West Stockbridge, where it will connect with the railroad leading from Albany to Boston. It is an important work, and when completed must pay a large per centage. It is now completed and in successful operation from Bridgeport to New Milford, and is already doing a large business.

☞ The recent snow storm extended as far south as Baltimore, where it continued a whole day.

Full returns confirm the statement which we published last week as the complete result of the Presidential Election. Many told us we were too fast, but we were correct, though we were in advance of any paper we have seen.

In Illinois, the majority for Van Buren is 1,007 ; and in Alabama, three or four times that.

Gen. Harrison has nineteen States and 234 votes—Mr. Van Buren seven States casting 60 votes, but little over one-fifth of the whole.

Gen. Harrison goes into the Presidential chair with the largest majority of any President we have ever had.

Kentucky gives the largest majority of any State in the Union,—25,873. Ohio comes next,—23,375. Massachusetts, 20,545. Vermont, 14,422. North Carolina, about 12,500, and so on down to Maine, 411, and Pennsylvania, 301. All the above are official Harrison majorities, except North Carolina.

New York—Official.—Whole number of votes, 458,720.

Harrison's majority,	13,293
Whig maj. on Congressmen,	9,181
On State Senators,	7,741
On Governor,	5,380
Average Whig majority about	9,000

New Jersey—Official.—Whole number of votes, 64,430. Hig est on the Whig Congressional Ticket, Halsted, 33,342, his name being also on the Abolition ticket. The next,—Stratton, 33,322 :—the lowest, Yorke, 33,299. On the Van Buren ticket, the highest, Vroom, 31,138,—the next, Kille, 31,116,—the lowest, Ryall, 31,092. Whig majority, 2,200.

The Ohio ship of War has been ordered home at the request of Commodore Hull,—who cannot compose the troubles with his officers and hands.

The Plainfield Lyceum,

Will meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. *Question :*—*Should the Governor of New Jersey* be elected by the people ?

CORNELIUS BOICE, Sec'y.

Nov. 30th, 1840.

Let the People Rejoice !

☞ The Tippecanoe Association of Westfield Township invite their fellow citizens generally, to celebrate the *three Glorious Triumphs of Harrison and Reform*, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, 1840, at T. J. Barr's, Scotch Plains.

Supper will be on the table *precisely* at 7 o'clock.

GIDEON ROSE, DANIEL COLES, HAMILTON SNOWHILL, JAMES LEONARD, JOHN RANDOLPH.	Committee of Arrangements

Nov. 17, 1840. 200 2w

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Walton & Daus, $3.00 ; J. Squier, 1.38 ; Richard Elliot, 1.13 ; I. Pruden, 1.00 ; Berry, Dunham, & Co. 1.00 ; Miss Bragg, .75 ; David Coon, .75.

MARRIED.

Near New Market, on Wednesday last, Mr. George R. Pound, of Plainfield, to Miss Rachel daughter of widow Deborah Vail, of the former place.

At Matidchin, on the 28th inst. by the Rev. Halloway Hunt, Mr. James Boardman to Miss Arrietta Clarkson, both of Plainfield.

At Long Hill, Morris County, on the 17th, by Gideon H. McCarter, Sheriff of Sussex county, to Martha L. Ludlow, of that place.

On the 25th inst. Mr. Abraham Powelson, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of John Van Neste, Esq. of Bedminster.

DIED

Near Raleigh, N. C. Capt. Theophilus Hunter, planter, aged 73. The Raleigh Register says he became a subscriber to that paper at its origin in 1799, and continued so till his death.

At Trenton, on Tuesday last, Mr. Jabez Ashmore, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 80 years.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, and Views in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob V. Cole, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber, of his estate for the equal benefit of his Creditors—and that his said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber, within six months.

Dated November third, eighteen hundred and forty

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

Editor of Railway Herald please insert the above notice thirty days. C. BOICE.

NEW GOODS !

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloaks of various colors, also, Broad Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, &c. &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all of which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wood, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY and GROCERIES, Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14. 1840. 20 tf

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP For Cash, Produce, Store orders, or any thing else,

A New and Large Assortment of Blank Books, Hutchin's Improved Almanacs, by the hundred, dozen or single—at reduced price.

Several other kinds of Almanacs,

Slates, all sizes, &c. &c.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE the Subscribers hereby warn all persons admonishing passing on our premises with guns or dogs, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

DANIEL HETFIELD, JR.	GERSHON LITTELL,
DANIEL HETFIELD, SR.	LEWIS TERRY.
SAMUEL A. CONKEY,	PHEBE DAY.
BENJAMIN CONKEY,	HENRY HETFIELD.
FRAZEE LEE,	EZRA D. HETFIELD,
DANIEL H. LEE,	ISAAC THORP.
MATTHIAS F. GANTHWAIT,	AARON DARST,
MATTHIAS CONKEY	SAMUEL LEE,
THOMAS BENHAM	JAMES RYNO.

Short Hills, Nov. 16, 1840. 200 3w

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by David Hetfield, and will keep on hand leather of a suitable quality for retailing in exchange for hides and skins, also will pay cash for hides.

JON'N R. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1840.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a representation of Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented in the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under affirmation that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon order and direct the said administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 7th, 1840, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the said county of Essex, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this State which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived.

By the Court.

(200 9w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Notice TO SPORTSMEN!

ALL Persons are warned against trespassing on the premises of the Subscribers with dogs or guns as the law will be enforced against all such.

John Stine,
Jeremiah B. Van Deventer,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Edmund V. Shotwell,
Eli Pound,
Ephraim P. Chandler,
Squier Runyon,
Cornelius F. Vermeule,
Hugh Townsend,
Joseph Tingley,
James I Compton,
Abraham Cadmus,
James L. Voorhees,
Nathan Pound,
Freeman Shotwell,
David Boice,
Edward Vail,
Ephraim Vail,
Jonah Vail,
Elisha Coreill,
George Wells,
Samuel Pound
Sarah F. Randolph.

Green Brook Nov. 9th, 1840. 6mpd

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE above School will commence its next quarter on Monday, the 9th of November under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE,

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 13 weeks, without any extra charge :

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geography, and Arithmetic,	$3.00
Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition,	3.50
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany.	4.00

No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office. They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON'S store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz :

Fine Wide Ticking,	Red and White Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Sheetings,	Fine Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Shirtings,	Buffalo Cloth,
7-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,	
A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting,	
Prime tate Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas.	
Havanna and Orleans Sugars.	
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles necessary to complete an Assortment.	

Oct. 10, 1840.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack. Hams in Bags

New Crop Molasses,—Just Received and for sale by July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by H. A. CORY.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840

Dennis Coles, Administrator, &c. of George Townley, deceased.

Rule to shew cause for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate of said deceased as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—It is thereupon ORDERED that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

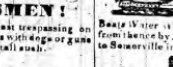
(200 6w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows :—from Pier No. 1, N. River by the Steamboat Boats Water Witch and Cinderella, Elizabeth-Port from thence by Rail Road Cars, leaving from New York, for Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York,
Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

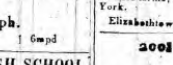
For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible, *And Views in the Holy Land.*

NEW CHEAP AND Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages Super Royal Paper, Handsomely bound —Price only TWO DOLLARS.*—The subscriber respectfully announces to the public generally, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly Illustrated Work. Published under the sale of 1232 Broadway, New York. Its features are better defined by the title :

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with many of the most Remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from celebrated Pictures, principally by Old Masters ; the Landscape scenes, made from original Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and interesting Letter press descriptive of each Engraving, and an explanation of the objects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work, differs from all others ever published in this country, in the use of pictures of Art which the great painters have bequeathed to us on Sacred subjects, are here spread to *all* as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous embellishments will be found the celebrated *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the series of the *Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Thebes, Palmyra, Baalbec, Jerusalem, Egypt, &c.

These latter, and all the *Landscapes* and *Views* are represented with that fidelity which we are now able to realize through the labors of recent travellers. The other objects whether of Natural History, of Costume, or of Architecture, are also delineated with the same accuracy. Many of the illustrations are not little or no common—they are *Gems* themselves. The work cannot fail to be a great acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither dry nor sectarian or devotional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the meaning of the Bible itself, leaving to each reader the application of this meaning, as it regards both the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high prices generally charged for works of a similar character (and without a tenth part of the number of engravings), they have not that extensive circulation in the middle and lower classes of society, which their interest and merit deserve. The only aim of the publisher is utility ; and the price of the work places it within the reach of all classes—desirous of possessing a work of such value and importance : it will be found most invaluable as a suitable *Present* to a circle of young people.

To Teachers and Superintendents in Sabbath Schools.—Will not every Superintendent in a Sabbath School who may peruse this advertisement, bring it before the Teachers, and Scholars, at the first opportunity ? The Publisher would suggest a subscribing on the following plan (see our terms to Sabbath Schools), that each superintendent, or Teacher assume the agency, and procure five, ten, or more names, and send for the books, *direct to the Publisher.* In this way we procure a copy of our work at a lower price, and *for not the tenth part of the cost of a single engraving !*

On examination you will be found a very pleasant and profitable book especially for the rising race of young people, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, with propriety be designated as a common place book of every thing relating to *Sacred, Oriental Manners, Customs, &c.* and comprises within itself, *a complete library of Reference and Useful Knowledge.* A volume like this is far superior to the common Annuals—*it is here for use of all.*

☞ It is beautifully printed on fine, strong, primer type—handsomely bound in imitation of gilt and lettered ; and is, decidedly, *the best and latest publication (for the price) that ever issued from the American Press.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, not to find, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the delightful Illustrations of Scriptures, which have been continually coming before him, and to the power as of his extraordinary mind, *intellectual, and moral gift*, as well as to that ever, how much real, *intellectual, and moral gift* as well as to that ever, how much real, *intellectual, and moral gift* as well as to that ever, how much real, *intellectual, and moral gift*

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Co. to the agent at the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and an amount equal to the surplus new standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums afore-mentioned. And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of Interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CORNELIUS BORCE, Secretary.

Oct. 9th, 1840. 195 6w

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price.

WALTON & DUNN.
September 16, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

Consumption Cured!

THE
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,
Invented by the immortal Louis Otton Goelicke, of Germany.

And For Sale at this Office, at $2.50 per half ounce.

Climate of North and South America:

To *Louis Otton Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine, which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are expounded the laws of the animal functions of our race, and which bodeildly challenges his opposers to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the boundless gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing list may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally trumped over our present doctrine

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1840. Number 203.

M. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OFFICE
SITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discountwill be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications if long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 9 o'clock, Monday Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its great aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety of all as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil.

During the hours of school, recreation and rest, the pupils are constantly observed as the only. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner untire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected to attend at all times, and on all occasions, to yield however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield however

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally, that having in her employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence opposite the Orthodox Friend's Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom in the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 2d, 1840. (193 3wpd)

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. S. Mason. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 190 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of his celebrated Vandine's Patent Pumps, and will continue to Use and Sell them.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient method of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The brakes are of cast iron, and the wood parts boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (3y) Agent of the Patentee.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinets, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries,—all of which they will sell as low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840 AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 00 to	5 06
Rye Flour,	3 00 to	3 50
Indian Meal,	2 25 to	2 75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,	1 00	
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		60
Corn, yellow, northern,	57 to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	— to	61
Do. southern,	56 to	—
Barley	61 to	65
Oats,	30 to	40
Peas, white dry,		18 00
White Beans,	14 00 to	18 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	32 to	36
Havana, Matanzas,	33 to	39
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	18 00 to	18 25
Do. prime,	8 50 to	9 75
Butter, dairy	14 to	20
Do. shipping	12 to	13
Hog's Lard,	8 to	10
Pork, mess, brl.	18 00 to	
Do. prime,	14 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	8 to	9
Hams,	9 to	
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00 to	3 87
Candles.—Mould,	09 11 to	0 13
Dipped,	12 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	48
Coffee.—Cuba,	10 to	12
Java,	13 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10 to	11
Upland,	9 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	3 00 to	3 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.	10 to	12
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	17 50 to	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 50 to	10 00
Mackerel, No. 3	6 00 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, sacked,		1 00
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	8 to	9
Lump,	14 to	15
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,	47 to	1 60
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	82

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	0
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	0
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do.	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence —	do
Farmers and Mechanics at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
Agency & co. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Fr. bk. (I. Barker's)—Franklin—Ins. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manufacturing co. bk.—Dy. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ass. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Penn. Ass'n bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Westchester bk.—all fraud banks, stopt or broke.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Back	par to 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	2-3
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	2-3
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-3
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Raritan—Farm & Mech's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	3
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	3 1-4 to 5
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	3 to 10

Philadelphia and Somerville Rail Road.

We understand that this important work, which has been for a while so puuded on account of the pressure in the money market, has been again resumed, and measures have been taken to urge it forward with all possible despatch. It is confidently believed that the Road will be comple ed to Somerville by the time next year. This is a great thoroughfare for the farmers of the back country especially at this season of the year, and the business of the Railroad will be more than doubled when it shall be completed to this place. The completion of this important section of the Road, will in a great measure put an end to competition and the company will soon begin to reap the reward of their industry and enterprise. It is not unreasonable to expect that the stock of the Company will yet become profitable, add pay a handsome dividend, especially if the Road should be continued on to Easton, which will probably be eventually done. We hope that a more liberal spirit will be manifested toward this enterpri e especially by citizens of the place whom it is calculated to benefit. The Somerville Water Power which is now nearly completed, will cause a great stir in the business operations of this place and render Somerville distinguished for its manufactures and its general business habits. Capitalists, who have surplus funds to invest, can apply t om to one or the other of these works, and render them useful to the community and profitable to themselves.—*Somerset. Whig.*

Accident and Death.—*Daniel Polhemus*, a youth of about 20 years of age, son of Peter Polhemus, of Hillsborough, was killed on Friday last, near Bound Brook, by the passing of a large wagon over his body. He in company with some others had got into the wagon, and when it had proceeded as far as he wished to go, attempted to jump out. In this he failed, and falling before the wheel it passed over his chest, producing so much injury as to cause his death within a few hours.

As a remarkable fatal coincid nce, we mention that we learn as a fact, that a brother of the deceased, of the same name, met his death by the wheel of a cart, passing over his body. The son so lately deposited in the grave, was named after his unfortunate brother, and strange to say, *thus early in life has met the same fate.*—*Somerset Messenger.*

John Quincy Adams.—The visit of Mr. Adams and his lectures among us, have much gratified our citizens, and quite recruited the coffers of the Lyceums of Brooklyn and New York. *He lectured three evenings successively.* On Wednesday evening he delivered his lecture on Man, in the Tabernacle. On Thursday evening, at Brooklyn, he delivered his lecture on Faith, and repeated it on Friday evening in the Tabernacle That immense building was full in every corner and overflowing on every occasion, and if we may speak Irish, we will say that if the managers had not stopped selling tickets, the house would have been a great deal fuller than it was. Both lectures were exceedingly acceptable to the intelligent and religious portion of our citizens. Indeed, we presume our Lyceum cleared twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, of which Mr. Adams declined taking any portion. If he has not laid the foundations of the New York and Brooklyn Lyceums, he has strengthened them *very much by putting a sum of money in their* treasuries, which it would have been very difficult to have obtained elsewhere.—*Jour. Com.*

The lecture of Stacy G. Potts, Esq. before the Institute on the Rights of Woman was received with much satisfaction by the audience, though the lecture took a different and we think a better direction than was expected, being revoted to the laws affecting the rights of married and unmarried women, and not to the discussion of the novel theories of the Woman's Rights philosophers of the day.

The information was curious, entertaining and instructive, and the lecture written with the author's acknowledged grace of style.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

A Hint.—"Recollect, Sir," said a tavern keeper to gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying his bill; "recollect, Sir, if you lose your purse, you didn't pull it out here."

We find the following bit of humor in the N. Orleans "Crescent City," —"The gentleman who left his penknife on the table yesterday, is requested to call and sharpen it."

Preaching.—A parishioner complaining to his pastor that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and said he must purchase one nearer. "Why," said the parson can you not hear distinctly?" "O' yes, I can hear well enough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes, I can see perfectly well." "Well, then, what can be the trouble?" "Why, there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears, they are as flat as dishwater."

Bristol, will your balsam of Hoarhound cure a cold?

Certainly sir; it is an infallible remedy.

You will oblige me then, if you will give the weather a dose.

Get out you impertinent puppy.—*Rahway Herald.*

An Extreme Case.—A man who resides in *Beaver street, Philadelphia, being in a state of* partial intoxication, on Wednesday afternoon, took the cradle and cradle bed from under his child and pawned it or disposed of it in some way, to obtain further supplies of liquor. He was seen staggering through the rain, with the cradle on his shoulder. We have seldom *heard of a more disgusting instance of drunken* brutality.

Connecticut contains 310,131 inhabitants.—Increase in 10 years 12,420.

Nine days later from China.

We have intelligence from Canton to the 4th July, by the ship Globe, which arrived at New York, on the 25th ult. being 9 days later than our previous advices by the Ann Mcklin. The blockade is both was announced for the 28th of June, did not take place till the 2nd of July. In the meantime, viz. on or after the 28th, two American ships entered the port. The following are the British ships of war which had arrived in China prior to the 4th of July;—the Wellesley, 74, Melville, 74, Druid 44, Blonde, 42, Volage 28, Alligator 28, Conway 28, Larne 26, Hyacinth 18, Algerine 18, Pylades 18, Cruiser 16, Rattlesnake, steamers Enterprise, Atalanta, Queen Madagascar, and 16 transports. They had all proceeded to the northward; (the salubrious island of Chusan) except the Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, Pylades, and steamer Madagascar, which at the date of advices, were in the mouth of Canton river.

The Canton Press, published at Macao, thinks *the blockading squadron will have quite enough* to do to enforce the order; so imperfectly is the estuary of the river known, and affording as it does, by means of many passages through the islands—called by the natives The Thousand Isles—access to the river to native boats of all sizes.

Two American vessels had been admitted, notwithstanding the blockade, by favor of the British commander, and it is said that all American vessels then in the river would be allowed to take cargo and depart. *The next American* vessels to sail from Macao, were the Niantic, the Panama, the Washington, and the Kentucky, each of which will bring very important news.

Much excitement prevailed in Canton in consequence of the British fleet, and the authorities feared an *insurrection among* the people. There had been 17 executions of natives in one day for supplying the British.—*Newark Daily.*

Bold Experiment.—The Great Western steam ship Company are now building at Bristol, England, an immense iron steamer, to run between that port and New York, which, if it succeeds as it most probably will, will change entirely the system of steam navigation. It is constructed with iron of an inch thick, tightly joined together with rivets and with ribs, and keel of cast iron. It is divided into small compartments, so that should a hole be knocked into any part of it which seems impossible, only one compartment would fill, and the boat could never sink. But what is most extraordinary about the construction of this boat is the *manner of propelling it. It is to work by a* screw placed behind, on the principle of sculling, which is a turn around under the stern, thereby saving the use of paddle-boxes. In case the should succeed it will be of great utility in armed steam ships, as then, having no wheels on the side, shot would not *injure or impede the manner of propelling them* as it would now. The vessel, which is the largest yet made by that company, will be finished in the spring of 1842 and is calculated to be the fastest on the line.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Carrier Pigeons are advantageously used by the brokers in Holland. A letter in the Journal of Commerce from Amsterdam says—

They are used between here and Antwerp, 100 miles; and London 100 miles off (in a direct line.) They are used when any change of stocks take place, enough to justify the expense to convey the intelligence of such change. They are carried to and fro by men on foot in open cages, that they may see the way, and not be jostled and shook by riding—are just given enough food by the way to keep them from *starving, flying home with the news intended* them; so to feel. From Antwerp they come in from 60 to 80 minutes. 100 miles. From 2 to 4 hours from London to Paris, 200 miles, according to wind and weather. This is doubtless the cause of so much scuffling and shuffling witnessed every day on Change, and we Americans *amuse ourselves* every day with witnessing this singular and unbusiness-like proceedure.

The Pennsylvanian states by authority, that no postponement of the day of resumption, beyond the 15th of January, will receive the approbation of Governor Porter.

Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter says—

The Resumption movement is still the theme of *conversation of our monetary circles. Our* bank officers in Philadelphia continue to affirm that the banks will all resume on the 15th of January; and yet we find croakers and doubters at every corner.

A Cigarist.—A man named Painter, residing in Philadelphia, says he has smoked ten cigars per day for the last sixty years, making in all a consumption of 244,550 cigars, which at a cent a piece would amount to $2 445 50. But if we put the cigars at 3 cents a piece, which is a fair average for good ones, the amount will be only $7,336 50!

The revenue of the East India company is £23,000,000; somewhat more than 100 million dollars; considerably more than double the whole revenue of the United States; about 3 times the revenue of Prussia; and equalled by the revenue of no country in Europe, except *Great Britain and France.*

About two years since, Mrs. Pratt, of Boston, was severely injured by being thrown from an omnibus into which she was stepping on account of the sudden starting of the driver in order to compete with an opposition. Lately her husband recovered $1500 damages of the owner.

The finances of New Jersey for the last year stand thus: Expenditures, $67,334 43; receipts, $81,330 74; leaving the treasury good for $14,605 24; The revenue from the School Fund, $64,616 16; exceeding disbursements by $9,968.

New Counterfeit.—Three dollar notes of the Bank of Olean, one of the Free Banks, have just been put in circulation. They are very well done, and very likely to pass as genuine. The whole appearance of the bill we saw is more dingy than the tree notes, and there are sundry variations, yet the whole is, as we said, well done, and should put the public on a bright look out for counterfeits on the Bank of Olean, *and indeed on all the Free Banks.*—*Jour. of Com.*

Fatal Steamboat Accident.—The New Albany, Indiana, Gazette, of the 14th inst. states that the steamboat Paragon had arrived there from below, bringing the melancholy intelligence of the collapsing of a flue of the steam boat Pearson, a few days previous, on her way from N Orleans to St. Louis, by which accident 19 persons were instantly killed, and 30 badly scalded, principally deck passengers. Among the number killed were the first engineer and second mate of the boat. The accident occurred a few miles below Napoleon, Ark.

☞ The new Court House in this county is a beautiful building. An iron railing is to be *built around it. The whole cost of the building* will be over $60.000; about $3 for every man, woman and child in the county.—*Emporium.*

Odd but Good.—The London Globe states that within the last ten years the Odd Fellows' Society of that city has distributed among its members and other applicants for bounty £130,000.

Florida Oranges.—It is stated in the Apalachicola Advertiser that the *orange crop in* that territory, raised this year, will be worth $200,000. One gentleman residing on the St John's river purchased a few orange trees see o years ago, which by skilful management, have become so productive that his income from oranges alone now amounts to several thousand dollars.

At Eastham is a pear tree in a flourishing state which was brought from England by Thomas Prince, for many years Governor of Plymouth Colony, in 1640. The tree is therefore, 200 years old, and still contributes annual offering to the treasure-heap of human comforts

At Springfield, Ill. the mother, wife and two children of Mr. Carley, in attempting to cross a bridge for a visit on Sunday, were projected into the river and instantly drowned.

John Cady, a canal captain, was jammed to between two boats at Rochester, a few days since. Probably not sober.

Two buildings have caught fire in this city for want of a proper guard round the stove pipe going through the floor.

Baglivi, a celebrated physician of Italy, says that during Lent, when animal diet is interdicted, an unusually large proportion of the sick in Italy *resever their health.*

Cast iron rails are now substituted for the more expensive wrought iron ones. They are made about six feet long, and furnished at a rate not exceeding $8,000 per mile.

Mr. Fennimore Cooper's libal cases have been argued before the Supreme Court, and leave granted to the editors to amend their proceedings by paying costs.

The old school Presbytery of Louisville, Ky. have deposed Rev. Joseph Huber, for marrying a neice of a deceased wife.

The German critics have nearly concluded that no such personage as William Tell ever *existed; or if so, that he has no claim to be* reckoned as the deliverer of Switzerland.—Liberty loses a dear name.

Cushing Vinal, of Scituate, R. I. recovered a verdict of $250 against Moses Bragdon, of Boston, a steam doctor, for injuring him with his medicines.

Mr. Robert B. Fanning of Poughkeepsie, was instantly killed by falling from the top of a *ladder*, on which he stood hanging up transparencies in the Log Cabin.

In the late gas ballot battle, neither of the candidates for President or Vice President received the vote of his native state. New York declared against Van Buren, Virginia against Harrison & Tyler, Kentucky against Johnson, and Tennessee against Polk.

The prospects of Marion college, Mo. are improving. The last graduating class consisted of five. The faculty is composed of a president, two professors, and three tutors.

The British Queen, on her last voyage, with praiseworthy effort, rescued from the wreck of *the brig Margaret, who had been lashed to the* windlass for fifty-two hours, and must soon have perished.

Mr. Conrad Reidy, a member of the Reformed German Church, in Pittsburgh, has bequeathed $1000 to the church to which he belonged, and $500 to the theological seminary.

A semi-annual conference of the Mormons was held in October in Illinois, at which there was the large number of 5000 present, and 190 were baptized. Their prospects, it is said were never more flattering.

Mr. Darnes has been tried at St. Louis for the murder of A. J. Davis some time since, and found guilty of man slaughter, and fined $500 *which was immediately paid.*

American Books.—Dr. Channing on Texas, and Miss Sedgwick's Live and Let Live, have been republished in London.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, December 7, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Suicides, we are very sorry to see, are becoming alarmingly frequent. Within the last few weeks we have noticed in our exchange papers accounts of near a score of persons who have committed this cowardly and heaven-daring crime. Several of them it is true, have been referred to temporary insanity as the cause, but we regard it criminal to yield to that despondency or depression of spirits, or other causes, which lead to insanity. The first we shall mention is that of Nathaniel Prime, Esq. who committed suicide last week, with a razor in much deliberation. He *retired from the co*lebrated mercantile firm of Prime, Ward & King, of which he was the head, about three years since, and has been *living at his splendid man*sion near Hull Gate, enjoying good health until within about two months; and for a few days back he had *manifested some depression* of spirits. Richard Childs, Esq. one of the most esteemed citizens of Boston, lately put a *period to his mortal existence* in the same way. Dr. Edward Field, a respectable phys cian near Litchfield, Conn. and Maj r Andrew Deming, of Wayne county, both within a short time past, have committed suicide with razors.

We might swell the melancholy list, but it is too painful. Enough has been said to guard all against despondency and depression of spirits, and against every species of intemperance which leads to them. Temperance, a *proper* exercise of *all* the bodily and mental powers, and a clear conscience, are infallible preventatives of melancholy and suicide.

☞ Congress meets this day at Washington. The session will be a short one, as it must terminate on the 4th of March, and the holidays will considerably shorten it, besides. Mr. Van Buren's final message will probably be sent in to-morrow at noon, which we hope to be able to give to our readers next week, at least in part.

☞ The population of this State by the recent census, is 373,372; in 1830 it was 329,779—increase, 52,493—which is about 14 per cent. The most populous county is Essex, 43 637—the next Monmouth, 32,773—the two least Atlantic 8,726, and Cape May, 5,324.

The vote in the United States for the Abolition candidates for President and Vice President, has not exceeded one or two thousands.—*Fredonian.*

Quite a mistake! The true number as given by the official results is more than 4 times that, or about 7,000. We have official returns from six States, as follows:—New York 3,799—Ohio, 903—New Jersey, 69—Vermont, 310—Maine, 194—Pennsylvania, 343—in all 5,027. The remaining six or eight States, (Massachusetts, with about 1500 votes, among them) will increase the number to about that given above.

Murder in New Jersey.—On Monday morning, the 23d of November, Mr. Alfred D. Myers, *store keeper in English neighborhood, Bergen* county, was found lying dead in his store, with severe bruises on his face, head and body, and a handkerchief tied tightly around his neck. A cloak supposed to belong to the murderer was found in the store. A black man has been taken up on suspicion. Governor Pennington has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the murderer.

It may seem right in the sight of the Van Buren editors to signalize their consistency, by *renewed express ons of fealty to the men and the* measures which the general voice has just condemned, but they therein proclaim themselves wiser than their generation, and the end there of will be as total a want of respect for their understandings, as they evince for those of the People.—*Fredonian.*

Ye Van Buren editors do you hear that? A total want of respect for your understandings is threatened if you continue in the course you have heretofore considered right. The whigs are now in the majority, and who can be so presumptious as to to be a Van Buren editor? According to the reasoning above given, it is folly, and a contempt for the understandings of the people to oppose the majority. True the Fredonian has been in opposition to the majority twelve of the last sixteen years,—but—circumstances alter cases. In our opinion to be in the majority is in itself no argument of the right or the truth of the principles of that majority, and so the Fredonian thought when Gen. Jackson was elected. It appears, Gen. Harrison's election has changed its views on the subject.

☞ Two whig United States Senators from North Carolina, have just been elected, to take their seats immediately, in the place of two Van Buren Senators, who had resigned. Mangum and Graham in place of Brown & Strange—the first for 6 years and 8 months, the other for two years and 3 months

☞ The Whig majority in this State on the Electoral Ticket was 2,328 ; on the Congressional, 2,200. Difference, 128.

☞ A spirited Harrison celebration was held at Scotch Plains, on Tuesday evening last.

Pork and Potatoes.—The two great necessaries of life, pork and potatoes will be very plenty the coming winter; more so than for the last ten years.

A New York line of steam ships between this country and Europe has been formed, which will soon lay the keel of four vessels of gigantic size—almost 2000 tons burthen, engines of 800 horse power, and capable of making the voyage in ten days on an average.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Van Buren considers it a "*priceless compliment*," to have received the vote of Virginia, in the general defection of the country. We are really glad he has so much to console him; and shall always feel much sorrier we are not with him Virginia is not on our side of the question.—*Precedents.*

The new Patent Office has been opened at Washington. Its design is to arrange in a conspicuous manner, all the models for which patents are taken, and to preserve all the specimens of art and ingenuity which may be transmitted for a National Museum.

There has been imported during the year that is past 16,680 barrels of sperm oil, containing 885,429 gallons; and 475,494 gallons of whale oil.

Rev. Mr. Holmes has been actively and successfully engaged in promoting the Bible Cause in Cincinnati, where he had on the 14th, raised $1200.

The Plainfield Lyceum,

Will meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock P. M. in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. *Question*:—Is the variety of Christian Denominations prejudicial to the cause of Religion? CORNELIUS BOICE, Sec'y.

Dec. 7th, 1840.

☞ *The Directors of the Mutual Assurance Fire Company*

Will hold their Quarterly Meeting at the Office of the Secretary on Monday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dec. 7th, 1840. C. Boice, Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

T. S. Alberti, $2,46; E. R. Shotwell, 1,50; Rev. S. J. Drake, 1,38; A. Laing, 75.

MARRIED.

At Liberty Corner, by the Rev. J. T. English, on the 12th inst. Mr. David Losey, of Pluckamin, to Miss Elizabeth Annis, of the former place.

On the 26th ult. George Rockafeller, to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of John A. Tunison, both of Somerville.

Near New Market, on the 25th ult. Jonathan Harned, of Woodbridge, to Ruth Ann Townsend, daughter of Jotham Townsend, of the former place.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Wm. Clark to Miss Nancy Dunham, both of Woodbridge.

On the 25th ult at Mr. Henry Vaname, of Staten Island, to Miss Sarah, daughter Wm. M Martin, of the former place.

In Philadelphia, the Hon. Henry A Wise M. C. of Virginia, to a daughter of the Hon. John Sergeant, of the former place.

DIED

In Elizabethtown, on the 27th ult. at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Ephraim Baker, Mrs. Fanny C Baker, aged 47 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 30th ult. Benjamin T. Duyckinck, about 28 years of age...

Seasonable Goods!

Five New Sleds For Sale.

THE subscriber has for Sale Two Knee Sleds, ready to run; 1 one-horse and 1 two horse,—also 3 the usual work of Irish others, 2 two-horse and 1 one-horse. All cheap and can be obtained elsewhere.

Dec. 7, 1840. LEWIS M. FORCE.

Just Received,

AND For sale at this Office,

Bennett's Book Keeping,
Watts on the Mind, with interesting Illustrations,
Goodrich's Union Stories, do do
Perpont's Young Reader,
Astronomy—Physiology and Botany
A Good Assorte ment of Children's Lithographic Prints
—ALSO—
Sherr's Spondelder, Liquid and Common,
Godfrey's Cordial—Balsam of Horey
Essence of Peppermint—Cayenne &c. &c.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Sinnetts, Flannels Calicoes, Muslins, &c. &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, good Teas of the best Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wood, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods. Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

For Sale!

THE undivided interest of the subscriber, being two equal one-fourth parts in the following pieces and parcels of land, viz. All that certain tract and one piece, situate, lying and being in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, and is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in the road in the valley, a little to the westward of the Blue Mountain, and in John Ledge's corner—thence running with the middle of said highway south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east, sixty-six chains and eighty-seven links to a stone and Wesley Wood's northeast corner, (now John Tucker's) in the middle of the aforesaid road—thence with the line of the last where a Nathan Woods is (now John Tucker) south forty-two degrees and twenty minutes west six chains and eighty two links to a stone—thence with the line of Nathan and Peter Wood's, land south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes west one hundred and thirty eight links to a stone—thence with the line of Nathan and Peter Wood's

Notice,

Is hereby given, that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and no amount equal to the surplus new standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent upon the sig it premiums aforementioned, And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of interest to be paid by such members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

Oct. 9th, 1840. 135 6w

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Limeing

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or in exchange for all kinds of grain, at the Bound Brook Cash price.

WALTON & DUNN.

September 1s, 1840 9t

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

Consumption Cured!

THE

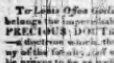
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the celebrated LEWIS OTTOW GOE-LICKE, of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office at $2.50 per half ounce.

Cautions to North and South America:

The Lewis Ottow Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, Chemist belongs the imperishable honor of making a NEW and PRECIOUS DISCOVERY in the science of Medicine — the discovery whereby, through the agency of the following, and which he is to valuable members, he proves to be as sure founded, as truth is the essence of Godly Wisdom — the doctrine upon the merits of which he expounded the laws of nature, and which belongs exclusively to the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Phthisis* or moderate for which all heretofore known remedies have proved to be the most efficient hand of Providence — no medicine, in short, no drugs or drugs have been so pleasingly portrayed by none of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick and suffering, by which so many thousands have been healed by instrumentality of any medicine, as by this matchless sanative, and sadness of parents and parishioners

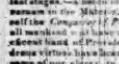


GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

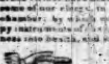
a medicine of such a kind that the name of Antwin, to even the united forces of all the Materia Medicas, and the combined powers of all the known and most valuable and mineral kingdoms, and the possessors a TRIED AND SURE REMEDY — medicine, which though designated as a remedy, for consumption, yet does it not only in this disease, but in many diseases of the human system — medicine, which is proved by the physicians, who are daily witnessing the astonishing effects of its use, to be a most valuable remedy in every

DOSE of the sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop: the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompanies each bottle.

PRICE — Three and one half dollars per bottle, $2.50 per HALF OUNCE.



* A German Co— [illegible]



A Certificate of three members of the [illegible]

We, the undersigned physicians of [illegible] Germany, are well aware of the [illegible] forbid the [illegible] of a remedy [illegible] of consumption, [illegible] sanative, [illegible] remedy [illegible] use of our opinion [illegible] ness of Dr. Goelicke [illegible] that we deem it [illegible] a belief and we [illegible] really believe [illegible] hear, we must believe [illegible]

Whereby and [illegible] the Lord Otto Goelicke [illegible] first came before [illegible] confess of a new [illegible] how of the highest [illegible] agonizing pain to be [illegible] sparks. But [illegible] ness, and in fact [illegible] of curiosity we [illegible] such a remedy [illegible] how it does [illegible] ing our self-respect [illegible] ing our only [illegible] ness [illegible] ness [illegible] ness

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1840. Number 204.

M. F. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance; otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications to ensure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Mondays Morning.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation, without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited. by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.

The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire *such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a* command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

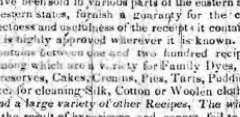
Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, *and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole* is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none *should be without it.*



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends, and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 22 1y

Look out Neighbors!

For you may be robbed when you least expect it!

ON the 28th of October inst. the Widow JANE ANN MARTIN was robbed; and it can be proved by three witnesses. The house was lit up, and the robber did not suppose she had a friend in the house, which she had, who had arrived the evening before.

She has lost eleven Tea Spoons, six silver and five German silver, a pair of silver sugar tongs, three large silver table spoons, a large German silver soup ladle and a silver ladle. If the money in the purse, or if the above articles are returned, no further exposure will be made.

Plainfield, Oct. 29, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it made read. July 25.

POETICAL

Convocation.

BLOW ye the trumpet, blow
The gladly solemn sound!
Let all the nations know
To earth's remotest bound;
The year of Jubilee is come;
Return, ye ransom'd sinners, home.

Exalt the Lamb of God,
The sin-atoning Lamb;
Redemption by his blood,
Through all the lands proclaim;
The year, &c.

Ye slaves of sin and hell,
Your *liberty* receive;
And safe in Jesus dwell,
And blest in Jesus live.

The gospel trumpet hear,
The news of pard'ning grace;
Ye happy souls, draw near,
Behold your Saviour's face.

Dedication.

Within this house, O Lord our God
In glory now appear;
Make it a place of thine abode,
And shed thy blessings here.

When we thine awful seat surround,
Thy Spirit, *Lord impart*;
And let thy gospel's joyful sound,
With power reach every heart.

Here let the blind their sight obtain,
Here give the mourners rest,
Let Jesus here triumphant reign,
Enthroned in every breast.

Here let the voice of sacred joy,
And humble prayer arise;
Till higher strains our tongues employ,
In realms beyond the skies.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

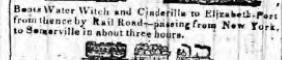
200 6t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as *follows:*—*From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-*



Boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York.

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 1 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2 A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 40 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Phil adelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, Post Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack.

Hams in Bags

New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

VARIETY.

Pork versus Hard Cider.—We never could "take to" hard cider, and were always of opinion that apples could be put to a much better use than squeezing them into an intoxicating drink. In this we are supported by very many writers on agriculture, who argue exclusively in favor of applying apples to the fattening of pork in preference to converting them into cider. The Genessee Farmer contains the following, forming part of a communication.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

"But the superior cheapness of apples is their greatest recommendation. An apple tree will stand on a square rod, making 160 to the acre. By selecting productive varieties, good soil, and keeping the ground cultivated, we may safely calculate upon 5 bushels per annum per each tree, which would be 800 bushels to the acre. If the trees are kinds which grow large and require more room than one square rod, they will produce more, and so compensate for their fewness. The cost, per acre, of the land and orchard may be estimated at 80 dollars, and as the crop obtained from the ground would pay for cultivating it, the whole expense of the apple crop would be the interest on 80 dollars that is $5,60 for 800 bushels—which would be at the rate of seven tenths of a cent per bushel. It is probable, however, that the land would rent for a trifle for tillage, which would still *reduce the cost.*

The Sorrows of Sabbath-Breaking

A volume might be written upon this subject, and be filled with mournful narratives of those who have been ruined for time and for eternity by this common sin.

On Sunday, July 4, 1824, a party of 6 young men from Ulverstone, in Lancashire, perished in the sea, when out on a Sabbath-breaking party:

Not long before the awful catastrophe, in conversation with a pious relative, one of these expressed himself to this effect: "What leisure of pleasure that I have not tried? Yet I cannot obtain happiness. I know the good man is the only happy one. I would give the world to be such; but I cannot pray." His relative wished him to attend church. "I would," he replied, "do any thing almost that *you wish me, except attending there—that I* cannot do." Such were the sentiments of his heart, and such the despairing condition into which he had brought himself by his sin. His *Sabbaths of course were misspent; and, it is* said, some former escapes from a watery grave might have taught him wisdom. Being an excellent swimmer, he thought himself always *secure: but the time was come when Divine* forbearance grew weary. He was found at a great distance from where it is supposed the boat was upset, and probably sunk, after con*tending with the waves for a great length of* time. He was naked, and so disfigured as scarcely to be recognized by his relatives. The immortal spirit was forever gone

A young lady in the State of New York, agreed with her associates to meet on the Sabbath for a party of pleasure. When the day arrived, she mounted her horse to join her companions. But she had not proceeded far when she was thrown from her horse. Altho' she was not materially injured, yet conscience to some measure awoke, and she knew she was doing wrong. She observed to her friends, that she would never again visit on the Sabbath; and that she would return were it not for disappointing her friends. She proceeded, but was soon thrown from her horse again, and so severely injured that she shortly after died.

By records which have been kept in a place near one of the great American rivers, it appears that more than twice as many have been drowned there on the Sabbath, as on any other day of the week. And those who were thus drowned, were out off as in a moment, while sinning against God.

Opium.—"Some idea may be formed of the importance of the opium trade when it is stated that in 1800, 4,054 chests were sold in India, for the Chinese market principally, for $1,142,591 sicca rupees, while in 1837 the sales were 16,916 chests, for 25,395,300 sicca rupees. Estimating the value of a sicca rupee at 2s. sterling, the opium sold in India in 1837 would amount to £2,530,830, or nearly $12,000,000."

The above extract lets the reader at once into the secret of the interest of the British empire in reducing the Chinese to submit to be poisoned. France, is her treatment of the Sandwich Islands is chargeable with similar motives. Together, they present the spectacle of the two most civilized nations of Europe exerting their energies to compel two comparatively defenceless and barbarous countries to receive substances into their territory and among their people in the highest possible degree conducive to misery and crime.

If "angels weep" at the fantastic acts of mere dressed up in a little brief authority, truly the counterparts of those beings have ample cause for laughter at the melancholy spectacle presented by *Great Britain and France in their a*gency in these affairs.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

Old Humphrey on Fits.—Though no doctor I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and as I shall charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us troubled with fits; I am visited with them myself; and I dare say that you are also: so *now for my prescriptions.*

For a fit of passion, walk out in the open air. You may speak your mind to the winds, without hurting any body, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the work house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail; and you will be convinced,

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition, go into the churchyard and *read the grave stones. They will tell you* the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed ridden and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of *complaining of your light afflictions.*

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised his followers in the next. He *who goes into his garden* to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity, and fear, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it *from* the greatest physician:—"Cast thy burthen on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

Letter of Hon. John Quincy Adams.

The following excellent letter was written by Mr. Adams in reply to the notification transmitted to him of his recent nomination for another election to Congress. It does honor to the author.

Mr. Adams Letter to the Committee.

Gentlemen: I received with sentiments of respectful gratitude, the notification communicated to me personally on the 16th inst. and by your letter of the preceeding day. The 17th and 19th of October are days of auspicious omen in the annals of our revolutionary struggles, and I cannot but derive consolation, in the present condition of our country, from the manifestation so spontaneously bursting forth in every quarter of the land, of the same spirit *which achieved the victories of those two mem*orable days at Saratoga and Yorktown.

From the first organization of the Government of the United States under their present *Constitution until very recently a sense of de*corum universally prevailing has forbidden a President of the United States from all active or even indirect canvassing of votes for himself and has alike interdicted the exercise of influence by any preceding President upon the election of his successor. I have not felt myself at liberty to depart from this rule, and therefore have abstained from attending at any of the public meetings held within the last twelve months with references to the approaching Presidential election. I have deemed it my duty to leave the People of the Union to make up their own minds upon whom they will confer the honor and impose the burden of their Chief Magistracy; and, in pursuance of the same obligation I have refrained from addressing my constituents even by letter as I had occasionally done before but which would not have failed at this time to be attributed to the desire of influencing the election of President or even to a motive still more selfish and sordid. It is a source of satisfaction to me to perceive that the People in all parts of the Union have made up their minds without needing exhortation or solicitation from me. *John Quincy Adams.*

Messrs Solomon Richards, Josiah }
Brigham, and Joseph Richards. }

A Sailor's Notion of a Sermon.—A Nantucket sailor was asked to give an opinion of a sermon to which he had just listened. He said it was a handsome sermon but he would have liked it much better, if it had struck the harpoon into the conscience of the sinner.

Another Discovery.—The Staffordshire (English) Gazette says that considerable sensation has been excited among the engravers in the potteries, by experiments that are now being made by a gentleman from London, in transferring designs and patterns from lithographic prints to earthen ware. Apprehensions are entertained that it will supersede engraving altogether. The effect is said to be really beautiful.

Accommodating.—Stranger.—I say, friend, how far is it to Brookfield?

Boy.—Ten miles, Sir.

Stranger.—You must be mistaken. They told me a little ways back that it was only 8.

Boy.—Well, Sir, seeing it's you, you may have it for that. But I wouldn't let any body else have it so.

Excessive talkativeness on the part of a wife will entitle a man in China to a bill of divorce.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally that having in her employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence opposite the Orthodox Friend's Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom, in the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 30, 1840. (1983w3d)

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 26th, 1840. 199 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vaughan's Patent Pumps, and will continue to do so for Private.

The above Pumps are the most convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood service is lined in a composition that will make it last 50 years with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. ELWIN W. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1p) Agent of the Patentee.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinets, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Plain Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries,—all of which they will sell as low for Cash or Produce, as can be had in this place, coming as they do, and expense of going to New-Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840 AYRES & DUNN.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	$5 00	to	$ 5 06
&c. per bbl.	5 00	to	5 12½
Indian Meal,	3 25	to	3 76
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 00
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			60
Corn, yellow, northern,	57	to	61
Do. white, L. I. & Jersey,	—	to	61
Do. southern,	58	to	—
Barley	61	to	66
Oats,	30	to	40
Peas, white dry,		1	00
White Beans,	1 40	to	1 75
Molasses.—New Orleans	27	to	28
Havana, Matanzas,	27	to	28
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12	00 to	13 25
Do. prime,	8	50 to	10 75
Butter, dairy	14	to	16
Do. shipping	12	to	13
Hog's Lard,	6	to	11
Pork, mess, brl.	15	00 to	16 00
Do. prime,	10	00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	5	to	9
Hams,	6	to	7
Rice, 100 lbs.	3	00 to	3 37
Candles.—Mould,	9½	11	to 9 12
Dipped,		12	to 14
Sperm,		41	to 43
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to 12
Java,		13	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		10	to 11
Upland,		8	to 9
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			3 00
Pickled Cod, brl.	3 00	to	3 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.		18	to 00
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	21	00 to	25 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	18	00 to	21 00
Mackerel, No. 3	6	25 to	7 50
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			20
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1	75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8	to 10
New Orleans		8	to 8
Lump,		14	to 18
Loaf,		15	to 19
Tallow.—American,		11	to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gun powder,		42	to 1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to 1

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	0
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Wolfsborough,	0
	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	1 a 1½
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Glouscester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanics' at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, or Red Bk. &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Ins. Man. Co.—Mechanics association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Life association—Mechanic Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Grower's bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Bank	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	1-2
M. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Kahway—Farm & Merch't Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—Bridgeton—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	1-2
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	2 1-4 to 5
Except Schuylkill,	no sale
Country banks,	2 to 5

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

From the philanthropist, published at Cincinnati, we learn that Mr. C. M. Clay, having been elected to the Kentucky Legislature over R. Wickliffe, Jr., Mr. Wickliffe made a speech on the "negrew law," in which he assailed Mr. Clry, on account of his opposition to the movement for the repeal of the slave importation law, and denounced him as an abolitionist. In reply, Mr. Clay has published, in a pamphlet, a review of Mr. Wickliffe's speech. We presume that C. M. Clay is the son of Henry Clay, whose sentiments on slavery are known to corrupt spend with those advanced in the following extract :—

R. Wickliffe calls me to account, and would hold me up to public odium and indignation, because I *"dared"* to discuss the *merits* of slavery. When the question is, shall we *increase or decrease* the *number* of slaves—what else, under the high heavens, remains to be discussed, but the merits of slavery ? Yet I am not a slave—I dare do all I may dare. Thanks to liberty, I may yet speak—advisedly, calmly, honestly, boldly—one freeman to another—speak to one who plants his foot upon *the right*, feeling that he who fails for his country's catastrophe—an unmixed evil, without palliation or defence save in necessity. Still I am no emancipationist, far less an *"abolitionist"* but like nine-tenths of the slaveholders, in all the world, read now where I was in the beginning. In part like them, I knew not what to do, patriotically

the standing order adopted at the last session which forbids the reception of petitions on Slavery, Abolition, &c.

On Wednesday, both houses were organized and the President's Message was received. I reached New York on Thursday evening, and by the promptness of the Newark Daily Advertiser, we received a copy on Friday evening. As we received it so late we are unable to give it to our readers in the present number, but will publish it entire in our next.

Notice,

To the Citizens of Plainfield, and vicinity.

The subscriber intends, on or before the 1st of January, 1841, to resign the office of Post Master.

JACOB MANNING.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1840.

☞ We much regret to learn that Abm. Suydam, Esq. President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of New Brunswick, has been missing in a most mysterious and extraordinary manner, since the 3d inst. Thanksgiving day. The citizens are much disturbed by it. The N. Y. Sun, of Wednesday, says—

He left his residence in the morning, promising to return in time to accompany her to church. He went to the bank, where he remained only a short time, and on leaving it he informed the cashier he was going to church. But he did not go there, nor has he since been seen or heard of by his friends. His wife is in most painful state of suspense, and the community around her deeply sympathize in her distress. In the opinion of those who know him, there is nothing in his business or his habits to justify any other conclusion than that he has accidentally come to an untimely end. A public meeting of the citizens on Monday evening authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $100 for the discovery.

Mr. Calhoun has been unanimously re-elected to the United States Senate, by the South Carolina Legislature.

☞ Mr. Buckman, the Texas seeking Sheriff of Detroit, of whom mention is made in another part of this paper, has been captured by one of his own deputies. The deputy tracked him through the snow.

The Plainfield Lyceum,

Will meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock P. M. in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. *Question*?—Should the President of the United States be elected for more than one term?

THOMAS WALLACE, Sec'y.

Dec. 14th, 1840.

☞ *The Directors of the Mutual Assurance Fire Company*

Will hold their Quarterly Meeting at the Office of the Secretary on Monday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dec. 7th, 1840. C. BOICE, Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. M. Ax Vermule, $1,44; John Bingham, $5; S. S. Pound, $2; R. Anderson, $5; H. A. Cory, $9.

MARRIED.

At Millington, Dec. 1st, Charles A. Ross of Elizabethtown, to Lydia Ann Vail, of the former place.

DIED

At Somerville, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Dumont, aged 78 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 6th inst. John Scott, aged 77 years.

In Rahway, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Eliza Shay, aged 28 years.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October.

Mrs. Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix of Townley Manning, deceased.

THE above-named Administratrix, under a decree of the aforesaid Court, will expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Public House of Mulford & Campbell, in the village of Plainfield, Essex county, N. J. All the Real Estate late of the said Townley Manning, deceased, consisting of a House and Lot on the Main street in the upper part of said village of Plainfield. Any person wishing to view said premises will please to call on the above-named Administratrix now living on the premises, or on the Subscriber.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Plainfield, Dec. 14th, 1840. 2w4 2m

Seasonable Goods!

Five New Sleds For Sale.

THE subscriber has for Sale Two Knee Sleds, ready to run, 1 one-horse and 1 two-horse, also the wood-work for other sleds, 2 two-horse and 1 one-horse. All cheap and good sacks to obtain elsewhere.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 7, 1840.

Just Received,

AND For sale at this Office,

Bennett's Book-Keeping.
Watt's on the Mind, with Emerson's Questions,
Goodrich's United States, do do
Pierpont's Young Reader.
Astronomy—Physiology and Botany.
A Good Assortment of Colored Lithographic Prints.

—ALSO—

Steer's Opodeldoc, Liquid and Common,
Godfrey's Cordial—Balsam of Honey,
Essence of Peppermint—Cinnamon, &c. &c.

A Rich New-Year's Present!

Youth's Cabinet.

For Families and Sunday schools weekly, $1 per year, in advance.

The Fourth Volume of this well-known and highly approved Juvenile Paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice narratives original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety of useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c. all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly commended by one hundred editors and many parents and teachers, in notices like the following :—

From a mother in Springfield, Mass

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is thrown aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up her paper."

From a clergyman in central New York.

"My little daughter, 8 years old is very much delighted with your paper, and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Youth's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire in such a publication.—(Green Mountain Emporium.

We hope all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youths Cabinet.—(M. H. Rep. Keeper.

We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting youth's paper we have seen.—N. Y. Week Messenger.

Mr. Southard as editor, has a happy faculty in conveying instructions in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong impression upon the minds of his juvenile readers. Its moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they paid out their money for so good a paper.—Oberlin Evangelist.

Orders should be address ed, (post paid) to the editor, No. 9, Spruce st. New York.

Dec. 6, 1840. 2d4 1y

For Sale!

THE undivided interest of the Subscriber, being the equal one-fourth part in the following pieces and parcels of land, viz. All that certain tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, and is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit; Beginning at a stone in the middle of the high way that leads from Plainfield to the Manufactory, and by John Bonham's dwelling house running with the middle of said highway south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east, sixty-two chains and eighty-four links to a stone and the Woodland corner; thence (now John Tucker's) in the middle of the aforesaid road when running with the line of the lot where Nathan Woodin (now John Tucker) lives, south forty-two degrees and twenty minutes west at six chains and eighty-two links to a stone; thence with the line of Nathan and Peter Woodin's land south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east at one hundred and fifty-four links to a stone; thence with other lands of Peter Woodin's north forty-two degrees and twenty minutes east six chains and eighty-six links to a stone in the middle of the aforesaid road; thence with the middle of said road when running south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east fifty links and Jacob Woodin's corner—thence with his line, south forty two degrees and twenty minutes west six chains and eighty-six links to a stone—thence with the line of Jacob Manning, Frederick Maghus, Widow Sarah Clayton, and the John W. Craig, south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east through chains and one hundred and forty-two links to the middle of the aforesaid brook to the southeast corner of the said John W. Craig's land—thence with his line and Isaac Manning's north forty-seven degrees and forty minutes west seventy-eight chains and seventy-eight links to a stone and John Edgar's south-west corner—thence with the line of the said John Edgar's land north forty-two degrees and twenty-two links to the place of beginning, containing ninety-seven and a half acres of land, more or less. The above described premises is subject to the Dower right of Widow Morris.

And also all the subscriber's aforesaid share or one equal undivided fifth part in and to all the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the county and state aforesaid, and with the exception of a small portion of it on the east side of the said Factory road, said Factory road running through the southwestcorner of the land hereby granted, viz. Beginning at a stone fifty-three lot formerly belonging to the subscriber, and others, and bounded on the north by the land of the heirs of Elizabeth Drake, dec'd, on the east by Drake's lands, on the south by Manning, on the south by the lands of Gideon Wooden, Jeptha Clawson and Miss Lot (as called) as contradistinguished from the fifty-acre lot, on the west by the lot known as the sawmill Lot, containing twenty acres, more or less.

And also all the interest of the subscriber (being the one equal undivided fifth part) in and to the following described piece and parcel of land, situate in the county and state aforesaid, and commonly known as the saw-mill Lot, (said Factory road runs through this Lot) and said lot being bounded on the west and north by the lands of Peter Manning, on the east by the lands of Gideon Wooden, being 8 triangular Lot and running to a point near the said Factory road, and contains two acres, more or less.

The above premises will be sold under the direction of Mr. Elias Kirkpatrick, auctioneer, at the Public House of Mulford & Campbell in the said village of Plainfield, on the 14th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. unless sold at Private Sale previous to that time. The property is pleasantly situated, adjoining the village of Plainfield in New Jersey.

For further particulars enquire of Phillip Milspaugh, Esq. No 28 Broadway, New York, or of the auctioneer, or of the subscriber at No. 72 Carmine street, New York City.

Dated November 26th, 1840.

(30 3t*) SARAH MORRIS.

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKs, for sale by

H. A. CORY.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office. Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP For Cash. Proctor, Store orders, or any thing else.

A New and Large Assortment of Blank Books, Ruled & Printed to any pattern, by the hundred, dozen or single—at reduced prices.

Several other kinds of Almanacs,

States, all sizes, &c. &c.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE the Subscribers hereby warn all persons against trespassing on our premises with guns or dogs, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

DANIEL HETFIELD, JR.	GERSHON LITTELL.
DANIEL HETFIELD, SR.	LEWIS TERRY.
SAMUEL A. CONKEY.	PHEBE DAY.
BENJAMIN CURSEY.	HENRY HARVEY D.
FRAZEE LEE.	EZRA D. HETFIELD.
DANIEL H. LEE.	ISAAC THORN.
MATTHIAS P. VANDERWART.	AARON DARBY.
MATTHIAS COVERT.	SAMUEL LEE.
THOMAS BENHAM.	JAMES KING.

Short Hills, Nov. 16, 1840. 26w 3t*

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by David B. Davis, dec'd. and will keep on hand leather of a suitable quality for retailing in exchange for hides and skins, also will pay cash for hides.

JOHN R. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1840.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a representation of Insolvency

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under affirmation that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon order and direct the said administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above named administrator their claims and demands against said estate under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 7th 1840, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the said county of Essex, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this State which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived.

By the Court.

(2000 3w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Notice TO SPORTSMEN!

ALL Persons are warned against trespassing on the premises of the Subscribers with dogs or guns as the law will be enforced against all such.

John Stine,
Jeremiah B. Van Deventer,
Daniel C Shotwell,
Edmund V. Shotwell,
Eli Pound,
Ephraim P. Chandler,
Squier Runyon,
Cornelius F. Vermeule,
Hugh Townsend,
Joseph Tingley,
James I Compton,
Abraham Cadmus,
James L. Voorhees,
Nathan Pound,
Freeman Shotwell,
David Boice,
Edward Vail,
Ephraim Vail,
Jonah Vail,
Elisha Corell,
George Wells,
Samuel Pound
Sarah F. Randolph.

Green Brook Nov. 9th 1840. Compd

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE above School will commence its next quarter on Monday the 2d of November, under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 13 weeks, without any extra expenses:

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geography,	$2 00
Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition,	3 50
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany,	4 00

No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob V. Cole, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the subscriber, of his estate for the equal benefit of his Creditors—and that his said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber within six months.

Dated November 30th 1840 at Plainfield and Forty

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

Editor of Rahway Herald please insert the above three thirty days.

C. BOICE.

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 24, 1840. 90 tf

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Cahcoes, Muslins, &c. &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all of which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wool, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods. Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, and Views in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840

Benan Coles, Administrator, &c. of George Townley, deceased.

Rule to shew cause for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon Order that all persons interested in the estate that was of said deceased appear before this court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased in the county of Essex should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

(400 6w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Just Received,

AND now opening at OSBORN & WILSON'S store at South Plainfield a lot of New and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz;

Fine Wide Thicking,	Red and White Flannel,
Unbleached Sheetings,	Canton Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Shirtings,	Bufinte Cloth,
7-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,	
5-4 Plaid Cassimere for Over Vesting,	
Fine rate Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas,	
Havanna and Orleans Sugars,	
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.	

Oct. 10, 1840.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

VENDUE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on *THURSDAY NEXT*, at the *Brick Store*, opposite Lutkerry's Mill, his Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Blue, Green, Mix'd and Black Cloths, striped, ribbed, and plain Cassimeres; striped, plain and mixed Satinetts; Petersham and Pilot Cloths, for Overcoats; Vestings, silk and cotton Velvets; Kentucky Jeans, Linsey, Kerseys padding, Gelnas, Burlaps; bleached and unbleached Muslins; brown and bleached 4-4 Table Diaper; damask table cloths; colored table covers; Bed Tick, French and English Merino Shawls; Crossstalk, bombazette, and black alpaca; calicoes, ginghams, colored cambrics; red green & white flannels; colored Canton Bannels; brown and black Holland; Kilter Linen; black & white & blue Marino shawls; Thibet wool hdkfs; Ponger Spitzfield, and Flay hdkfs; lined cambric do, plain and cross barred; jaconet, book muslin; bishop lawn; plain and figured Swiss muslin, bobbinet lace; edgings; bobbinet edgings; woolen, cotton, and worsted hose and half hose; Gum Elastic Suspenders, cotton do.; buck, beaver, kid and cotton gloves; spool cotton, linen thread, ribbons, silks, and tapes, cotton balls, &c. &c. Also, Fixtures, such as Mahogany Counter Case, Desk, stools, stove and stove pipe, Lamps, &c. &c.

Also, at his residence adjoining,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of Sideboard, one pair Mahogany Dining Tables, dressing Bearuean, black-walnut and pine tables, Settee or imporved rocking table, Ingrain Carpets, Looking Glasses, Window-blinds, Cane Seat Curled maple chairs, Windsor do, Boston Rocking do, French Bedsteads, curled hair and moss Mattrasses, Cupboard, Set China, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Tubs, Pails, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. whereatten dance will be given.

EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Dec. 7, 1840.

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,

And Views in the Holy Land

NEW, CHEAP, and Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages Royal 8vo. Fine Saxon, Handsomely bound —Price only TWO DOLLARS.* The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly Illustrated Work. Published and for sale at 122 Nassau-st. New York. Its features are better defined by the title :

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, Old and New Testaments, connected with

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with many of the most Remarkable Objects contained in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Events, and Historical Periods, now first Delineated Pictures principally by the old Masters: the Landscape scenes, made from original Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and authentic Letter Press descriptions: devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense treasures of Art which the great painters have bequeathed to us on Sacred subjects, are here opened to all as far as they are capable of being illustrated by numerous and beautiful engravings. Among our numerous embellishments, will be found the celebrated *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the scenes of the *Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Edom—(Petra,) Egypt, &c.

These latter, and all the *Landscape Scenes* are represented with that fidelity which we have now been able to realize through the labors of recent travellers. The other objects whether of Natural History of Costume, or of Architecture, are equally authentic and full in accuracy. Many of the illustrations need little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail to prove acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is entirely doctrinal and devotional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the meaning of the Bible itself, leaving, as it ought, to the application of that meaning, as it respects doctrine, to the understanding and conscience of every one.

☞ Owing to the high prices generally charged for works of a similar character (and without a tenth part of the number of engravings), they have not that extensive circulation in the middle and humbler classes of society, which their interest and merit deserve. The only aim of the publisher is utility; and the price of the work places it within the reach of all classes desirous of the possession of a work of value and importance: it will be found most invaluable as a suitable present to a circle of young people.

To Teachers and Superintendents in Sabbath Schools—Will not every Superintendent of a Sabbath School who may peruse this advertisement, bring it before the Teachers, and their Schools the first opportunity. The Publisher would suggest subscribing on the following plan. Let every male in Sabbath School, or each superintendent or Teacher assume the agency and procure one, ten, or as many names, and send the books, *direct to the Publisher.* In that way the purchasers will receive them at a low price, *and without the trouble or expense of collecting.*

On examination this work will be found a very pleasing production, especially for the perusal of young people, abounding in the most valuable information collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It is not very expensive, to be executed with so much care and beauty, and every young Sabbath scholar, *Oriental Manners, Customs, &c.* and *complete History of Religious and Useful Knowledge.* A volume like the present, is far superior to *Union Annuals, Token Annuals, Pearls, &c.* &c. It is beautifully printed in new, fine-primer type—handsomely bound in muslin, gilt and lettered; and in addition, *the best and cheapest publication* (for the price) *that ever issued from the Press of the United States.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, not what to choose, but what to omit. And the execution is attended by very little of the delightful, illustrations of the Scriptures, which have been continually crowding before his mind, in the progress of the compilations, has rendered him more sensible than ever, how much real, *pure and refined pleasure and improvement* is lost, especially by the young, for the want of correct Engravings, as a means of *awakening curiosity, interest, &c. &c.* These will be found in this volume, single or multiplied, in almost every page, more fully many of nature passages of the Bible than the whole pages of comment would illustrate.

The title *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the character of the illustrations introduced into the volume. They are not intended as *caricatures* or as pictures as some may suppose; but they are to give more clear ideas of places and things described; and are therefore, in the highest degree pleasing. And, as a closing remark, we will just state, that after the most careful and extensive examination of the various publications, which have been issued from the press of this country, we will venture to say, that the delightful, instructive and interesting character of the present work, is not surpassed by any publication, which has ever been issued from the press of this country.

Our terms to agents, Booksellers, &c. will be found very liberal.

P. S. The Publisher invites the attention of the public to his edition of *The CHRISTIAN LIBRARY*, in eight volumes, handsomely bound, each containing thirty-two numbers, and sold by subscription, for only Twelve Dollars. It has been published under the influence and recommendations of the most eminent Ministers of all denominations in the United States. Catalogues of the numbers, with the table of contents of the Library may be obtained in any quantities, at the above place, gratis.

Liberal discount made to Booksellers purchasers.

Persons in the country wishing the present work, may obtain all the necessary information, by enclosing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122 Nassau st. New York city.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

Postmasters, superintendents and teachers of Sabbath schools, ☞ *Agents for the sale of Periodicals,* ☞ *Postmasters and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.*

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States

New papers or Magazines copying the above, or any part of it, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order) by sending a notice of the fact.

No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

Notice,

Is hereby given that an application will be made by the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company to the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, for an alteration of the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation of said Company, so as to admit new members by their paying to the Company the Annual Premiums for eight years and an assessment equal to the surplus now standing to the credit of each member together with ten per cent. upon the eight premiums afore-mentioned, And to repeal that part of the same section which requires the same amount of interest to be paid by new members as were paid by the first Insured Members thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
Oct. 9th, 1840. 135 6w

BOUND BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

of first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound-Brook cash price.
WALTON & DUNN.
September 7, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

Consumption Cured!

THE

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

Invented by the immortal LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, of Germany,

And For Sale at this Office, at $2,50 per half ounce.

Citizens of North and South America:

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unenviable honor of adding a NEW and FALSIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to *your unfeigned* gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fatness justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benefactor's hand of Providence, by whom so many precious virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the blessed instruments of bringing dependent souls to hope, sick ones into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

is medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a *remedy*, for consumption solely, is possessed of such virtues in the restoration of the diseased of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had given up as incurable cases.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop becoming apparent to the mother.

Boxes.—Three and one-third six dollars" ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not if actuated by selfish, benevolent principles; and we are upon a number of our most honorable members duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other diseases incurable. Our conviction we have heretofore deemed uncurable. Our conviction we have heretofore deemed uncurable. Our conviction was based upon the discoveries of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as friends of our race, and of truth, we are frankly confessing the error, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN VAN SCHILLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson Co. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Newton, who has been in a dissipated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rosser was given over by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his own boeing last summer.
J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838

Sir—A gentleman in the place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years has taken part of a phial of the Sanative, at the time he purchased the bottle he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.
J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Jobbing done at this Office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of the above articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.
THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 72 tf

READY MADE SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a new assortment of CUSTOMER WORK Boots and Shoes, of the latest Spring Fashion, which he now offers for sale Cheap for CASH. Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market price.

The Subscriber would return thanks to his customers for their past favours, and assure them that all orders shall receive prompt attention.
May 4, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, *for wrapping paper, For Sale* at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. Persons in want of a kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.
THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

A New Volume.

The first number to be issued on the twenty seventh day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

A popular and highly esteemed Repository of Literature and the Fine Arts,

CONTAINING

Articles from the Pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject including Original Poetry; Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and Foreign—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the united Drama and other Amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing subjects, embracing in this reading relating to passing subjects, embracing in this shape all the new and improvements in Sciences, Art, Mechanics, etc.

Embellished with

Splendid and costly engravings on Steel, Copper and Wood

Rare, Beautiful, and Popular music, Arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

Published weekly in the city of New York.

New Subscribers,

Will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent steel engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing of Captain John Smith at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended to rival, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent Authors by American Artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of the country which must ever be dear to the heart and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles letres, embracing every subject within the range of literature, literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The first number of a New Volume, of this beautiful periodical will be issued on the 27th of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that New Subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new Volume.

The N. York Mirror is the oldest, and, unquestionably, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, and every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen royal imperial quarto pages, with a copious table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all for FIVE DOLLARS at the very trifling price of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to Subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals, will be more unflagging in every. Already we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the New volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In entering for the general taste, we shall never resist to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial encouragement and edification of our fair and gentle country women in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite.

In the last volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive, the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall spare no pains or expense, no exertion of spirit, and a steady determination, to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, one door eastdoor to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with bourvier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super-royal quarto engravings, and fifty pieces of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and acopious Index to our contents. The price is five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications to be post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

☞ Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

☞ Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror must contain 5 dollars, and be post paid, and that ☞ The terms are always in advance.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN Addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, Prints, Summer Goods for Men's wear, Groceries in good variety,—and all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce, at the lowest prices.

N. B. A few Log Cabin Buttons,

For Sale; a very desirable article, and much in fashion.
OSBORN & WILSON.
Scotch Plains, May 2, 1840. 172 ly

New Prints,

FINE Irish Linen,
Plaid Jaconet,
Spotted Lace,—For sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of pure soft water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to
ELIJAH SHOTWELL.
Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf

Call and Look!

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and firm of Ayres & Dunn, at the old standard J. R. Dunn, where they intend to keep a General Assortment of dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Hatter's Arucles, Shoe Findings, **Wholesale and Retail.**

☞ Also, they intend manufacturing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Customers can be accommodated at short notice. We intend to have good work done or not at all.
J. B. AYRES.
J. R. DUNN.
Plainfield, March 20, 1840.

PROSPECTUS of the Journal of the American SILK SOCIETY.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore.

THIS *Journal* was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first number, containing 32 pages octavo, commences the first volume, and contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior to the first. That object has been accomplished beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the average cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Pound, and its lowest value is Four Dollars and Fifty Cents; also, that One Acre of ground planted in mores multicaulis, will produce, *the first year the trees are planted* Forty-Eight Pounds of *Silk, leaving a clear profit* to the producer of One Hundred and Eight Dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the farm, or the labor of any other person; and therefore, that the whole amount of *silk* will be so much clear gain, say from 225 to 450 dollars. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" was established; it contains all information necessary for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that may be required to enable any person to operate upon the business, either upon a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist to aid his neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly in pamphlet form; each number containing 32 octavo pages, printed on new type and hand some paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the first is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three dollars for the two years.

☞ The Second Volume commences Jan. 31, 1840 previous to which the orders should be sent to the editor, Baltimore.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect one of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS* in my family, and as a family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th, 1839. 141 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tostate for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX,
170 Division-st. New York.
July 2d, 1839.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of Pound & Laing, in the Baking Business, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebted to the late firm are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and all having claims are requested to present them for settlement.
JACKSON POUND,
JOHN W. LAING.
Plainfield, September 7, 1840. 91 3w

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
Plainfield Factory,

AT 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All woolfel tat Berry, Dunham & Co's, or Ayres & Dunn's stores, will be returned there when carded.
THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT-BODIES,

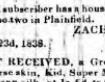
Of all qualities, made of Wool, for Sale, or manufactured to order.
May 4th, 1840. 172 6m

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVE Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s.
D. LENOX.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!



WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it. April 16th.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The w idely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned *Dr. Mott*, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that *Dr. Peter's Pills* have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely, that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself and thus the former has that decisive superiority, and much as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, is owing to a property which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the ambient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mysterious connection, that no impure particles can enter into the chyle, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness, all of which combined render it impossible for them to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out from 30 to 40 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course decidedly opposed in general, to the use of secret and quisitative compounds; in justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who may prefer them, I have made trial of them in my practice in place of Coe's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time milder in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are peculiarly suitable in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.
JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 123 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Dunn, sole Agents for Plainfield.
March 26th, 1839. 14 tf.

Reverend Imposter

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out! for an infamous Knave, by the name of Enos L. Newick of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and latterly known to the citizens of Monroe county as the Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was deemed worthless by his pulpit some time since, for imprudently attempting to palm himself still more ridiculous, by wickedly attempting to impose not only upon a church, but upon a whole community.

Having left Rochester, this fall, this Scoundrel repaired to the Sub urbs of Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent him about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, he caused all his facts, and if ey may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

☞ N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers to their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look out for he Imposter, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible. D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository
Boston, Dec. 23d, 1839. No. 188 Washington st

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

Nov: 1840,

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, all sizes and prices.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mother's Catechism.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabeting, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 8 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

SEAR'S PILLS.

ALMANACS for 1841

Slates, 8 Slate Pencils,—Lead Pencils,—Sealing wax —Labels to put into book, 25 cts. per hund —Friction Matches,—Pocket Combs.—Wafers.—Writing Ink, Black, Blue and Red, &c. &c. at the New York Retail prices.

School Books

THOMSON'S Analysis, and Town's Introduction.
Sigelier and Denner—Blake's Astronomy.
Comstock's Philosophy—Comstock's Botany.
Town's Spelling Book.
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
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Town's Spelling Book—Smith's Grammar
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BY the Quart, or in bottles of all sizes, for sale at this Office. Also good Red and *Blue Ink.*
July 11, 1840.

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THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

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March 26th, 1839.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberties of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1840. Number 205.

M. T. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD ESSEX CO. N. J.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines of a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

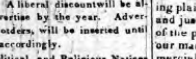
Communications if long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

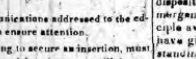
New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840,—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-



Boats Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1840.

Francis Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying a sale of the Court in that premises: Therefore upon ORDER that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an inush of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

200 6t JNO. S. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Job Printing,

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage solicited by M. T. CUSHING.

June 16th, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitle **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it work read. July 20.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering adherence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in the maintenance of friendship, in the commercial privileges we accord to, and those we require from others; these, accompanies by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the horizon of the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentious shadows upon our happy shores.—Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. But it believes us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves in defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it remains for their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter-project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of a conciliatory character, was received from its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an addition suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in these discussions, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed under the act of last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates Maine from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their prokress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the interests of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, under our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power; in conformity with the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing subject of controversy; thus removing the only object which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two governments its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers; and it is hoped they will lead to foster and strengthen the commercial interests of the two nations.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized in Washington, in August last, laid papers in the possession of the Government relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of S. America. I regret, how ver, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia have not been satisfied by the present Governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'Affaires of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

I have the pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas for marking the boundary between them have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boudary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the 33d degree of north latitude. The commissioners adjourned on the 16th June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the 32d degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red River. It is presumed the work will be completed in the present season.

The present sound condition in their finances and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the prosperity of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the literary action of political institutions like ours. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unincumbered with debt; and, in this respect the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public money were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchant's bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the reduction of the revenue thus produced, the issues of the Treasury have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1834, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

While such has been the course of legislation for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested, without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded $5,000,000; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or in resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury notes now exceeded $1,000,000, still outstanding, and less by 28,000,000 than the United States have in deposite with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditure do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Yet among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the conciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the constitution; and thus to present when most needed, a rallying point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result visible in no portion of it so much as in the increased confidence of the people. There can now surely be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the government at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or to the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the portemanner of the duty has highly honorable to their fortitude and their patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the most favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders, is one which in every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been infinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the incessantly accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States. The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately, the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, it is believed, the only Government which having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable and so honorable to our national character should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations, are nevertheless by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain the ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandisement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which exists in any of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency: and we may be quite sure that our citizens in no future exigency will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means required for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can at all events, be no justification for the creation of a national debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed during a similar period since the adoption of the constitution, and one less remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditure.

But to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable; first, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid, but well considered and practical economy! The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinion and form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Federal Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives and other public functionaries discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided: and least so at a period of great political excitement.

An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive in the end at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt indeed, justly of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury, the equally sudden and unprecedently severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to this end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838, (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced ast millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half

millions; being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year and nine or ten millions less than those of 1837. Nor has it been found necessary in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since at the moment the Treasury Department by further recent from the indebted banks became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects.

Causes are in operation which will it is believed justify a still further reduction without injury to any important national interest. The *expense of sustaining the troops in Florida* have been gradually and greatly reduced through the persevering efforts of the War Department; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for *military operations* in that quarter will soon cease. There remoral of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at *one million and a half of dollars*. This sum with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will it is believed be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement and leave a suitable balance *in the Treasury* at the end of the year, if the remedial measure connected with the customs and the public lands heretofore recommended shall be adopted and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by Congress for the safe keeping of the public money prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue and providing additional *guards and securities against losses* has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the Federal Government and the country have hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of banking corporations, a depreciated currency and official defalcations; yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree but much to strengthen the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained *as to require no recapitulation. In respect* to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service and the ability of the government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on the collection, transfer and disbursement of the public money with promptitude and success, I can say with confidence that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption, have proved to be unfounded.

On the contrary, the branch of the fiscal affare of the Government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus conducted on the every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hanes that attention to which *they may, on examination, be found to be* entitled,

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance *of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the* constitution. It will serve, also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been *guided in reference* to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their developement, and have been more important *in their consequences*, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of Government: I allude to a national bank and internal improvements.

It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated *ever since* the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing *principles thus marshalled*, will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a revival of either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to *lead, in the end, to the commission of that* most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government—the prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes; and the gratification of individual cupidity, alone sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappeasable discord.

If we add to this its inevitable tendency to *produce and foster extravagant expenditures of* the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and, finally, if we refer to the example of every Government which has existed, for proof how seldom it is that the system when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until the public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from *its career*, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance *its ultimate results—a splendid Government*, and an impoverished people.

If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with *that great and vital amendment of the constitu*tion, which declares that all powers not conferred by that instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; it is has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which, unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of *a dominant* party, and affording *no security to the rights of the minority*:—if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an *institution at the present day?*

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation and particularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed in so striking a manner, the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money power wielding so vast a capital and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves when the true character of its capacity to regulate according to its will and its interests, and *the interests of its favorites* the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country had been so fully and fearfully developed when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infected to madness with a spirit of heedless speculation; when it had been seen that with a view to secure the support of the combination of influences by which it was *surrounded*, it could violate its charter and set the laws at de*fiance with impunity and when*, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can never be granted without the certainty of being abused was to indulge in a fatal delusion.

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its consequences I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, of excluding from its expenses those improvident and unauthorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement which were so wisely arrested by the con*stitutional interposition of my predecessor*, and which, if they had not been so checked would long before the time have involved the finances of the general government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States; of limiting all our expenditures to that simple unostentatious and economical administration of public affairs which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions, of collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred but under no pretence whatsoever, to collect from the people a greater amount than was actually necessary to the *public service conducted upon the principles* I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the manage*ment of our fiscal affairs*, I recommended the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the government; will it is confidently anticipated produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which it has never realised; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution, diminish, to a greater extent than could be ac*complished by any other measure of reform*, the patronage of the Federal Government: a wise policy in all governments, but more especially in a country like ours, in which *it can only be proportionate it is made to rely for its* support upon the unbiassed and unadulterated opinion of its constituents; do away forever all dependence on corporate bodies, either in raising, collecting, safe keeping or disbursing the public revenues; and place the government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of adapting the policy to the views or the interests of a still more formidable money power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to *the people of the United States that a national* bank at all times, and a national debt, except it be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sac*rifice* of a policy which should only be abandoned in such a exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the developement of these positions appears in the procesing sketch *of the past history and present state of the finan*cial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion that all the purposes for which the Government *was instituted have been accomplished during* four years of great pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed as gainst the *policy of an administration*; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws as the condition of the country, without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to *the full extent* authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the law; if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met, and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long continued and salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and in every instance, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treasury;—if all these great and permanent objects, with many *others that might be stated, have, for a series of* years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the *public service* independently of either of these doubtful sources of discord, will receive the final sanction of a people whose unbiassed and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this as in other commercial nations, is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow citizens, and which may have been obscured by which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

*Not deeming it within the constitutional pow*ers of the General Government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connection with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the *Treasury*, or by special legislation designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in preference to, and at the expense of, the great majority who are necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted has not been lost *sight of. Intrusted only with certain limited* powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which leave little room to mistake construction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully guarded. Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the States is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, rather than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the Constitution, or an ingenious perversion of its words, I have sedulously labored to avoid recommending any measure which I had *reason to apprehend would, in the opinion* even of a considerable minority of my fellow citizens be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our Union. Viewing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the States, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time delegated to be given.

I have been strengthened, too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust, to excite jealousies and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal Government, even *when successful, they must ever prove a source* of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of these whose adhesion is indispensable to the great aggregate of united strength, and in those opinions the attachment is the most intimate, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements.

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the whole people, and to every member of the confederacy, by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, the benefit of those republican institutions which it was the end and aim of the constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensable to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the States, or the permanency of their union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another; nor can I see in the interference of Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the states a remedy for present, or a security against future, dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others the delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these widespreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintainance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

The steady adherence on the part of the Treasury to the policy which has produced such salutary results aided by judicious State legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, preserverance and economy of the American people, cannot fail to raise the whole country at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not *subject to be again overthrown by the suspen*sion of banks, or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the people and their representatives, to decide whether the real and permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Government, and, by consequence, to a great extent those of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless issues of credit from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise in the end, no better results than to reproduce the embarrassments the government has experienced; and to remove from the shoulders *of the present, to those of fresh victims*, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern, and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into *full effect* the plan recommended by the Secretary for im*proving its discipline. In every instance where* the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress and the full benefit may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior of the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have performed efficiently and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heats of summer. The officers of the United States engaged in the Indians of which a succinct account is given in my Message of 1838, and of the wisdom and *expediency of which I am fully satisfied*, have been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the Spring 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes West of the Mississippi, and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result as the measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty and occasioned blood shed—hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force to comply with their treaty stipulations.

The *execution of the treaty of Payne's* Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, and concluded at the solicitation of the Indians until 1837, when they again renewed *their agreement to remove peaceably to their* new homes in the West. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major Dade's command, the murder of their agent General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery.—When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of government every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch who commanded the troops then in Florida. Gen. Eustis was despatched with *reinforcements from* Charleston—troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, and Gen. Scott was sent to take the command, with ample *power and ample means*. At the first alarm Gen. Gaines organised a force at New Orleans and without waiting for orders, landed in Florida and assumed command over the troops he had brought with him to Gen. Scott.

Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and at the close of it was replaced by General Jessup. These events and changes took place under the administration of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command *there for eighteen months on* coming upon the administration of the government I found the territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately put in force to bring those hostilities to a close; and the army, under General Jessup was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In the campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians having been defeated in every engagement dispersed in small bands through out the country and became an enterprising, formidable and ruthless banditti.

General Taylor, who succeeded General *Jessup, used his best exertions to subdue them*, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery they broke the truce made with them by General Macomb who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since.—General Armistad, who was in *Florida when Gen. Taylor left the army*, by permission assumed the command, and after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the territory without further difficulty.

These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have again been renewed throughout the whole of the territory. That this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the government. Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves by their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the character of the means of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wiley nature of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated; but the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional *arrangements only* have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether these conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into effect.

The navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico.

A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation, and the sloop of war Boston, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of extending to our interests in that quarter, and the commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, *should they be required. Other smaller* vessels have been and still are employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coasts of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress; and those which *have been completed* will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition at the latest date, was preparing to leave the *Bay of Islands*, New Zealand in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was *first seen* in latitude 66 deg. 2 min. south, longitude 154 deg. west from Greenwich, and afterwards in latitude 64 deg. 31 min. south, longitude 153 deg. 40 min. east, by lieutenant Wilkes and Hudson *for an extent of eighteen hundred miles*, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprize. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with untiring ardor, ability, and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the postmaster general, herewith transmitted will exhibit the service of that department the last year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained *during the year to the full extent* authorized by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, and such the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material *additional expenditure*: the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts; and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services of *others, and the increasing wants of the coun*try have, for three years past carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues: the excess having been met, until the past year by surplus which had *previously* accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated increase in the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression of the commercial business of the country the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the last fiscal *year*. Its resources, however, are ample; as the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from a general reduction of prices, with the *increase of revenue that may* reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavourable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined as compared with the preceding year, but, on the contrary exhibits a small increase: the circumstances referred to having no other effect than to check the *expected income*.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of *Africa for the purpose* of preventing such portions of that trade as

was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slaves until the commencement of the rainy season these vessels returned to the United States for supplies and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and expresses an opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose.

It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished.

Supplies of provisions, watercasks, merchandize and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by the vessels of the different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgment whether this government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa, giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1840.

THE UNION

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, December 21, 1840.

Perl have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Post-Office.

☞ As our present Post Master is about to resign, would it not be well for the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity relative to the appointment of another, and the location of the office.

A CITIZEN.

From the New Brunswick Fredonian.

A Deed of Horror.

☞ The mystery is revealed. The dreadful reality as to the disappearance of Abraham Suydam is known. He was cruelly murdered —in broad day—by premeditation—and his body buried in a hole under the floor previously *prepared for it!* Such is the strongest possible presumptive evidence.

The circumstances are these, so far as we can gather them, and we believe them to be substantially correct. Some 12 or 18 months ago, Mr. Suydam sold to one Peter A. Robinson, a carpenter, and a poor man, a lot in the southwestern suburbs of the city, for $350, advancing him $400 more in cash, and taking Robinson's bond and mortgage for the whole amount, on condition of a dwelling should be erected upon it. This Robinson proceeded to do, and had a snug two-story house so far completed as to be tenantable in all but the basement story. To this house Mr. Suydam undoubtedly repaired by appointment on the fatal 3d of December, at about 10 in the morning, taking with him the bond and mortgage of Robinson, and a note of hand for a small amount, also against him, for the purpose of settling with him. Mr. Suydam spoke of an appointment on business, but did not say with whom; consequently no one knew where to trace him. He had with him a handsome gold watch, but it is not known whether he had any money, or any thing else valuable about his person. The watch, it is ascertained, was sold by Robinson in Newark, for another, and some other articles.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Robinson exhibited this gold watch, saying he had recently bought in Broadway, N. Y. of a pedlar; and about the same time in speaking of Suydam, he congratulated himself that he had paid off his bond and mortgage to him and his wife. Upon this, suspicion was excited, and on the 14th inst. Robinson was arrested. His account of his watch and of the taking up of his mortgage, which had not been cancelled of record, which had no receipt upon it, and which he said he had been afraid to present at the Clerk's office since Mr. Suydam's disappearance, for fear of excitement, being wholly unsatisfactory, a search for the body was immediately commenced, and in a short time it was found under the cellar floor, buried with all its clothes on, about 4 feet deep. Robinson was then sent to jail, and a brother of his was also arrested and confined.

The testimony an the different examinations is, that the floor was partially laid some time since; that the middle of it was unfinished; and that under that portion of it there was a hole dug some days before the murder, for the purpose, as Robinson said, of getting sand. The soil, however, is loomy, not sandy.

Suydam had entered upon the first floor above the basement, and gone into the back room, and from the appearance of blood on the floor, had been struck as he was about coming out, or at the door of the back room. The marks of blood are perceptible on the floor at the door, on the door post, and in the entry, although the whole had been painted over to conceal them. The first blow was on the back of the head with perhaps the back of a carpenter's adze, followed by two others on the top of his head with the edge of same instrument. The body was then dragged down stairs, and into the front room of the basement story, and there buried.

Robinson and his wife resided in the house, but his wife had gone to New York before the murder, and neither of them has slept in the house since the murder.

So that, taken together, the case is one of the strongest possible presumption—that Mr. Suydam was decoyed to the house in question, and there in open day, with malice prepense, and with all the deliberation of previous preparation murdered by the said Robinson, with, others perhaps, for the sole purpose of obtaining possession of his obligations to Suydam, and thus cancelling them!

This new house, then, built by the liberality and public spirit of Mr. Suydam, was thus baptized with the life-blood of its founder!

The enormity of the is exceeded, almost, by the audacious boldness with which it was perpetrated, and the consummate depravity of its arrangement. It could not have been credited, that our city held such a monster; and public opinion would undoubtedly have settled upon any other conclusion, rather than this. But, the truth is known, and the horrid reality is proclaimed. The city is struck with awe, and filled with horror. For the widow, no language can speak her anguish. We will not intrude upon her sacred privacy and grief.

The institution over which Mr. Suydam presided, and now, we trust, be relieved from the oppression to which groundless suspicions gave rise, and restored to that measure of public confidence which is due to unquestionable solvency, and to the honorable and prudent gentlemen to whose direction it is now committed.

The remains of Mr. Suydam received the rites of Christian Sepulture on Tuesday afternoon.

The following additional particulars we have gleaned from the New Brunswick Times, and the Newark Daily Advertiser. Mr. Suydam was a man of high respectability and wealth, and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.—Robinson was known in New Brunswick as a carpenter, and is from 30 to 40 years of age. His two brothers who were arrested on suspicion, have been discharged, as it has been ascertained that Robinson was alone in the foul deed. Mr. Evans, to whom the watch was sold in Newark, has seen Robinson, and says he is the man of whom he bought it. The Court at which he will be tried, will meet in March.

The Plainfield Lyceum,

Will meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. *Question*:—Should the *President* of the United States be elected for more than one term? THOMAS WALLACE, Sec'y.

Dec. 21st, 1840.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. Boice, Esq. $1,75.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. Ben j. T. Cornell, of New *Brunswick*, to Rachel Martin, of Piscatuway.

J. Pease & Son's Clarified Essence of

Hoarhound Candy.

THIS highly useful and very popular medicine is for sale by S. S. POUND, sole agent for this place and vicinity.

It is highly recommended for clearing the Voice, and relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all similar Diseases. There is no question but this Candy will cure, if taken in time, and the directions are followed.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840. 1y

One More Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Ayres & Bullman, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, by the first of the year 1841.

J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840.

Attention the whole!

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts of over one year's standing with the Subscriber, are particularly requested to call and settle immediately. Attention to this will save cost.

Dec. 21, 1840. IRA PRUDEN.

Great Bargains, in

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber still keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, a Good Assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and every thing usually to be found in a country store, as cheap as formerly, which is as cheap as the cheapest and a little less, for cash or all kinds of produce, at his old stand, where all would do well to call and purchase and save money by it.

IRA PRUDEN.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840 tf

Seasonable Goods!

Five New Sleds For Sale.

THE subscriber has for Sale Two Knee Sleds, ready to run, 1 one-horse and 1 two-horse, also the wood-work of three others, 2 two-horse and 1 one-horse. All cheap and could be obtain elsewhere.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 7, 1840.

Just Received,

AND For sale at this Office,

Bennett's Book-Keeping,

Ware's Mind, with Emerson's Questions,

Goodrich's United States, do do

Pierpont's Young Reader,

Astronomy—Phylosophy and Botany.

A Good Assortment of Colored Lithographic Prints.

—ALSO—

Steer's Opodeldoc, Liquid and Common,

Godfrey's Cordial—Balsam of Honey,

Essence of Peppermint—Cinnamon, &c. &c.

For Sale!

THE undivided interest of the Subscriber, being the equal one-fourth part in the following pieces or parcels of land, viz. All that certain tract or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, and is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginn g at a stone in the middle of the highway that leads from Plainfield to the Mountain, and is John Edgar's corner—thence running with the middle of said highway south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east, thirteen chains and eighty-four links to a stone and Nathan Wooden's northeast corner, (now John Tucker's) in the middle of the aforesaid road—thence running with the line of the lot which said Wooden now owns and occupies, south forty-two degrees and twenty minutes west six chains and eighty-two links to a stone—thence with the lines of Nathan and Peter Wooden's land south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east fourteen and thirty-eight links to a stone—then with other lands of Peter Wooden s with forty-two degrees and twenty minutes east six chains and eighty-six links to a stone in the middle of the forsaid road—thence with the road south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east fifty links and Jacob Wooden's corner—thence with his lines south forty-two degrees and twenty minutes west six chains and eighty-six links to a stone—thence with the lines of Jacob Manning, Frederick Murdue, Widow Sarah Clayton, and Dr. John W. Craig, south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes east thirteen chains and eighty links to the south-west corner of the said John W. Craig's land in the middle of Green Brook—then down the middle of the aforesaid brook to the south-east corner of Benjamin Stelle's farm—then with his line and Isaac Manning's north forty-seven degrees and forty minutes west seventy-eight chains and seventy-eight links to a stone-heap, John Edgar's south-west corner—then with his line north for y-three degrees east thirteen chains and seventy-two links to the place of beginning, containing fifty-seven and a half acres of land, more or less. The above described property is subject to the life estate of Robert Morris.

And also all the subscriber's interest (being one-equal undivided fourth part) in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the county and state aforesaid, and with the exception of a small portion of it on the eastside of the said Factory road, said Factory road running through the south-west corner of the said Lot and about a quarter of a mile from a fifty acre lot formerly belonging to the subscriber, and others, and bounded on the north by the lands of the heirs of Elizabeth Drake, dec'd. on the east by the lands of Isaac Manning, on the south by the lands of Gideon Wooden, Jeptha Clawson and Mine Lot (so called) as recently distinguished from the fifty-acre lot, on the west by the lot known as the sawmill Lot, containing twenty acres, more or less.

And also all the interest of the subscriber (being the one equal undivided fourth part) in and to the following described piece and parcel of land situate in the county and state aforesaid, and commonly known as the saw-mill Lot, (said Factory road runs through this Lot) and said lot being bounded on the west and north by the lands of Freeman Cole, Esq. on the east by lands of Ezra Wooden, being a triangular Lot and running to a point near the said Factory road, and containing twenty acres, more or less.

The above premises will be sold under the direction of Mr. Elias Kirkpatrick, auctioneer, at the Public House of Mulford & Campbell in the said village of Plainfield, on the 24th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M unless sold at private sale previous to that time. The property is pleasantly situated, adjoining the village of Plainfield in New Jersey.

For further particulars enquire of Philip Milspaugh, Esq. No. 28 Beekman st. New York, or of the auctioneer, or of the subscriber at No. 72 Carmine street, New York City.

Dated November 26th, 1840.

(303 is) SARAH MORRIS.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October.

Mrs. Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix of Truston Manning, deceased.

THE above-named Administratrix, under a decree of the aforesaid Court, will expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Public House of *Mulford & Campbell*, in the village of Plainfield, Essex county, N. J. All the Real Estate late of the said Trustun Manning, deceased, consisting of a House and Lot, on Park Place, in the upper part of said village of Plainfield. Any person wishing to view the premises will please call on the above-named Administratrix now living on the premises, or on the Subscriber.

ELIJAS KIRKPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Plainfield, Dec. 14th, 1840. 294 3m

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for

LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by

M. A. CORY.

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

Look out Neighbors!

For you may be robbed when you least expect it!

ON the 28th of October inst. the Widow JANE ANN MARTIN was robbed, and it can be proved by three witnesses. The house was lit up, and the robber did not suppose she had a friend in the house, which she had, who had arrived the evening before.

She has lost eleven Tea Spoons, six silver and five German silver, a pair of silver sugar-tongs, three large silver table spoons, a large German silver soup ladle with brass mark, and silver money in her purse.

If the above articles are returned, no further exposure will be made.

Plainfield, Oct. 29, 1840.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE the Subscribers hereby warn all persons against trespassing on our premises with guns or dogs, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

DANIEL HEYFIELD, Jr.	GERSHOM LITTELL,
DANIEL HEYFIELD, Sen.	LEWIS TERRY,
SAMUEL A. CONSET,	PHEBE DAY.
BENJAMIN CONSET,	HENRY HEYFIELD,
FRAZEE LEE,	EZRA D. HEYFIELD,
DANIEL H. LEE,	JAMES RYNO,
MATTHIAS F GARTEWAIT,	AARON DARBY,
MATTHEW CONSET	SAMUEL LEE,
THOMAS RICHARD,	JAMES RYNO.

Short Hills, Nov. 16, 1840. 290 3t*

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by David B. Davis, dec'd. and will keep on hand leather of a suitable quality for tanning in exchange for hides and skins, also will pay cash for hides.

JOHN R. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack.

Hams in Bags

New Cheese.—*Just Received and for sale by*

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

A Rich New-Year's Present!

Youth's Cabinet.

For Families and Sunday schools, weekly, $1 per year, in advance.

The Fourth Volume of this well-known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice narratives original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety of useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly commended by one hundred editors and many parents and teachers, in notices like the following:—

From a mother in Springfield, Mass.

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is thrown aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up herpaper."

From a clergyman in central New York.

"*My little daughter*, 8 years old is very much delighted with your paper. and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Youth's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire in such a publication.—(Green Mountain Emporium.

We hope all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youths Cabinet.—(N. H. Bap. Register.

We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting youth's paper we have seen.—N. Y. *Weekly Messenger.*

Mr. Southard as editor, has a happy faculty to convey instruction in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong *impression* upon the minds of his juvenile readers. In moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they paid out their money for so good a paper.—Uberlin Evangelist.

Orders should be address-ed, (post paid) to the editor, No. 9, Spruce-st. New York.

Dec. 6, 1840. 294 1y

Notice

TO SPORTSMEN!

ALL Persons are warned against trespassing on the premises of the Subscribers with dogs or guns as the law will be enforced against all such.

John Stine,
Jeremiah B. Van Deventer,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Edmund V. Shotwell,
Eli Pound,
Ephraim P. Chandler,
Squier Runyon,
Cornelius F. Vermeule,
Hugh Townsend,
Joseph Tingley,
James I Compton,
Abraham Cadmus,
James L. Voorhees,
Nathan Pound,
Freeman Shotwell;
David Boice,
Edward Vail,
Ephraim Vail,
Jonah Vail,
Elisha Coreill,
George Wells,
Samuel Pound
Sarah F. Randolph.

Green Brook Nov. 9th, 1840. 6mpd

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840.

Frances Coles, *Administrator, &c. of James Frazee, deceased.*

Order to Limit Creditors on a representation of Insolvency

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under affirmation that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court have upon order and direct the said administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 7th, 1840, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the said county of Essex, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in the State which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived. By the Court,

(290 9w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP For Cash. Produce, Store orders, or any thing else.

A New and Large Assortment of Blank Books.

Hutchin's Improved Almanacs, by the hundred, dozen or single—stereotyped price.

Several other kinds of Almanacs.

Slates, all sizes, &c. &c.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally, that having in her employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence opposite the Orthodox Friend's Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom in the above line, in any of the branches.

Nov. 6th, 1840. (293 3mpd)

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 26th, 1840. 190 tf

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of Yandell's Patent Pumps, and will sell them at Two cry Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient mode of drawing water now made use of, and give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood parts boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c. offer to the General Assortment of Groceries, all of which they will sell as low *for Cash or Produce*, so to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

AYRES & DUNN.

Oct. 5th, 1840 (287 tf)

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	$ 00	to $ 00
Ryo Flour,	5 00	to 5 06
Indian Meal,	3 25	to 3 75
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 00
Ryo, sold by the 56 lb.		90
Corn, yellow, northern,	57	to 54
Do. white, L. I. & Jersey,	—	to 61
Do. southern,	55	to —
Barley	50	to 65
Oats,	30	to 37
Peas, white dry,		1 00
White Beans,	1 00	to 1 12½
Molasses.—New, Orleans	32	to 35
Havana, Matanzas,	30	to 30
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00	to 13 00
Do. prime,	8 50	to 10 75
Butter, dairy	14	to 20
Do. shipping	13	to 13
Heads Lard	9	to 11
Pork, mess, bbl.	15 00	to
Do. prime,	10 00	to 14 00
Chesses, American,	5	to 9
Hams	9	to
Bacs, 100 lbs.	5 00	to 5 37
Candles.—Mould,	09	11 to 00 12
Dipped,	12	to 14
Sperm,	38	to 40
Coffee.—Cuba,	10	to 12
Java,	13	to 16
Cotton.—New Orleans,	10	to 11
Upland,	9	to 10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		3 00
Pickled Cod, bl.	3 00	to 3 50
Smoked Salmon, lb.	10	to 00
Mackerel, No. 1, bri.	11 50	to 13 00
Mackerel, No. 2	8 42	to 10 50
Mackerel, No. 3	5 25	to 7 00
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		30
Liverpool, Shaw, sack,	1 75	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix,	8	to 10
New Orleans	6	to 9
Lamp,	14	to 15
Loaf,	18	to 17
Tallow.—American,	11	to 11
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42	to 1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to 00

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. discount.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	6
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	6
Wolf borough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par.
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	6 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks,	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange, at Glasscester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	do
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanics at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par. 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	found
do do Exchange Association	broke
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven, and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Bank, &c.	par
STATE.	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber's association—Mannattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. & co.—Phenix bank—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all found broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Rock	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	1
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch' Middletown Point—Morris canal—do county—People's at Newark—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par
The remainder of the good banks	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	2 1-2 a 3
Chester County bank,	no sale
Conestoga bank,	3 to 5

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,

And Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP, and Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages 8vo. Fine Paper, Handsomely bound —Price only TWO DOLLARS.*—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly Illustrated Work. Published and for sale at 128 Nassau-st. New York. Its features are beautiful and its title full:

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with all the Remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from celebrated Pictures, principally by the old Masters; the Landscapes Views, from original Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and interesting Letter press descriptions, devoted to an entire elucidation of the Facts mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense treasures of Art, which the great painters have bequeathed to us on sacred subjects, have been received in what they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous embellishments will be found the choicest *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the *visions of the Prophets*, as originally illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Edom—(Petra,) Egypt, &c.

These latter, and all the *Landscape Scenes*, are represented with that fidelity which we now have able to realize through the labors of recent travellers. The whole is a picture of Natural History, of Costume, or of Antiquities; are, also, delineated with accuracy. Many of the illustrations need little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail to prove acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither sectarian nor devotional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the reading of the Bible itself, leaving it on all occasions, the unprejudiced exercise of reason, to regarde both the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high prices generally charged for works of a similar character (and without a tenth part of the number of engravings they have to offer) extensive circulation in the middle and humbler classes of society, which the interest and merit deserve. The only object of the publishers is utility; and the price of the work places it within the reach of all classes desirous of possessing a work of such value and importance: it will be found most invaluable as a suitable *Present* to a circle of young people.

To Teachers and Superintendents in Sabbath Schools.

—Will not every Superintendent of a Sabbath school who may peruse this advertisement, bring it before the Teachers and Elder Scholars of their opportunity? The Publisher would suggest subscribing on the first pay plan (see our term, in Sabbath Schools. Each superintendent or Teacher assume the agency, and procure five or ten sets, and remit the cash for the books, *direct to the Publisher.* In this way each one procures a copy of the work at a low or price, and *incur the trash part of the cost of a single engraving!*

On examination it will be found a very pleasant and profitable book especially for the perusal of young people, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources; and very properly digested into a common place book of every thing valuable, relative to *Oriental Manners, Customs, &c.* and comprises within itself, *a complete library of Religious and Useful Knowledge.* And in this respect is far superior to the common Annuals—*it will never be out of date.* It is beautifully printed in new long-primer type—handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, and lettered; and is, decidedly, the best and cheapest publication (for the price) *that ever issued from the American Press.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, what to choose, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the beautiful illustrations of Scriptures, which have been continually passing before his mind, in the progress of his examinations, have made him more sensible than ever, how much *real intellectual and moral pleasure and gratification* is lost, especially by the *Young*, for the want of correct Engravings, explaining *Scriptural words, customs, phrases, &c.* And where will be found so many valuable embellishments, which explain and illustrate the most obscure passages of the Bible, than whole pages of comment would without them.

The little *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the rich embellishments introduced into the volume. They are not published as mere catch-penny pictures as some may suppose; but they serve to give clear ideas of places and things described; and are therefore truly valuable as well as pleasing. And as a closing remark, we will just add, that they render the work as expensive as one of six times the size without them. Hoping, therefore, that the religious public, who are now furnished with so costly a book *at so cheap a rate*, will extend to ward us a liberal share of patronage.

List of the Principal embellishments.

Entrance to Petra, (Frontispiece.)
Several Views in Edom (Petra.)—*From Laborde.*
Allegorical engraving *the dead body of Abel.—And. Sacrifice of Abraham offering Isaac.—Rubens.*
Abraham offering Isaac.—*Rubens.*
The Sepulchral caves in the cliffs of Wady Mousa, (in Mount Seir.
Brick Pyramid of Faloun.
Mounts Sinai and Horeb, with the convent of St. Catherine, from the North.
Temple of the Sun at Palmyra.
Egyptian Mummies, (embalming).
Egyptian Jewels of Gold and Silver.
Egyptian Musical Instruments.—*Solomon's Temple.*
Slaughing and Tarabaching the Ram.—*Rosa.*
Ark of the Covenant.—*The Red Sea.*
Moses at the passage of the Red Sea.
View of Mount Sinai.
Miriam celebrating the deliverance of Israel.
Gathering Manna.—*Poussin.*—Ruth & Naomi.—*Bird.*
Valley and Convent of Sinai.
Moses in Horeb.—Aaron's Tomb.
The Brazen serpent.—*Rubens.*
Standards of the Hebrew tribes.
Egyptian and Oriental standards.
Ancient and modern sandals.——Marriage Processions.
Young Samuel.—*Reynolds.*——The Plagues.—*Poussin*
Saul and the Witch of Endor.—*Salvator Rosa.*
Several Views of and in Jerusalem.
Daniel dancing before the Ark.—*Domenichino.*
Heathen Temples in the East.
Probable form of the Ark of the Covenant.
View of Ruins in Palmyra.——Tomb of Zechariah.
Ancient coins.—Jud. xi. 24.——River Jordan.
The Prophets.—*M. Angelo.*—Isaiah.—Jeremiah.—Ezekiel.—Daniel.—Joel.—Jonah.—Zechariah.—David with the head of Goliath.
Valley of Jehosaphat, and Brook Kedron, with the ancient Tombs.——Plain of Jordan.
Christ blessing little children.
Christ in the storm.—*Rembrant.*
Mary anointing the feet of Christ.
Feast given by Simon.—*Poussin.*
Holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.
The Cartoons of Raffaelle:—Miraculous Draught of Fishes.—Christ's charge to Peter:—*feed my sheep.*—Peter and John curing the lame man.—Elymas the sorcerer.—Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.—Paul preaching at Athens—Death of Ananias.
Views of and in Athens.——A primitive Arab school.
Ancient Costumes at Thessalonica.——Oriental houses.
Ancient writing materials, &c.——Ancient implements.
Ancient Ruins, Monuments, Costumes, plants, birds, Quadrupeds, &c. &c.

Together with more than *one hundred* additional Engravings, which we have not space to enumerate in the limited compass of this notice.

Pictorial illustrations of the Holy Bible cannot be too highly appreciated, especially those of the character, published in the work now offered for public patronage and for support. They serve materially to illustrate the texts: and, in as much as they are almost indispensable for right understanding of the subject, they attract the attention of the Young, and serve to impress Scripture truths upon them, as their memory, while they attract the attention of all to the Blessed Volume of Inspiration. In scarcely any other way can a person spend the same amount of money to so much advantage for the future.

To the pious Christian, whose experience is—"Thy Word is sweeter than honey to my taste; yea, sweeter than honey in the honey-comb," every thing calculat ed to elucidate the sources of God's Word, must be wor thy of his attention. And in the discovery of such stores of excellence and beauty that in search of the study of the Bible will be cherished and increased

*Terms of sale, &c. &c. &c.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1840. Number 206.

E. T. CUSHING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications to long to secure as insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 9 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October.

Mrs. Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix of Truman Manning, deceased.

THE above-named Administratrix, under a decree of the aforesaid Court, will expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Public House of *Mulford & Campbell*, in the village of Plainfield, Essex county, N. J. All the Real Estate late of the said Truman Manning, deceased, consisting of a House and Lot on the Main street in the upper part of said village of Plainfield. Any person wishing to view the premises will please call on the above named Administratrix, now living on the premises, or on the Subscriber.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Plainfield, Dec. 14th, 1840. 204 2m

BOOK-BINDING,

IN all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage solicited, by

M. T. CUSHING.

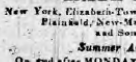
June 15th, 1839.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

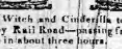
New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—running two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—from Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboats



Rose Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port from thence by Rail Road—arriving from New York, in Somerville in about three hours.



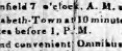
For Boundbrook, from New York.

Leave New York at 5 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 6 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.
Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.
Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.
Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, in connection with the Railroad.

The Companyare prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack.
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by
July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP For Cash, Produce, Store orders, or any thing else,

A New and Large Assortment of Blank Books,
Hutton's *Improved Almanacs*, by the hundred, dozen or single, reduced price.
Several other kinds of Almanacs,
Slates, all sizes, &c. &c.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a representation of Insolvency.

TIME said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under affirmation that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon order and direct the said administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 7th, 1840, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the said county of Essex, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this State which he considers most generally circulated in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived. By the Court.

(260 9w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Notice
TO SPORTSMEN!

ALL Persons are warned against trespassing on the premises of the Subscribers with dogs or guns as the law will be enforced against all such.

John Stine,
Jeremiah B. Van Deventer,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Edmund V. Shotwell,
Eli Pound,
Ephraim P. Chandler,
Squier Runyon,
Cornelius F. Vermeule,
Hugh Townsend,
Joseph Tingley,
James I Compton,
Abraham Cadmus,
James L. Voorhees,
Nathan Pound,
Freeman Shotwell,
David Boice,
Edward Vail,
Ephraim Vail,
Jonah Vail,
Elisha Corelll,
George Wells,
Samuel Pound
Sarah F. Randolph.

Green Brook Nov. 9th, 1840. 6mpd

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vanallen's Patent Pumps, and will sell them at Fac'ory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the whole is finished in a manner that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries,—all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally, that having in her employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence opposite the Orthodox Friend's Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom in the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 2d, 1840. (198 3wpd)

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841.

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

☞ For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 196 tf

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by H. A. CORY.

POETICAL

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

The Mother and her Dying Boy.

BY MRS. E. C. STEDMAN.

My dying boy, my dying boy!
Ere comes thy final breath,
O, tell me, hast thou still no fears
To meet the monster, Death?

None, mother, none! his poisonous sting
Christ's love hath washed away;
My soul for Heaven is on the wing—
O, ask me not to stay!

But would'st thou leave the fields, my child,
Thy long-loved haunts of play—
Where flowers in summer, fresh and wild,
Perfume the live-long day?

Where oft beneath the willow's shade,
Thou lov'st at noon to sit,
And in the streamlet of the glade,
Refresh thy wearied feet?

Mother! the fields of heaven are green,
Their verdure knows no blight;
There a 'pure river' decks the scene,
And flowers make glad the sight;

Yes, *flowers whose fragrance* and whose bloom,
No winter's breath can change:
And in those fields there's boundless room,
For blissful scenes to range!

Thy Sunday-School, and teacher, boy!
Dost thou forget them now—
Whose names could make the tide of joy
Once through thy bosom flow?

Do I forget them? ask the soul
When parted from this clay,
Where first it learned those notes to swell,
That cheer the realms of day!

The Sunday-School—delightful name!
Its influence now I share—
But Heaven hath yet a stronger claim—
A greater teacher's there.

But is there yet no other tie
That binds thy heart to earth!
Wouldst thou leave her whose loving eye,
Hath watched thee since thy birth?

Who fain for thee her only one,
Would yield her spirit up
To him who gave—than live alone,
To drink this bitter cup!

Mother! come closer to my heart,
And wipe away this tear—
Press thou my lips—'tis hard to part,
For thou *indeed* art dear!

But there's another yet more dear—
Christ calls me to his breast!
Mother, dear mother! wipe this tear,
And then I'll go to rest.

Cedar Brook, 1839.

From the Knickerbocker.

Sonnet,

To my Sleeping Boy.

O I could gaze forever, on that brow,
Where innocence and peace in beauty rest!
Upon those curls, that seem a cherub's nest;
That quiet smile of sweet and heavenly glow,
And the dark silken lash, which gently now,
Falls on that roseate cheek, so oft impressed
With Love's warm kiss, when folded to this breast.
And will thy *face, in manhood's* slumbers show
These tokens of a mind within, serene?
Or, in their place, by time, will marks of care,
And disappointment's traces there be seen?
No! if a widowed mother's fervent prayer
Prevail with Heaven—the ills which *her's* have been,
Shall never blight *thee*, bird of promise fair!

Cedar Brook, July, 1838 E. C. S.

VARIETY.

Productions of Chance.

We copy the following amusing dialogue from a small paper printed weekly in the wilds of Illinois. The argument is founded upon so evident and substantial *types*, and withal is so simple, so easy of comprehension to every understanding, that it must carry conviction to every one who is not determined to shut his eyes upon every thing, even plain reason and common sense.

Mr. Pioneer.—Although I have made no report lately, through you, I have not been idle. In one of my rounds not long since, the following dialogue occurred, and I hasten to send it through you to head quarters. It may be proper to tell you that one of the persons engaged in the following conversation, appeared to be so awkward, long-sided youth, equipped for hunting—and wearing a countenance of listless vacuity; although I fancied I saw an arch expression in his eye, as his face happened to turn towards where I lay; the other seemed to be one who piqued himself on his reasoning powers, and who looked with sublime contempt on those who rested their belief on the force of evidence.

Hunter.—I say, stranger, what's that 'ere thing you've got in your hand, that looks so speckled like?

Reasoner.—That? It's the 'Free Enquirer.'

H. The what?—I tell you what, mister, you needent think to throw your flings out that way at a fellow. If I did ask you a question, it was a civil one; and you needn't think to nickname a body the free enquirer for it. We are used to making free in our country.

R. You are mistaken in my meaning. It was *this* paper I *called* the Free Enquirer, and not you.

H. Hay? that thing?—what d'ye call it? a paper and free enquirer too! Now if that an't funny, I dont know.

R. It is a paper. A newspaper called the Free Enquirer.

H. More yet! Paper, News-paper, and Free Enquirer. Have you say more names for it?

R. O yes! several more. But I see you do not understand me, and I must explain. This thin, white sheet is called paper—feel it—These black marks are letters printed on it, and we read the words that they make when they are together.

H. Read! O! I mind now; mammy used to tell us, that, in the settlements, people went to school and learned to read; and she said daddy and her couldnt read, that was the reason they didn't take any books with 'em when they *moved out on to the range*. But I never heard about newspapers, and Free Enquirers.

R. This is a book, (showing one;) see it is made of paper like this; but then it is folded up and bound between paste boards, and covered with leather, so as to keep it safe.

H. Well now, stranger, since I find you didn't mean to make fun of a body, I hope you wont take any pride in what I said; and I'd like to know more about that paper, as you call it. *What's it for?*

R. It's a news-paper published in New York to expose the superstitious notions, that prevail about religion.

H. How does it do that?

R. Why it comes right out and says that all religion is nonsense, and religious people are all fools or hypocrites.

H. I dont understand that somehow. There was John Davis that used to be a roarer to *fight, and get drunk, and swear*, and play cards, and he went away off to a camp-meeting and got religion; and ever since then he's the civilest, best behaved, soberest, honest fellow, all about. And he's no fool, neither; I can tell you. I reckon if you were to hear him talk, you'd think so.

R. Pshaw! its all a delusion—all a pack of nonsense; I tell you.

H. Well now, I'd like you to tell me what made him leave off his old capers all of a sudden.

R. The fellow got frightened by their screaming and shouting.

H. I don't think so. He's not so easy frightened, though he wont fight now; but I seed him one day in a fix that I reckon you wouldnt like to be in. Every body else seemed scared but him, and he wasn't no more afraid than you are now.

R. Ah yes, they have courage enough about common things; but they are afraid of the devil, and hell, and all that.

H. Why, stranger! see here naw, ant you afraid of the devil?

R. I?—nonsense—there is no devil.

H. Hay? No devil! How do you know?

R. Know? Did you ever see the devil?

H. No. But I never seed every thing.

R. Did you ever see any body that had seen him?

H. No. But John Davis says the Bible says *there's a devil*. You know, I suppose, what he meant by the Bible.

R. John Davis is a fool, and the Bible a pack of lies.

H. Hallo! stranger, you'd better not call John Davis a fool—I tell you he an't no fool, and he'd hit you in a minnit—that is if he'd fight. But he's a clever fellow, any how, and I wont see him abused behind his back.

R. I didn't mean to abuse him, you must not mind such expressions: I only want to convince you of the folly of religion.

H. Well then, you may go on. I begin to feel curious to know how you found out the Bible was a pack of lies.

R. If you could read the Free Enquirer you'd see.

H. Does that say so? How does that know?

R. Why Mr. Owen and Miss Wright and Mr. Jennings carry on the paper, and they go on to prove that there is no God, and so the Bible cant be true, because it pretends to be the word of God.

H. No God! No hell! No devil! Hurray. May be I wont have a frolic. Why then a body can get drunk, swear and fight, and it he should kill a fellow it will be no great matter, But stop. How do they know? I dont like to be cheated.

R. Why they say its just a superstitious notion that people have. No body ever saw God; and people cant be expected to believe contrary to the evidence of their senses.

H. No, to be sure. But then John Davis says, the Bible makes out that God made the world. If there ant no God, who did make the world?

R. Make the world, indeed. How do you suppose he'd go about to make the world?

H. I dont know nothing about it. I asked you to tell me how the world come if God didn't make it.

R. Come? It didn't come, it always was.

H. How do you know that?

R. Why, reason teaches us so. If there weren't something always how could any thing ever happen to be?

H. That's what I don't know. And I'll tell you another thing I don't know. If this world always was, without any maker. Did it make itself?

R. Make itself! ha, ha, that's a good one. Why dont you know that the earth is dead matter? It couldn't make itself nor any thing else.

H. Well, so I should judge, and if it couldn't make any thing because it ant alive, I wonder how it could change so much. The water runs; trees grow, leaves fall and put out again, fire burns up a heap of truck, beasts and birds and fishes, and mankind too, lives and dies and no body makes 'em. I can't understand that. They didn't always be, I know.

R. That's only the fortuitous concurrence of circumstances.

H. The what!

R. Why *its—its*—it just happens so.

H. I'm a queer sort of fixen, any how.—I wonder if such things as this here rifle ever just happened so, without being made. Where did you say that ere Free Enquirer come from?

R. From New York.

H. Who did you say made it?

R. I didn't say who made it; Mr. Owen and Miss Wright, and Mr. Jennings write the pieces in it.

H. Let's look, is that write hand?

R. No this is printed.

H. How I is it printed and wrote too, and not wrote neither? you're a droll fellow.

R. I must explain to you. The lady and gentlemen I spoke of write pieces and then get the printers *to print them*.

H. What is printing? How is it done?

R. They have the letters cut on little pieces of lead (made hard somehow) these they call types; and they pick them up, letter by letter, and put them in order so as to make words, and these are arranged into sentences; and so on till they get all these letters set up to make one side, then they put them up in a particular order on a flat stone that is fixed in the printing *press*. Then they black the *types* and lay the paper on and press down a flat board on them, and so they make it look like this side. Then they put up the same types in a different order to make different words, and go through the same work to print the other side.

H. What do you call a letter? let me see.

R. These are large letters at the top. That is the title. These small things are all letters.

H. What! is that little tiny thing a *letter*?

R. Yes.

H. And do they pick them up one by one and fix 'em so as to make that whole paper?

R. Yes.

H. Now, mister, I want to ask you a few questions. Did you ever see New York?

R. No, I am a western man.

H. Did you ever see that woman and them men you talk about?

R. No.

H. Did you ever see the folks make that paper and print it?

R. No, I tell you.

H. How do you know they did it then?

R. Can't I read?—It says so here.

H. May be it lies. How do you know it don't lie?

R. I know it dont. Do you think I'm a fool?

H. If you aint you can tell me what I ask you. How do you know there is such a place as New York?

R. Why the fellow's crazy. How do I know there are such people as Miss Wright, and Mr. Owen, and Mr. Jennings, when I've heard so much about them, and see their writings every week. Can't I believe my eyes?

H. Yes, but that is the thing I want to know. How can you prove that they did write them things?—To come right out, how can you prove that paper was printed?

R. Why, I know it was; it couldn't make itself.

H. Yes, I know that; but then [couldn't it *happen so*?

R. No. What nonsense. I read about printing; and this is what they make by printing.

H. As far as I can see you dont know but what it growed.

R. A news-paper grow! What an absurd idea!

H. I dont see but it might happen without a maker, as easy as all this world, any how.

Here the dialogue ceased, and I came away.

An Old Scout.

Georgia Silk—At a late term of the Inferior Court in Georgia, one of the presiding Judges appeared on the Bench with Silk Stockings Silk Handkerchief, &c. made by his own family or some of his friends, of the production of their own cocoonneries. The next day, at the of the Judges A. F. Ernest, Esq., appeared in a full suit of Silk, including coat, vest, pantaloons, stockings, pocket handkerchief, and sock, produced and manufactured wholly and entirely by his own family.

Webster and Brougham.—The following paragraph is extracted from a late London publication which is entitled 'Portraits of Public Characters.'

The first occasion on which I saw Mr. Webster was in the Court of Exchequer, three or four days after his arrival in town. He sat on the right hand of Mr. Baron Gurney; while Lord Brougham and the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar—the latter a young man, not seemingly, out of his teens—sat on his left. To see the two greatest men of their day, the one the master spirit of the Old, the other of the New World, thus sitting so near each other, was a sight of no ordinary interest. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast which the personal appearance of the two illustrious individuals presented. The large broad countenance of the American seemed more ample when the eye took in at the same glance the narrow connected face of the English peer. Lord Brougham's hair seemed more grey when seen in juxta-position with the almost jet black hair of Daniel Webster.—While there was no hair on the forehead of the latter, the small, low forehead of the former was so overlapped with it, as almost to render it doubtful to those who knew no better, whether he had any forehead at all. The English ex Lord Chancellor's small grey eyes appeared to dwindle into yet more diminished proportions, when placed side by side with the large dark eyes of the leader of the American Bar. The tall, slender, bony frame, of the Anglishman, arrested the eye more readily, when witnessed at the same time as the full, middle-sized broad built figure, of the American. While the dress of Mr Webster was plainness itself, that of Lord Brougham had so much of positive dandyism about it, that a Parisian swell would have been proud to put his person into it. I have already described the apparel the former wore on the occasion. The noble and learned Lord patronizes a blue, tastefully made surtout, a white waistcoat, white trousers, white stockings, and thin shoes; on his breast was a handsome gold chain, while from his small clothes, watch pocket, there was suspended, by a smart looking riband, a clusrer of massive gold seals. His appearance, altogether, with the exception of his grey hair, his complexionless face, and large features, was remarkably boyish like. He resembled me of a juvenile student at some country academy, trimmed up for the annual ball. The severity of Mr. Webster's countenance the repose of his features and the motionless position in which he sat, must have struck every one more forcibly from the perpetual smile which played on the face of his lordship, the incessant and rapid motion of his muscles, and the infinitely diversified attitudes into which he put his body. He laughed, spoke, and acted, with hands, feet, and face, during the whole of the time he sat on the bench—his body thus exhibiting a singular sympathy with the known restlessness of his mind.

The Sundays of Childhood—When children were to sit still and read the Bible on that day even the abstruse writings of St. Paul—we understood nothing except that it was a good act to do so, and pleased God; how we did it we do not know nor did we stop to inquire—but in our religious reading we felt that we were doing right and that was pleasant. At night, after we were in bed, our mother would come and seat herself upon the bed-side, and one by one we said our little prayers. She would then kiss us and depart.

I received impressions at this season which have never been obliterated. Strange, beautiful thoughts of God and Heaven, and my mother come up to me now, they often have in my weary life, with a spirit of devotion that I cannot account for, for I have always tried hard to be skeptical. Philosphers may account for it if they can, but for myself I believe truly that it is the seed of goodness those infant prayers and bedside instructions planted, and over which the dross of the world has been heaped up, struggled to come to light and the fruit of true religion.

What a calm such hours have! how placid how grateful to an aching heart? I feel like a child again, at my mother's side. I see her mild angelic face—I hear her sweet voice and respond her warm kiss—I lay my head upon her bosom—the bosom that nouri-fed me—and weep tears of joy. Call this foolish, unmanly, weak if you will but give me many such hours. They are all that have kept me pure—when, to the world, I seem like a blasted tree without greenness or branches.—*Mrs Steve.*

Divorce Extraordinary.—The Monticello, Vt. Watchman gives an account of the manner in which a Justice of the Peace lately dissolved the hymepial union of an unhappy pair, whom he had united but a short time before till death should part them. Upon the request of the parties to be unmarried, he placed a live cat on a block, and directing one to pull at the head and the other at the tail, while he with an axe cut poss in two, at the same time exclaiming, "Death parts you!" The couple went away satisfied that they were legally unmarried, and have not lived together since.

An unbrerched urchin not quite three years old, said to his sister while munching a piece of ginger-bread—"Sis-y take half ob dis cake to keep till afternoon, when I get cross!" This is rather better than the story of the child, who bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma, ma, Hannah won't pacify me!"

One item.—A million barrels of flour and bread stuffs have been exported from Cleveland O. this season, worth $4,000,000.

Census—1840.

Belleville township,	2,466
Rahway,	2 536
Westfield,	3,146
New Providence,	833
Total, 4 townships in Essex county,	8,981

Further Particulars relative to the New Brunswick Murder.

The New York Commercial of Wednesday says;—We have conversed with two gentlemen who were at New Brunswick during the whole of the investigation.—They speak of the commotion as being very great.

It is believed at New Brunswick that the murderers had made arrangements to entrap another individual, and to murder him as they had done the unfortunate Mr. Suydam. The man alluded to is Mr. Cheeseman, a mason, to whom Robinson was indebted, and who was requested to call at Robinson's house on the same day—but was prevented from calling at the appointed time. The opinion is strengthened by the fact of another hole having been found in the cellar, similar to the grave which contained the remains of Mr. Suydam.

One of the brothers of Robinson gave evidence that when on his way to church, on thanksgiving day, he called at his brother Peter's house, and was refused admittance. Peter told him he was engaged and could not let him in.

It is the opinion of the physician that from the appearance of the head, Mr. Suydam suffered much before he expired—three blows were given. The scull was split longitudinally from the crown to the occiput.

From the New Brunswick Fredonian.

The Dreadful Tragedy.

Which has filled our City with consternation and horror continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation. The brothers of Robinson, and his wife, upon further examination, have been discharged upon their own recognizances. Peter only now remains in jail. He seems to be awakening to the realities of his situation. His iron temper and disposition begin to yield; and his whole demeanor is more subdued. Various rumors are afloat connecting him with other atrocious crimes, but we refrain from putting them upon paper.

From the testimony of others, it appears that Peter had exhibited so much terror on the night of the murder, and for several nights after wards as to be afraid to sleep alone, or to be by himself at all. He offered various inducements to one or two of his companions to set up all night with him. So true it is, that conscience makes cowards of us all. He did not dare to sleep in his own house—he would not, he said, sleep in it for three such houses—nor has he slept there since the murder. He did not even venture to the house alone, at any time, it would appear. He could not muster courage nor strength to nail the floor over the dead man, and finally induced one of his brothers to do it for him. He offered his brother James $50 to burn the house to enable him to get the insurance of $1000 upon it. Peter left his brother William's in this city at about 9 on the morning of the murder. William went to Peter's house at nearly 11, and finding the doors locked knocked for admittance. Peter spoke, and refused to let him in. William then went to Church. Peter returned to the shoe-maker's shop of William at about noon. Asked for William seemed confused, and remarked that he was afraid William was angry that he did not let him in. Said he had the horrors in thinking about the loss (by sickness sometime ago) of his two children, and would not have let in his own wife at the moment. Peter had several times told his brothers since Suydam's disappearance that he had paid off the Bond and Mortgage to Suydam. He had also shown the Gold Watch and some money, and endeavored to account for them. Upon one occasion he had gone with an acquaintance to the new house and had been jocularly asked whilst there if he had put Suydam under the floor. The laying of the floor was not completed for some days after the murder. A few days before the murder Peter told an acquaintance that he was about to pay off the Bond and Mortgage and enquired how it was to be cancelled.

The watch of Suydam was exchanged by Peter at Newark, with a Mr. Evans, for another watch and some silver spoons. Where Peter obtained the money he displayed is not known, as it is believed Mr. Suydam had no money with him.

Peter was charged with the murder by a gentleman of this City before he was arrested, in consequence of some suspicious circumstances

Peter and his brothers William and James have lived in this City for several years—leading so far as is known, quiet and peaceable lives. William is a professor of religion. The father of these Robinsons resides in the adjoining township of Piscataway, and is, we believe, an inoffensive man.

Disastrous Railroad Casualty.—A casualty of a very disastrous nature, attended with the loss of four lives, occurred at the railroad depot at Springfield, Mass. on the 18th inst. The freighted train, containing 110 tons of freight, and propelled by a new and powerful engine, reached the depot at full speed, the efforts of the engineer to check the speed by reversing the engine, from some cause unexplained, were wholly unavailing—the reversing of the wheels taking no effect whatever. The locomotive and train dashed into the depot, and running against another engine standing on the track, dashed it right through the side of the house, breaking both engines to pieces, and killing the engineer, the fireman, and two other men at work in the depot. The building was very much shattered by the engine dashing through it, and both the locomotives were totally destroyed.

The Governor of Delaware has for the first time in that State issued a proclamation for a Thanksgiving—the last day of this month being set apart for that purpose.

Indiana has more than doubled its population in the last ten years.

Over a million of dead letters are opened at the General Post Office in one year.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

Liverpool papers to the 14th ult. have been received in New York. There appears to have been no remarkable change in public affairs. Paris dates are to the 11th, and they clearly indicate that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Chambers have handsomely sustained the pacific policy of the King of the French, while the operations against the Pacha of Egypt seem every where successful—Acre, the last post, being on the point of surrendering.

There is nothing later from China.

The British arms in India have been singularly unfortunate. The chief body of the troops having been withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Khelat, the stronghold, which Gen Willshire captured in such gallant style, has been retaken; the whole of Upper Scinde was in a state of insurrection, and every day, intelligence of fresh disasters was received at Bombay. The first Bombay Grenadier Regiment had been nearly cut to pieces in an engagement with the Beloochies, when marching thro' a pass in the mountains to the relief of Kahun.

Five officers and 200 men were killed, and all the baggage, consisting of upwards of 1,000 camels laden with supplies, horses, ammunition, and between 40,000 and 50,000 rupees in hard cash, fell a prey to the Beloochies.

We copy the following important statement from the London Morning Herald, of Nov. 14.

Lord Palmerston has, we understand, delivered his ultimatum to the new French Cabinet. If Mehemet Ali submits without further delay, he will be secured Egypt hereditarily, and the Pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre, with the exception of the fortress which is to be restored to the Porte.

The French Ministry, it is expected will accept these terms, and recommend to Mehemet an immediate submission.

We are likewise informed that Austria and Prussia have delivered notes to the French government, complaining formally of the large military preparations made by France, and announcing their intention, if these levies continue to raise their establishments to a war footing, to which note the French government has replied by giving every assurance that no further increase should be made to either the military or naval force.

Twenty Days Later from England.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 21st inst. bringing Liverpool papers of the 4th inst.

Queen Victoria was delivered of a daughter on the 21st of November. She was married on the 10th of Feb last. The Privy Council was assembled at the birth, and the Archbishop of Canterbury instructed to prepare a form of thanksgiving to be used in all the churches in England and Wales, on Sunday, Nov. 29th. A general rejoicing took place throughout the kingdom.

Dr. Locock, who attended the queen, received $5,000 for his services.

Prince Albert, under the act of Parliament, assumed the office of Regent until the Queen's coup allescence should be declared.

Money matters on the whole were improving. Business was improving too, in the manufacturing towns.

Several railroad accidents are reported.

Great Britain has acknowledged the independence of Texas.

The remains of Napoleon had arrived in France.

The Chartists of Glasgow have declared for a repeal of the Union between England and Scotland.

Several congregations in England have excluded slave holders from their communion.

Destructive inundations had taken place in France, Switzerland, and Italy.

The Plague had broken out in 6 or 8 cities in Syria, recently taken from Mehemet Ali.

A very severe gale was experienced in England on the 21st of November. Many vessels were lost, including the steamer City of Bristol, with all on board, 30 persons, except two; the brig Grecian with all on board; the brig Superb from Leghorn to Liverpool, crew saved; the sloop Kenis or Leith, with all on board; the brig Mary, and 7 other vessels, near Ipswich. All on board the Mary perished except the captain, and the entire crew of one of the other vessels.

The important intelligence of the settlement of the eastern question, was received by this arrival. It is said that the French Government had received positive intelligence that Mehemet Ali had accepted the terms offered him by the allies; that Ibrahim had in consequence been recalled into Egypt, with orders to avoid all possible collision with the forces of the allies, and that the preparations for the restoration of the Turkish fleet had actually commenced.

Application will be made at the January session of the Legislature, for a Corporation with a capital of two millions, and power to construct a railroad from the City of New Brunswick to the river Delaware at Easton, with power to construct as many branches in different points on the Delaware as may be deemed desirable, with such other privileges as may be necessary for these purposes. An application will also be made for an act to authorize the "Union Turnpike company" to vacate all that part of the said turnpike located between Morristown and Dover.

Thirteen Florida Indians voluntarily surrendered at Fort King, on the 9th, and said more were coming in.

The City and State of Tobasco, adjoining Yucatan, (Mexico,) have finally succeeded in throwing off allegiance to to the central government. The Mexican garrison of 3000 in the city, surrendered to the insurgents on the 23th ult. The States of Texas, Yucatan, and Tobasco, have now a common interest and feeling, and it is believed, are ready to unite in the common cause against the common enemy of the three States.

A verdict of $4,000 has been recovered by the father of a young lady at Worcester, Mass. against Seth Maynard, a married man, for the seduction of his daughter—who was a member with him of a church choir.

"Taiz Boredirs."—The droll editor of the Richmond Star says, "the following sign is hung out—we dont know where, and by—we dont know whom:—'Malvina Mug taix boredirs when she kan git them cheps for kash and no likkers are suffering in the hows. Aply down stares by the fish berril.'"

Curious Estimate—The popular majority of General Harrison is stated to be about 142,000 yet, if Mr. Van Buren had received 8580 more votes in N. Y. Penn., Maine, and N. J. he would have carried the electoral votes of those states, and have been elected. We are not entirely a democracy yet.

Gen. Harrison resigned a few days since his office of Clerk of the Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio.

By a law of the State of New Jersey, the Clerks of townships are required to advertise all Estrays entered on Post Books in some public newspaper.

The West Jersey Banks.—We had almost forgotten that these banks, with the exception of the Trenton Bank, has suspended. Their suspension has been, indeed, rather a matter of form than reality—resorted to, to protect them against the brokers of Philadelphia and New York. Of course they are ready to resume.—*State Gazette.*

Temperance.—Nearly half the crew of the frigate Constellation have voluntarily relinquished their allowance of spirits.

Messrs. Brown and Bell of New York are building two steam ships for the Spanish government, each of about 900 tons burden. They will be superior, it is said, to any steam ships afloat.

A good reputation is better than a fine coat, in almost any kind of business, except wooing a fashionable lady.

Restrictocity.—A series of resolutions has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their efforts to have a law passed at the present session, to tax all French wines, silks and brandies, in proportion to the one which they lay upon our tobacco in their ports.

Robbery.—The Clock and Watch maker's Store of Mr. Debell (late Cortleyeu's) of this City, was broken into on the night of the 15th inst. and some thirty or forty watches, principally belonging to customers, taken away. A large quantity of jewelry in the store was left untouched. Several persons have been arrested, and confined, on suspicion; but m st, if not all of them have since been discharged, as the charge has not been fixed upon them.—*New Brunswick Fredonian.*

Another Murder is disclosed in Warren county in this State, committed on the body of Mr. Rutherford, a man of wealth, engaged in buying and selling cattle. His body was found in a newly opened grave, under the coffin of a nother body recently interred. At the time of leaving home he is supposed to have had a large amount of money with him.

The Easton (Pa.) Sentinel, says that the county jail in Northampton, Pa. at the present time contains but 3 prisoners all of whom are husbands and heads of families and were placed there on account of ill treatment towards their wives.

Another Murder for Money is recorded in Philadelphia. Samuel Johnson, a man of 62, left home with $3000, and was waylaid and murdered it is supposed by a man working for him. And the most distressing case is mentioned of a mother in Broome Co. N. Y. murdering her three children in a fit of insanity.

The total population of South Carolina, according to the late census is, 594,439 showing an increase of 10 per cent, during the last 10 years.

Another valuable Lead Mine was recently discovered in the southern part of Missouri and the extraordinary value of the peculiar kind of ore made known by a German smelter. A furnace has been erected to which the blast is applied by steam and the company expects to make 4 millions of lead next year.

The splendid ship Russell Glover commanded by Captain Howes, has sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool taking out 2099 bales of cotton under deck, the entire weight of which is 1,166,666 lbs. The vessel is owned by Captain Stephen E. and Russel Glover, of New York and is the largest merchantman owned in the United States.

Michigan and Missouri have more than doubled in population within the last ten years.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer advocates the measure of expending for the benefit of the poor the $15,000 which it would cost to illuminate the city of Washington in honor of Gen. Harrison's election. We are confident that so far as the President elect is concerned such an appropriation of the money would give him infinitely more pleasure than a thousand illuminations.

Charitable.—The whigs of St. Louis have appropriated the proceeds of a ball, which amounted to $600, to the purchase of 200 cords of wood to be distributed to the poor during the present winter.

THE UNION

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, December 28, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON

The Message.—Our paper was so much occupied last week, that we had no room to comment on the final message of Mr. Van Buren, with which it was principally filled. However, when we give a document entire, as in that case, there is little need of comment, as every man can read and judge for himself. The Whigs are out against it outrageously, while the democrats applaud it amazingly. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, a fair and independent print, says,

The Message was respectfully received, and is calculated to awaken much interest. The friends of the President are delighted with its tone, as well as its doctrines. There is no allusion in the message, to his defeat, but he enlarges much on the subject of his financial policy. His statement of the financial concerns of the country is very favorable—or, at least, much more so than was anticipated. He places in strong contrast with his policy, the alternative projects of a national bank and a national debt.

Harrison's Cabinet.—It is rendered pretty certain that Daniel Webster will receive the highest office in the gift of Gen. Harrison, that of Secretary of State. Senator Crittenden of Kentucky is to be Attorney-General—and Mr. Ewing of Ohio, Post Master General. All excellent appointments. Mr. Clay, it is said, prefers to remain in the Senate.

☞ From all the indications which we see in the public prints from all quarters, we should judge that the President elect would call an extra session of Congress, soon after his inauguration.

☞ With pleasure we transfer to our columns, the following highly commendatory remarks on the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, from the Philadelphia American Sentinel, a candid and influential journal:

We have no disposition to obtrude our wishes and opopinions upon the new administration, yet a proper regard for the dignity and honor of the country, may excuse the hope that the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, may be brought into some public station, worthy of his distinguished abilities and virtues. As editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, he has long been known and appreciated for his candor and liberality, his eloquence and commanding power as a political essayist; and the classic elegance of his literary labors is seldom rivalled in the history of newspaper writing in this country. In the councils of his own cherished and gallant State of New Jersey he justly sways an eminent influence.

☞ We have been so fortunate, within a few days, as to come across some half a dozen poetical articles by the poetess of this vicinity, which have been heretofore published in various journals, within two or three years. We intend to publish them from week to week, for our own and our reader's gratification, while they last. The first of them, published this week, is extremely tender and affecting, and imbued with religious feeling—and we envy not the person who could read the lines without being affected even to tears.

26th Congress, 2d Session.

Monday, Dec. 14.—In the Senate, after the reception of reports from the depar ments, Mr. Clay offered a resolution that the Sub-Treasury law be repealed forthwith repealed.

Rev Mr. Cookman, methodist was chosen chaplain.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and several other land bills were introduced. An animated debate ensued on the resolution to repeal the Sub-Treasury law.

On Wednesday, 16th, in Senate, on motion of Mr. Wall, it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations to remove certain obstructions in Passaic river and Newark Bay, and also in the Sound, or Kill Van Kull, and in the Raritan, or Princes Bay, mentioned in the report of Capt. Kearney.

Mr. Tallmadge obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to limit the President to one term, of four years.

Mr. Webster delivered a powerful argument in opposition to the financial doctrines of the President's Message.

Messrs. Wright and Calhoun replied the next day.

On Thursday, in the House, Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, moved that the Clerk pay to Messrs. Aycrigg, Maxwell, and other rejected members from this State, the same per diem compensation and mileage that was allowed to members of Congress during the last session. After considerable debate, the motion was carried, 118 to 67—none of the members from this State, except Mr. Randolph, voting.

On Friday morning, the 18th, the gorgeous Chandelier, recently suspended in the Hall of the House of Representatives, fell to the floor, and was smashed to pieces. Very fortunately, no lives were lost. It was 13 feet in diameter,

and was ornamented with about 6000 cut glass lustres and spangles. It was of American manufacture, cost near $5,000, and weighed 7000 lbs. In consequence of the derangement occasioned by the accident, but little business was transacted, and the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 21.—The Senate was engaged to-day, as though it were the last day, rather than at the commencement of a session. The calendar, so far as accumulated, was, with one or two exceptions, entirely disposed of.

Among the memorials presented upon the consideration of that body were some from New York for a uniform bankrupt law.

The State Bank of Illinois, with its 9 branches, resumed specie payments on the 7th inst.

From the 7th of C to the 16th Dec. 4,229 tons of oysters were brought through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, to Philadelphia.

A lady of Salem, Mass. has bequeathed $25,000 to the McLean Asylum for the support of the insane poor of the county of Essex.

Use temporal things, but desire eternal.

The Plainfield Lyceum,

Will meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the basement of the Presbyterian *Church. Question:*—Should the President of the United States be elected for more than one term?

THOMAS WALLACE, Sec'y.

Dec. 21st, 1840.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jacob Thorn, 85,27; D. Lenex, 4,13; P. Millspaugh, Esq. 4.00; J. H. Coward, 1,62; Rev. S. J. Drake, 1,50; I. Pruden, 1,00; J. I. Compton, .50; T. S. Alberti, .50.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, 16th inst. Obadiah Kitchell, of Newark, to Mary C. Craig, of Westfield.

At Westfield, Dec. 8th, John Van Vliet, of Fishkill, N. Y., to Mary H. Enders, of Rahway.

At Cherry Grove, on the 21st inst. Augustus B. Wood, of White Haven, Pa. to Margaret F. daughter of John Shotwell, of the former place.

In Lewisville, on the 1st ult Augustus Van Sickle, of Milton, to Hannah Ayres, of Rahway.

In Lewisville, on the 20th inst. Cornelius Vanarsdalen, to Eliza Decamp, both of Rahway.

Near New Brunswick, Piscataway township, on the 16th inst. Dyle Van Nuis, of New Brunswick, to Sarah, daughter of Geo. Mundy, of the former place.

In New Brunswick, on the 16th inst. Edw'd Tuickston, of Piscataway, to Ruth Ann, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Hansell, of New Brunswick.

DIED

In Brunswick, N. J. 12th inst. Moses Dusenbury, aged 90,—a revolutionary patriot.

At Westfield, on the 13th inst. Julia Cheeseman, of New York, aged 18 years.

At Westfield, on the 21st ult. Deacon John Dunham, aged 78.

On the 21st and 22d ult. *William* and Alanson, only sons of Wm. Clark, 4th, of Westfield, aged 20 and 2 years.

In Westfield, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Nancy Williams, aged 79.

Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Berry, Dunham, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALFRED BERRY,
ALEX. DUNHAM,
EPHRAIM DRAKE

Plainfield, Dec. 28, 1840.

☞ *The Business will be continued at the old stand*, by Alfred Berry and Alexand'r Dunham, under the firm of Berry & Dunha —who are authorized to settle all the accounts of the late firm.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a small lot of Dry Goods suitable in the Season.

—Also,—

An Assortment of Groceries, all of which he will sell very cheap, and for the cash a little cheaper.

Dec. 28, 1840. D. LENOX.

MOUSLIN Deleans, Double Width, at 4s 6d per yard, cash. D. LENOX.

SUPER Canton Flannels, at 1s. per yard, cash, for sale by D. LENOX.

Selling off at Cost!

S. S. POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has just purchased a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to his former stock, and will sell them at cost for cash, as he is much in want of money. The public will do well to call and examine for themselves.

New Molasses, Sugars, beef, cheese, Coffee, Tea, &c. all very cheap.

Dec. 28, 1840.

NEW BOOKS.—Parley's Universal History, Hale's History of the United States, Cobb's and Juvenile Spelling Books, Key to Emerson's and Dabell's Arithmetics, Thompson's celebrated Cough Drops, &c. &c.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage solicited, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

One More Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Ayres & Bullman, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, before the first of the year 1841.

J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840.

Attention the whole!

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts of over one year's standing with the Subscriber, are particularly requested to call and settle immediately. Attention to this will save cost.

Dec. 21, 1840. IRA PRUDEN.

Great Bargains, in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE subscriber *still keeps* constantly on hand, and for sale, a Good Assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and every thing usually to be found in a country store, as cheap as formerly, which is as cheap as the cheapest and a little less, for cash or all kinds of produce,—at his old stand, where all would do well to call and purchase and save money by it.

IRA PRUDEN.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840. tf

J. Pease & Son's Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

THIS highly useful and very popular medicine is for sale by S. S. POUND, sole agent for this place and vicinity.

It is highly recommended for clearing the Voice, and relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all similar Diseases. There is no question but this Candy will cure, if taken in time, and the directions are followed.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840. 1y

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publicthat he has taken the Tan Yard formerly occupied by David B. Davis, dec'd and will keep on hand leather of a suitable quality for retailing in exchange for hides and skins, also will pay cash for hides.

JON'N R. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1840.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October.

Mrs. Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix of Truetum Manning, deceased.

THE above-named Ad ministratrix, under a decree of the aforesaid Court, will expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Public House of Mulford & Campbell, in the village of Plainfield, Essex county, N. J. all the Real Estate late of the said Truetum Manning, deceased, consisting of a House and Lot on the Main street in the upper part of said village of Plainfield. Any person *wishing to view the premises* will please call on the above-named Administratrix now living on the premises, or on the Subscriber.

ISAAC KIRKPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Plainfield, Dec. 14th, 1840. 204 2m

☞ All persons having claims against the above estate will please present them to the administratrix.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any order, in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 18[illegible] 92 1y

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vaughn's Patent Pumps, and will set them at Factory Prices.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years, with good usage.

They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

August 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentees.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the season, such as Circassians, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c. &c. in General Assortment of groceries,—all of which they will sell as low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally that having just received an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence opposite the Orthodox Friend's Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom in the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 2d, 1840. (1983wpd)

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841

A Two-Story Dwelling-House, in the Southwest part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to

T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. 192 tf

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by

H. A. CORY.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased; as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

200 6t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Seasonable Goods!

Five New Sleds For Sale.

THE subscriber has for Sale Two Knee Sleds, ready to run, 1 one-horse and 1 two-horse,—also the wood-work of three others, 2 two-horse and 1 one-horse. All cheap and good as can be obtain elsewhere.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 7, 1840.

Pictorial Illustrations of *the Holy Bible, and Views* in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840

Dennis Coles, Administrator, &c. of George Twomley, deceased.

Rule as to shew cause for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon Order that all persons interested in the estate that was of said dec'd appear before this court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

(200 6w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE the Subscribers hereby warn all persons against trespassing on our premises with guns or dogs, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

DANIEL HETFIELD, Jr.	GERSHOM LITTELL,
DANIEL HETFIELD, Sr.	LEWIS TEANY.
SAMUEL A. CONNET,	PHEBE DAY.
BENJAMIN CONNET,	HENRY HETFIELD,
FRAZEE LEE,	EZRA D. HETFIELD,
DAVID C. LEE,	ISAAC TEANY,
MATTHIAS F. GARTEWAIT,	AARON DARBY,
MATTHEW CONNET	SAMUEL LEE,
THOMAS BENHAM,	JAMES RYNO.

Short Hills, Nov. 16, 1840. 200 3t*

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, &c. Also, A Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wool, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods. Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

AND For sale at this Office,

Bennet's Book Keeping

Watt's on the Mind, with Emerson's Questions,

Goodrich's United States, do do

Pierpont's Young Reader,

Astronomy, Philosophy and Botany.

A Good Assortment of Colored Lithographic Prints.

—ALSO—

Steer's Opodeldoc, Liquid and Common,

Godfrey's Cordial—Balsam of Honey,

Essence of Peppermint—Cinnamon, &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitle

The Christian Economy,

translate from the Original Greek of the Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—a highly devotional and interesting work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we Wish to have it in each road. July 30.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON's store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz:

Fine Wide Ticking,	Red and White Flannel,
Bleached Sheetings,	Canton Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Shirtings,	Buffalo Cloth,
7-4 Heaver Cloth for Overcoats,	
A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting.	
Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas.	
Havanna and Orleans Sugars.	
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.	

Oct. 10, 1840.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack,
Hams in Bags
New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by

July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and numerous capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

BOOK-BINDING,

In all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

A Rich New-Year's Present!

Youth's Cabinet.

For Families and Sunday schools,

weekly, $1 per year, in advance.

The Fourth Volume of this well known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice narratives original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scentific Instruction, a variety of useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It it is neatly printed on half sheet royal and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly commended by one hundred editors and many parents and teachers, in notices like the following:—

From a mother in Springfield, Mass

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is thrown aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up her paper."

From a clergyman in central New York.

"My little daughter, 8 years old is very much delighted with your paper, and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Youth's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire in such a publication.—(Green Mountain Emporium.

We ho all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youths Cabinet.—(N. H. Bap. Register.

We must say, that it is decidedly the most *interesting youth's paper we have seen.*—N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

Mr. Southard as editor, has a happy faculty to convey instruction in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong impression upon the minds of his juvenile readers. Its moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they paid out their money for so good a paper.—Uberlin Evangelist.

Orders should be address ed, (post paid) to the editor, No. 9, Spruce-st. New York.

Dec. 6, 1840. 204 1y

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN addition to our FIRST stock we are now receiving a good Assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of all those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Coarse Sattinetts, Silks, prints, &c. —Groceries in good variety,—which all will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce at the best prices.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, Dec. 2, 1840. 5m

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE above School will commence its next quarter on Monday, the 9th of November under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 13 weeks, without any extra expenses:

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geography, and Arithmetic,	$3.00
Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition,	3.50
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany,	4.00

No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob V. Cole, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the subscriber, of his estate for the equal benefit of his Creditors—and that his said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber within six months.

Dated November 30th, 1840, and bearing date the second day of December.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

Editor of Rahway Herald please insert the above weeks thirty days. C. BOICE.

BOUND-BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would info in their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash or exchange for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound Brook cash price.

WALTON & DUNN.

September 1st, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest price. W. & D.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a representation of Insolvency

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under oath, that the personal estate and real estate of the above named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon order and direct the said administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 7th, 1840, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the said county of Essex, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this State which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived.

By the Court,

(200 2w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP For Cash, Produce, Store orders, or any thing else,

A New and Large Assortment of Blank Books, Hutcein's Improved Almanacs, by the hundred, dozen or single—at reduced price.

Several other kinds of Almanacs,

Slates, all sizes, &c. &c.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal—Western Canal,		5 00 to	5 56
Rye Flour,		3 00 to	3 56
Indian Meal,		3 25 to	3 75
Grain—Virginia Wheat,			1 60
Rye, southern, 56 lb.			60
Corn, southern,		57 to	61
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		— to	61
Do. southern,		58 to	60
Barley,		61 to	65
Oats,		30 to	40
Peas, white dry,			12 00
Beans,		14 00 to	12 00
Molasses.—New Orleans,		27 to	30
Havana, Matanzas,		23 to	26
Provisions.—beef, mess,		12 00 to	13 25
Do. prime,		8 50 to	10 75
Pork, mess,		14 to	20
Do. shipping		12 to	13
Hog's Lard,		6 to	11
Pork, mess, brl.		15 00 to	
Do. prime,		10 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,		5 to	6
Hams,		9 to	11
Beef, 100 lbs.		7 00 to	8 00
Candles.—Mould,		10 11 to	0 13
Dipped,		12 to	14
Sperm,		41 to	42
Oil,		10 to	12
Lard,		75 to	1 00
Coffee.—Cuba,		10 to	11
Java,		12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		10 to	11
Upland,		6 to	10
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.			3 00
Pickled Cod, brl.		2 00 to	2 25
Smoked Salmon, lb.		0 18 to	0 20
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		18 50 to	19 25
Mackerel, No. 2,		9 42 to	10 25
Mackerel, No. 3		6 25 to	7 25
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			39
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8 to	10
New Orleans		6 to	8
Lump,		14 to	15
Loaf,		16 to	17
Tallow.—American,		11 to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,		42 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37 to	2

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	0
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	0
Well borough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do 1 a 2
Middlebury, do	do no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	par
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank at Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanics' at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	2
do Exchange Association	2
Commercial bank Tolland	2
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, weather Safety Fund, red back, &c.	par
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (Clarkson's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lombard association—Manhattan co. bk.—Do. association—Mechanics' Banking ass. bk.—Mechanic ass. bk.—N. Y. ex. co—N. Y. Union co.—Ocean bank—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraudulent, stop or broke	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	1
Red Back	par 1
Commercial bank, Albany	3-4
Exchanging bank, Albany	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	2
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State bank—Belleville—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Mech. Middletown Point—Morris canal—do annuity—Paterson—Bank at Paterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover,	par
The remainder of the good banks	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the banks in Philadelphia,	2 to 3
Except Schuylkill,	1
Country banks,	2 to 3

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,

and Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, (Sec. A.) and Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages Royal Fine Paper, Handsomely bound in Fancy Style, TWO DOLLARS.* The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly Illustrated Work. Published and for sale at 152 Nassau-st. New-York. Its features are better defined by the title:

The Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures,

Together with

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with [illegible] *of the most remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred History, Doctrine, and Precept, from celebrated Pictures* [illegible] *in the East, with full Descriptions.*

Landscape views, made from original Sketches taken on the Spot, with full [illegible] *and appropriate descriptions, designed to aid the elucidation of the Sacred Scriptures mentioned in the Old and New Testaments.*

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country, [illegible] in the engravings of Art which the great painters have [illegible] to sacred subjects, are here opened to all as far as they are capable of being displayed through the medium of wood engravings. Among the [illegible] will be found the celebrated *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the series of the *Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Edom—Petra—Egypt, &c.

These large, and truly [illegible] scenes, are rare indeed with the facility which [illegible] are now able to realize through the inborn of recent travellers. The [illegible] objects whether of natural History, of Costume, or of Antiquities, are [illegible] without a correct accompany. Many of the [illegible] are [illegible] or not common—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail to prove acceptable to all [illegible] of Christians. The plan of the [illegible] is peculiarly doctrinal and devotional. The design of [illegible] is explained and illustrate the meaning of the [illegible] lead on to reflection, or occasions, the application of the meaning, as it regards both the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high price usually charged for works of a similar character [illegible] without a considerable part of the number of engravings they have not that extensive circulation in the [illegible] and humbler classes of society, which their intrinsic merit deserves. It is the only aim of the publisher in issuing [illegible] and the price of the work placed within the reach of all classes of readers of the [illegible] to secure a wide and [illegible] circulation; it will be found most useful [illegible] as a suitable *Present* to a circle of young people.

To Teachers and Superintendents in Sabbath Schools

—(Will not every Superintendent [illegible] Sabbath School who may peruse this advertisement [illegible] in the Teachers of his School [illegible] opportunity? The Publisher would suggest [illegible] to interest pany plan (see circulars) in Sabbath Schools. Each superintendent or leader [illegible] the agency, and procure [illegible] names, and send for the books, *directly to the Publisher*, to [illegible] each one procures a copy of the work as above [illegible], and for *not the tenth part of the cost of a single engraving!*

One [illegible] of this work [illegible] a very pleasant and profitable book especially for the [illegible] young people, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It [illegible] every person [illegible] a common place book of every thing worth [illegible] *Oriental Manners*, *Customs*, &c. and comprises within itself, a complete [illegible] of *Scripture Natural History* &c. [illegible] like the *Religious and Cabinet Annuals*—a common Annual—*it will never be out of date*. It is beautifully printed in new [illegible] *type*—handsomely bound in [illegible] and [illegible] and is decidedly *the best and cheapest publication* (for the price) *that ever issued from the American Press.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, not what to choose, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the delightful illustrations of Christianity, which [illegible] continually coming before his mind, in the progress of this [illegible] nations, have made him more sensible than ever, how much real, intellectual and *moral pleasure and improvement* is [illegible] especially by the young, in the want of correct Engravings, explaining *Scripture subjects, customs, &c.* &c. These will be found in this volume, single embellishments which in [illegible] more fully than any abstract passages of the Bible, than whole pages of comment would without them.

The title *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the embellishments introduced into the volume. They are not published [illegible] mere catch-penny pictures as some may suppose; but they are [illegible] clear ideas of places and things described; and are therefore as valuable as well as pleasing. And, as a closing remark, we will just add, that the proprietor of the work as [illegible] essence of christianity in the south-east. It is hoped therefore, that the religious public, who are now forming [illegible] *so cheap a rate*, will attend to [illegible] a liberal share of patronage.

List of the Principal embellishments.

Entrance to Paris, (Frontispiece.)
Sacred Views in Edom, (Petra) *from Laborde.*
Adam discovering the dead body of Abel—*and, Sacrifice*
Mount Ararat.—Bird's Nest and Raven.
The flight of Lot with his daughters.—*Gentile Ruin.*
Abraham's Journey in Palestine.
Sepulchral caves in the cliffs of Wady Mousa, (in Mount Seir.
Pyramids of Egypt.
Mount Sinai and Horeb, with the convent of St. Catharine, from the North.
Temple of the Sun at Nineveh.
Egyptian Mummies, (remaining.)
Egyptian Musical Instruments.—Solomon's Temple.
Ploughing and Threshing in the East.
Ark of the Covenant.—The Red Sea.
Moab.—Valley of the Red Sea.
Views of Sacred Localities.
Mirian [illegible] Harper.
Gathering [illegible] Sea.—Sinai.—Bay.
Valley [illegible]
Mount [illegible]
The Beast [illegible]
Standard [illegible]
Egyptian [illegible]
Ancient [illegible]
Young [illegible] Possessions.
Swallow [illegible] Pleasant.
Several [illegible]
David [illegible]
Heaven [illegible]
Pyramids [illegible]
Virgin [illegible]
Tree [illegible]
Egyptian [illegible]
Tree [illegible] Fox.
Egyptian [illegible]
Valley [illegible] with an
Christ [illegible]
Christ [illegible]
Mary [illegible]
Peter [illegible]
Holy [illegible]
The [illegible] Draught of
Fishes [illegible] Paul
[illegible] Paul
[illegible]
[illegible] Athens
[illegible] Statues
[illegible] Statues
[illegible]

Quadrupeds, &c. &c.

Together with more than *one hundred* additional Engravings, which we have not space to enumerate in the limits of an advertisement.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible cannot fail to be highly appreciated, especially those of the character, published in the work now offered for public patronage and support. They serve materially to illustrate the texts; and, in some cases are always indispensable the right understanding of the subject. They arrest the attention of the *Young*, and serve to impress the sacred scenes and subjects on their memory, while they attract the attention of *All*, and in a manner that cannot fail to secure attention. In scarcely any other way can a person spend the same amount of money to so much advantage for his family.

To the pious Christian, whose experience is, "Thy Word is sweeter than honey to my mouth, yea, sweeter than honey in the honey-comb," every thing calculated to open the treasures of God's Word, must be worthy of his attention; and it is by the discovery of such stores of excellence and beauty, that a taste for the study of the Bible will be cherished and increased.

Terms of this Publication.—The price of a single copy (handsomely bound, 400 pages, 8vo. with more than *Two Hundred* beautiful Engravings) is fixed at the extremely low price of only *Two Dollars!*

Great inducements to combine together.—Companies in the country, who unite in subscribing for the work, shall receive six copies for ten dollars—the business of supplying the company being conducted on the cash system, and the money to remit the money, free of postage, and the books to be forwarded to him alone.

The agent who will become responsible for companies in the country, who take ten copies, shall receive them for 15 dollars.

Our terms to agents, Booksellers, &c. will be found very liberal.

P. S. The Publisher invites the attention of the public to his edition of *The CHRISTIAN LIBRARY*, in eight volumes, handsomely bound, containing in about four valuable religious and scientific works, complete, for Twenty Dollars. It has been published under the inspection and recommendations of the most eminent Ministers, of all denominations, in the U. States. Catalogues, giving an extended view of the contents of the above place, gratis.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in this country wishing to act as agents, may obtain a copy of the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber—No. 152 Nassau-st. New York city. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

☞ Clergymen, superintendents and teachers of Sabbath Schools, *Editors of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals*, Postmasters, and Booksellers throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States not having our Magazines copying the above entire without any advertisement, or abridgment (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order for sending) direct to the publisher.

No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE above School will commence its next quarter on Monday, the 9th of November, under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 13 weeks, without any extra expense:

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geography, and Arithmetic,	$3.00
Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition,	3.50
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany,	4.00

No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob V. Cole, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the subscriber, of his estate for the equal benefit of his Creditors—and that his said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber within six months.

Dated November third, eighteen hundred and forty

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

Editor of Rahway Herald please insert the above nine thirty days. C. BOICE.

VENDUE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY NEXT, at the Brick Store, opposite Lufferty's Mill, his Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Blue, Green, Mix'd and Black Cloths; striped, ruched, and plain Cassimeres; Striped, plain and mixed Satinetts; Fancy and Plain Vestings for Overcoats; Vestings, silk and cotton Velvets; Kentucky Jean, Linsey, canvass padding, Silesias, Holland, bleached and unbleached Sheetings; brown and bleached Table Diaper; damask table cloths; colored table covers; Bed-Tick, French and English Merino Cloths; Circassians, bombazetts, apron check; calicoes, English, colored cambrics; Irish linen; white flannels; colored Canton flannels; brown and black Holland; 4-Irish Linen; red, black & white Merino shawls; Thibet wool hdkfs; Pongee, Spitalfield, and Cambric hdkfs; lined & unlined gloves; cross barred; jaconet, book muslin; bishop lawn, plain and figured Swiss muslin, bobbinet lace thread bobbinet edgings; worsted, cotton, and worsted hose; Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts; Ladies' cotton drawers; Stock, beaver, kid and cotton gloves; spool cotton, linen thread, ribbons, pins, needles, tapes, cotton balls, &c. &c. Also, Furniture, such as Mahogany Counter Case, Desk, stools, stove and stove pipe, Lamps & c. &c.

Also, at his residence adjoining

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of Sideboard, one pair Mahogany Dining Tables, dressing Bureau, do. black-walnut and pine tables, 1 Settee or improved ironing table, Ingrain Carpet, looking Glasses, Window-shading, Cane Seat & Curled maple chairs, Windsor do. Boston Rocking do. French Bedsteads, curled hair and moss Mattresses, Cupboard, Set of China, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Tubs, Pails, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by

EDWARD B. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Dec. 7, 1840.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

A Rich New-Year's Present!

Youth's Cabinet.

For Families and Sunday schools, weekly, $1 per year, in advance.

The Fourth Volume of this well-known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice narratives original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety of useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly commended by one hundred editors and many parents and teachers, in notices like the following:—

From a mother in Springfield, Mass.

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is thrown aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up her paper."

From a clergyman in central New York.

"My little daughter, 8 years old is very much delighted with your paper, and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Youth's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire in such a publication.—(Green Mountain Emporium.

We hope all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youths Cabinet.—(N. H. Bap. Register.

We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting youth's paper we have seen.—N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

Mr. Southard as editor, has a happy faculty to convey instruction in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong impression upon the minds of his juvenile readers. Its moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they paid out their money for so good a paper.—Oberlin Evangelist.

Orders should be addressed, (post paid) to the editor, No. 9, Spruce-st. New York.

Dec. 6, 1840. 2t 1y

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good Assortment of fall goods adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of all to purchasing, Boots, Bonnets, Caps, Hats, Cloth, Fine and Coarse Satinetts, Silks, prints &c. &c.—Groceries in good variety—to all of which we invite Cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce at the best prices. OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, Dec. 9, 1840. 5m

BOUND-BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill, Coal,

first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash or ex change for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound Brook cash price. WALTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840. 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price. W. & D.

Seasonable Goods!

Five New Sleds For Sale.

THE subscriber has for Sale Two Knee Sleds, ready to run, 1 one-horse and 1 two-horse, also the wood-work of four others, 2 two-horse and 2 one-horse. All cheap and good as can be obtain elsewhere. LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 7, 1840.

Look out Neighbors!

For you may be robbed when you least expect it!

ON the 28th of October inst. the Widow ANN MARTIN was robbed, and it can be proved by other witnesses. The house was broke open, and the robber did not suppose she had a friend in the house which she had, who had arrived the evening before.

She has lost seven Tea Spoons, six silver and five German silver table spoons, 1 large German silver soup ladle and butter knife, and all the money in her purse.

If the above articles are returned, no further steps will be made.

Plainfield, Oct. 29, 1840.

One More Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Ayres & Bullman, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, by the first of the year 1841. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840.

Attention the whole!

ALL Persons having Assettled accounts of over one year standing with the Subscriber, are particularly requested to call and settle immediately. Attention to this will save cost.

Dec. 21, 1840. IRA PRUDEN.

Great Bargains, in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber still keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, a Good Assortment of Groceries. Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and every thing usually to be found in a country store, as cheap as formerly, which is as cheap as the cheapest and a little less, for cash or all kinds of produce,—at his old stand, where all would do well to call and purchase and save money by it.

IRA PRUDEN.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840. tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. The moral influence is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the village and the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its situation is without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Satinetts, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, &c. &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the first Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wood, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods. Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pearl streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Notice to Trespassers.

WE the Subscribers hereby warn all persons against trespassing on our premises with guns or dogs, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

Daniel Hetfield, Jr.	Gershon Littell,
David Hetfield, Sr.	Lewis Terry.
Samuel A. Convel,	Peter Terry,
Benjamin Convel,	Henry Hetfield.
Frazee Lee,	Ezra D. Hetfield,
Daniel H. Lee,	Isaac Thorn,
Matthias P. Hartswhat,	Simon Dalley,
Matthias Convel	Samuel Lee,
Thomas Benham,	James Ryno.

Short Hills, Nov. 16, 1840. 200 3t

Just Received,

AND For sale at this Office, Bennett's Book Keeping, Weik's on the Mind, with Emerson's Questions, Goodrich's United States, do do Pierpont's Young Reader, Astronomy—Phylosophy and Botany, A Good Assortment of Colored Lithographic Prints

—ALSO—

Steer's Opodeldoc, Liquid and Common, Godfrey's Cordial—Balsam of Honey, Essence of Peppermint—Cinnamon, &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled

The Christian Deconomy, translated from the Original Greek of an Old Manuscript found in the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—highly devotional and interesting—of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, as we wish to have it much read. July 20.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 22 weeks, and each closing with an Examination of the boys in their various studies. Parents may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The Buildings for the accommodation of the School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. The above also informs the Public that he teaches Book-Keeping by Lectures, and that a course will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POLHEMUS respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts, unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON'S store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz:

Fine Wide Ticking,	Red and White Flannel,
Unbleached Sheetings,	Canton Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Shirtings,	Buffalo Cloth,
4-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,	

A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting,

Imitrate Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas,

Havanna and Orleans Sugars,

Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.

Oct. 10, 1840.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, and Views in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840

Dennis Coles, Administrator, &c. of George Townley, deceased,

vs.

Kolesio shew cause for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE said Administrator having made and exhibited to this court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon Order that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before this court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

(20) 6w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

J. Pease & Son's Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

THIS highly useful and very popular medicine is for sale by S. POUND, sole agent for this place and vicinity.

It is highly recommended for clearing the Voice, and relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all similar Diseases. There is no question but this Candy will cure, if taken in time, and the directions are followed.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840. 1y

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by David B. Davis, dec'd. and will keep on hand leather of as suitable quality for retailing in exchange for hides and skins, also will pay cash for hides.

CON'R E. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1840.